



Homeland
Security

Privacy Office, Mail Stop 0655

May 13, 2019

SENT VIA E-MAIL TO: foia@americanoversight.org

Austin R. Evers
Executive Director
1030 15th Street, NW
Suite B255
Washington, DC 20005

Re: **18-cv-02842-TSC**
American Oversight v. DHS, et al.
First Interim Release for DHS FOIA Request No. 2019-HQLI-00010

Dear Mr. Evers:

This is our first interim response to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), received on December 18, 2018.

For this production, DHS reviewed 367 pages. After review of those 367 pages, DHS has determined to withhold in full or in part 176 pages, pursuant to FOIA Exemptions (b)(5) and (b)(6). Further, the DHS has determined that 73 pages will be released in full. Additionally, we are consulting with other agencies with respect to 17 pages of potentially-responsive records and will notify you with the results of the consultation as they are provided to the DHS. Finally, the DHS has determined that 96 pages of the reviewed records are not responsive to your request and five pages have been excluded as duplicate documents.

If you have any questions regarding this release, please contact Mr. Bradley White, DHS FOIA Appeals and Litigation, via email at Bradley.White@hq.dhs.gov.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Bradley E. White in black ink.

Bradley E. White
DHS FOIA Appeals and Litigation

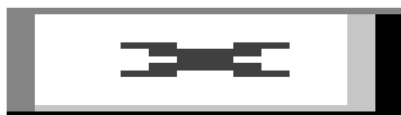
Enclosed: 249 pages

From:	Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)
To:	"hans.vonspakovsk (b)(6)
Subject:	FW: U.S. Department of Justice AG News Update
Date:	2018/10/15 21:09:06
Priority:	Normal
Type:	Note

Hans – 1) did you reach (b)(6) 2) below reminds me of a request I got through a law school friend for another mutual friend who is teaching this spring at U of A law school, who is looking for things done by/since the beginning of the Trump Administration that have supported and/or strengthened democratic institutions. She's looking for a book (unlikely) or various essays/other writings on the broad topic. This is broader than election issues, which was my first thought, as during the conversation there was reference to something related to Congress v. Executive Branch interaction. At the moment, I don't have the friend teaching's email, but I'll get in. In the meantime, I thought I'd see if you had ideas of anything out there written that might be relevant, given the kinds of things you typically write about.

Best, Cameron

From: U.S. Department of Justice <usdoj@public.govdelivery.com>
Sent: Monday, October 15, 2018 8:17 PM
To: Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)
Subject: U.S. Department of Justice AG News Update



You are subscribed to AG News for U.S. Department of Justice. This information has recently been updated, and is now available.

Attorney General Jeff Sessions Delivers Remarks to the Heritage Foundation on Judicial Encroachment

10/15/2018 12:00 AM EDT

Thank you, Attorney General Meese for that generous introduction. It means a lot to me, especially coming from you.

[Instagram icon](#) | [FaceBook icon](#) | [YouTube](#) | [Twitter icon](#)

You have received this e-mail because you have asked to be notified of changes to the [U.S. Department of Justice](#) website. GovDelivery is providing this service on behalf of the Department of Justice 950 Pennsylvania Ave., NW · Washington, DC 20530 · (b)(6) and may not use your subscription information for any other purposes.

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Sender:	Quinn, Cameron (b)(6) (b)(6)
Recipient:	"hans.vonspakovsky (b)(6)
Sent Date:	2018/10/15 21:09:05
Delivered Date:	2018/10/15 21:09:06

From:	Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)
To:	"hans.vonspakovsky (b)(6)
Subject:	FYSA
Date:	2018/07/30 18:56:04
Priority:	Normal
Type:	Note

<https://www.breitbart.com/texas/2018/07/30/migrant-deaths-along-u-s-mexico-border-reach-200/>

Cameron P. Quinn,
Officer,
Civil Rights & Civil Liberties,
Department of Homeland Security

(b)(6)

Sender:	Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)
Recipient:	"hans.vonspakovsky (b)(6)
Sent Date:	2018/07/30 18:56:03
Delivered Date:	2018/07/30 18:56:04

From:	Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)
To:	"hans.vonspakovsky (b)(6)
Subject:	No go on WH waiver
Date:	2018/06/26 22:03:30
Priority:	Normal
Type:	Note

Here's what I got back from ethics:

I did hear back from the WH Counsel's Office about (b)(6)

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

I am happy to discuss with you but fear there is little more I can do in this instance.

I'll try to call you in the next day or so. Easiest after 6PM.

Cameron Quinn
DHS/CRCL

(b)(6)

Sender:	Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)
Recipient:	"hans.vonspakovsky (b)(6)
Sent Date:	2018/06/26 22:03:29
Delivered Date:	2018/06/26 22:03:30

From:	(b)(6) heritage.org>
To:	"Quinn, Cameron (b)(6) (b)(6)
Subject:	RE: RSVP to CRWG (Oct. 19, 2017)
Date:	2017/10/11 09:54:28
Type:	Note

Excellent. Is there any matter that you'd like to give a quick debrief on at the CRWG meeting next week?

Thank you,

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Research and Administrative Assistant
The Heritage Foundation
214 Massachusetts Avenue, NE
Washington, DC 20002

(b)(6)

heritage.org

From: Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)
Sent: Tuesday, October 10, 2017 9:16 PM
To: (b)(6)@heritage.org>
Subject: RSVP to CRWG (Oct. 19, 2017)

Please consider me a yes, thanks!

Cameron Quinn
DHS/Civil Rights & Civil Liberties
(b)(6) dd)

Sender:	(b)(6)@heritage.org>
Recipient:	"Quinn, Cameron (b)(6) (b)(6)
Sent Date:	2017/10/11 09:54:21
Delivered Date:	2017/10/11 09:54:28

From:	(b)(6)@cis.org>
To:	"Hamilton, Gene (b)(6) (b)(6) "Dougherty, Michael (b)(6) (b)(6)
Subject:	can we delay the H2b announce until at least end of next week
Date:	2017/07/06 14:40:14
Type:	Note

We are gonna try and put some stuff out at the Center to make the case there is no need to increase the numbers. Is it possible to delay?

--

(b)(6)
Director of Research
Center for Immigration Studies
(b)(6)

Sender:	(b)(6)@cis.org>
Recipient:	"Hamilton, Gene (b)(6) (b)(6) "Dougherty, Michael (b)(6) (b)(6)
Sent Date:	2017/07/06 14:40:03
Delivered Date:	2017/07/06 14:40:14

From:	Maria Espinoza <(b)(6)@theremembranceproject.org>
To:	"Hamilton, Gene (b)(6)"; (b)(6)
CC:	(b)(6)@theremembranceproject.org"
Subject:	Thursday meeting
Date:	2017/03/17 15:00:43
Type:	Note

Hello Gene.

Thanks again for setting aside time for the Secretary and yourself to meet with us yesterday, an exciting first step in what we believe will be a great partnership. The Remembrance Project's vision and mission are clearly aligned with the Secretary's.

Key action items discussed are:

1 - TRP provide a perspective of the scale of illegal alien crime.

Status: Attached are links to information, which will give the Secretary a good idea on crimes committed.

A. ICE Released 19,723 Criminal Aliens in 2015

<http://cis.org/vaughan/ice-releases-19723-criminal-aliens-2015>

B. Conservative Review article: GAO Report

The findings in the second report (GAO-05-646R) are even more disturbing. This report looked at the criminal histories of 55,322 aliens that "entered the country illegally and were still illegally in the country at the time of their incarceration in federal or state prison or local jail during fiscal year 2003." Those 55,322 illegal aliens had been arrested 459,614 times, an average of 8.3 arrests per illegal alien, and had committed almost 700,000 criminal offenses, an average of roughly 12.7 offenses per illegal alien. - See more at: <https://www.conservativereview.com/commentary/2017/03/what-the-media-wont-tell-you-about-illegal-immigration-and-criminal-activity#sthash.jCJcIYFc.dpuf>

<https://www.conservativereview.com/commentary/2017/03/what-the-media-wont-tell-you-about-illegal-immigration-and-criminal-activity>

C. This website gives you a quick peak at what is taking place in ONLY ONE state and how children are being sexually abused.

<http://www.ncfire.info>

2 - DHS staff will review applicability of current departmental grants, per the Secretary's direction.

Status: TBD

3 - Thank you for expeditiously placing us in touch with the ICE team responsible for implementation of VOICE.

Status: Completed 3/17/17. (b)(6) and I met with Barbara Gonzalez, Tracy Short and

Vincent Picard

4. - TRP discuss with DHS potential grants to help fund our pro-Trump agenda.

Status: TBD

We look forward to working with DHS and in utilizing our unique qualifications in furthering this and related initiatives.

Please keep us abreast as to what you learn and possible opportunities pertaining to numbers 2 and 4.

If you have any questions or comments, please call right away.

Regards,

Maria Espinoza
Co-founder & Nat'l Director
THE REMEMBRANCE PROJECT
direct: (b)(6)
Washington: (b)(6)

P.O. Box 15448
Washington, DC 20003
www.TheRemembranceProject.org



Sender:	Maria Espinoza (b)(6)
Recipient:	(b)(6) "Hamilton, Gene (b)(6) (b)(6)
Sent Date:	2017/03/17 14:59:51
Delivered Date:	2017/03/17 15:00:43

From:	Hamilton, Gene (b)(6)
To:	"Maria Espinoza (b)(6)@theremembranceproject.org>"
Subject:	RE: Email
Date:	2017/03/16 17:53:14
Priority:	Normal
Type:	Note

Hi Maria,

I don't know, but I'll ask them to connect with you.

As for tomorrow, unfortunately, it's a closed-door meeting with the Democrats in the House.

Thanks again!

Gene

-----Original Message-----

From: Maria Espinoza (b)(6)@theremembranceproject.org]

Sent: Thursday, March 16, 2017 4:58 PM

To: Hamilton, Gene (b)(6)

Subject: Re: Email

Gene,

Would it be possible to meet with someone with the team at ICE tomorrow? One person who has a good overview grasp would suffice.

Also, Sec. Kelly mentioned he is speaking tomorrow at 10:30 am. If it's possible for us to attend, please forward the information.

I'm about to schedule a taped interview tomorrow morning and will work around the Sec.'s speech.

I'll send a follow-up email to our meeting shortly.

My best,
Maria

> On Mar 16, 2017, at 4:49 PM, Hamilton, Gene (b)(6) wrote:

>

> Yes, it sure is. Thanks, Maria! I just forwarded your contact information to our team at ICE. Please let me know if you don't hear anything from them soon.

>
 > All the best,
 >
 > Gene
 >
 > -----Original Message-----
 > From: Maria Espinoza (b)(6)@theremembranceproject.org]
 > Sent: Thursday, March 16, 2017 3:09 PM
 > To: Hamilton, Gene (b)(6)
 > Subject: Email
 >
 > Gene,
 >
 > Great to see you!
 > Is this your current email address
 >
 > My best,
 >
 > Maria Espinoza
 > (b)(6)@TheRemembranceProject.org
 > (b)(6)
 >
 > Co-founder & Nat'l Director
 > The Remembrance Project
 >

Sender:	Hamilton, Gene (b)(6) (b)(6)
Recipient:	"Maria Espinoza (b)(6)@theremembranceproject.org>"
Sent Date:	2017/03/16 17:53:14

From:	Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
To:	(b)(6)
	"Waldman, Katie"(b)(6)
	(b)(6)
Subject:	RE: Information on Family Separation Allegations
Date:	2018/06/25 16:12:12
Priority:	Normal
Type:	Note

I know you all are very busy. Since I don't want to miss a lot of my community meeting, I'm going back in, but will monitor email and step out as soon as I can if one of you want to talk any further.

From: Quinn, Cameron
Sent: Monday, June 25, 2018 3:55:41 PM
To: Houlton, Tyler; Waldman, Katie
Subject: RE: Information on Family Separation Allegations

Will step out and try again, in case there are questions.

From: Quinn, Cameron
Sent: Monday, June 25, 2018 3:20:37 PM
To: Houlton, Tyler; Waldman, Katie
Subject: RE: Information on Family Separation Allegations

No luck catching either of you. (b)(6)

From: Quinn, Cameron
Sent: Monday, June 25, 2018 3:15:49 PM
To: Houlton, Tyler; Waldman, Katie
Subject: FW: Information on Family Separation Allegations

Will call in a minute

From: Fleischaker, Deborah
Sent: Monday, June 25, 2018 2:33:20 PM
To: Quinn, Cameron
Cc: Venture, Veronica; McKenney, William
Subject: Information on Family Separation Allegations

Cameron,

Ronnie asked Bill and me to send you a description of how Compliance is handling allegations of family separation generally and specifically when the I-213s do not identify additional family members in the travelling party with appropriate specificity. When Compliance receives one of these sorts of allegations, it processes the allegation and brings it either to our "information layer" meeting or our "case opening" meeting. Regardless of which meeting it comes to, Compliance leadership at that point decides whether we should open a complaint or include it in our information layer. Currently, because we recently sent CBP a draft recommendation memo that addresses this issue (attached), we are not opening additional complaints. As you may remember, the draft memo includes (b)(5)

(b)(5) Despite the fact that we are not opening additional complaints at this point, we are tracking the issue of incomplete I-213s and are noting this in the database summaries. We will still contemplate opening special or unique allegations as complaints.

We raised the issue of incomplete I-213s when we met with CBP last week. They assured us that A numbers for each family member should be included in each I-213. We pointed out that we have seen many examples where this has not happened or not happened accurately, and followed up the meeting by sending them 17 examples where the I-213 did not include this information (the email is attached).

Please let us know if you need any additional information.

Best,

Deborah

Deborah T. Fleischaker
 Deputy Director, Compliance Branch
 Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties
 U.S. Department of Homeland Security

(b)(6)

Sender:	Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
Recipient:	(b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Waldman, Katie (b)(6)
Sent Date:	(b)(6)
	2018/06/25 16:12:13

Delivered Date:	2018/06/25 16:12:12
------------------------	---------------------

CREECCIVIL RIGHTS EDUCATION
AND ENFORCEMENT CENTER104 Broadway, Suite 400
Denver, CO 80203
303.757.7901
www.creeclaw.orgAmy F. Robertson
arobertson@creeclaw.org

July 23, 2018

By fax to 202.401.4708, by email to crcl@dhs.gov, and by first class mail:Cameron Quinn
Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties
Department of Homeland Security
Building 410, Mail Stop #0190
Washington, DC 20528

Re: Rights of and Resources for Deaf Detained Immigrants

Dear Ms. Quinn:

We -- the Civil Rights Education and Enforcement Center and undersigned civil and disability rights organizations -- write to discuss the situation of detained immigrants who are deaf or hard of hearing or have deaf or hard of hearing family members -- both parents and children who may have been separated, and generally throughout the detention and immigration process. We would like to ensure that such detained immigrants receive the aids and services -- including sign language interpreters, certified Deaf interpreters, and communications technology -- that must be provided for the Department to ensure effective communications and to ensure DDBDDHH¹ individuals have an equal opportunity to participate in the Department's programs and activities.

As you know, the Department of Homeland Security ("DHS") and its components, the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service ("USCIS"), Customs and Border Protection ("CBP"), and Immigration and Customs Enforcement ("ICE"), are all governed by Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 ("Section 504"), 29 U.S.C. § 794, which prohibits disability discrimination by any program or activity conducted by an executive agency.

Regulations implementing Section 504 as to the activities of DHS require the Department "to effectively communicate" with individuals with disabilities, including furnishing "appropriate auxiliary aids where necessary to afford an individual with a disability an equal opportunity to participate in . . . a program or activity conducted by the Department." 6 C.F.R.

¹ D/deaf, deafblind, deaf-disabled, or hard of hearing.

Cameron Quinn
 Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties
 July 23, 2018
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§ 15.60(a)(1)(i). Auxiliary aids are “services or devices that enable persons with impaired sensory, manual, or speaking skills to have an equal opportunity to participate in, and enjoy the benefits of, programs or activities conducted by the Department.” *Id.* § 15.3(a).

In determining what type of auxiliary aid is necessary, the Department is to “give primary consideration to the requests of the individual with a disability.” *Id.* § 15.60(a)(1)(ii). The Department is also required to provide information concerning the existence and location of accessible services. *Id.* § 15.60(b).

These requirements are also reflected in the relevant DHS Directive and Guidance. Directive No. 065-01 requires “[e]ffective communication, including by providing auxiliary aids and services for persons who are deaf or hard of hearing.” “Nondiscrimination For Individuals With Disabilities In DHS-Conducted Programs And Activities (Non-Employment),” DHS Directive No. 065-01, Section V(A)(1)(c) (Sept. 25, 2013).²

DHS’s Guide to Directive No. 065-01 requires each program to:

- take steps to ensure that communications with individuals with disabilities are as effective as communications with others by providing, where necessary, appropriate auxiliary aids and services;
- give primary consideration to providing the type of aid or service requested by the individual with a disability, unless another equally effective means of communication is available; [and]
- provide notice to potential participants regarding the availability of alternative forms of communication.

Guide 065-01-001-01, “Component Self-Evaluation and Planning Reference Guide,” at 11 (date).³ “To be effective, auxiliary aids and services must be provided in accessible formats, in a timely manner, and in such a way as to protect the privacy and independence of the individual with a disability.” *Id.* at 12.

While generally individuals can be expected to request accommodations,

² https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/dhs-management-directive-disability-access_0_0.pdf (last visited July 11, 2018).

³ <https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/disability-guide-component-self-evaluation.pdf> (last visited July 11, 2018).

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[a] request for an accommodation or modification may be made by someone else on behalf of the qualified individual with a disability. **The agency has an affirmative obligation to offer an accommodation or modification to someone with a known disability where that disability impairs the individual's ability to know of, and effectively communicate the need for, an accommodation or modification that is obvious to the agency.** The "failure to accommodate" form of discrimination includes the failure to notify a qualified individual with a disability of their right to request an accommodation or modification.

Id. at 18 (emphasis added).

Detained immigrants -- especially minors -- who are deaf or hard of hearing present a specific challenge. Any encounter with a deaf person "that may involve legal, medical, safety, or program eligibility issues" will usually require a qualified sign language interpreter. *Id.* at 12. Thus a sign language interpreter should be provided for any interaction between a deaf person and an official of the USCIS, ICE, or CBP in which that person's legal rights or medical status is discussed or in question. Because many detained immigrants come from countries where they are not taught American Sign Language -- the language most U.S.-based interpreters are most familiar with -- effective communication will require, optimally, a sign language interpreter fluent in the sign language used by the detained immigrant. Sometimes it will be necessary to provide a "Deaf-hearing team," that is, a team of interpreters consisting of a qualified sign language interpreter and a qualified Deaf interpreter or DI.

A DI is an interpreter who is deaf or hard of hearing who works in tandem with a hearing sign language interpreter. This type of interpreter is specially trained to facilitate communication between the speaker and individuals who are deaf who use a foreign sign language, or signs or gestures that may be developed outside of the majority deaf community, or who experienced language deprivation, or who use other signing or gesturing systems or language that are unfamiliar to the sign language interpreter.

Cameron Quinn
Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties
July 23, 2018
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Furthermore, in any circumstances in which hearing detained immigrants are permitted to use a telephone to communicate with others -- including family, friends, and lawyers -- deaf and hard of hearing immigrants must be permitted access to a videophone -- including video relay -- video conferencing, captioned telephone, or other technology necessary to permit them equal access.

We are aware of several deaf minors who have been detained and separated from their parents but have not been provided interpreters or access to videophones or video conferencing to communicate with family and attorneys. We also are aware of several deaf adults who have been detained and deported without having received effective communication as required by Section 504. While other agencies may be responsible for their own communication with deaf minors in their custody, DHS remains responsible for ensuring, for example, that hearing parents in ICE custody are able to communicate effectively with their deaf or hard of hearing children.

We would like the Department's assurances that it will comply with Section 504 and its regulations, directive, and guidance and provide auxiliary aids and services necessary for deaf and hard of hearing detained immigrants, and detailed information concerning how the Department intends to accomplish this.

In the meantime, we are prepared to assist the Department in identifying resources in relevant locations. As an initial matter, the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf has an online searchable database of certified sign language interpreters and certified Deaf interpreters:
<https://myaccount.rid.org/Public/Search/Member.aspx>.

Cameron Quinn
Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties
July 23, 2018
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Thank you for your attention to this letter. We look forward to learning how the Department will ensure the rights of deaf and hard of hearing detained immigrants.

Sincerely,

Amy F. Robertson, Co-Executive Director
Timothy P. Fox, Co-Executive Director
Elizabeth B. Jordan, CREEC Fellow
Civil Rights Education and Enforcement Center

Talila A. Lewis, Volunteer Director
Helping Educate to Advance the Rights of
Deaf Communities (HEARD)

Mary Faithfull, Executive Director
Disability Rights Texas

J.J. Rico, Chief Executive Officer
Arizona Center for Disability Law

Julie Reiskin, Executive Director
Kevin Williams, Legal Program Director
Colorado Cross-Disability Coalition

Faiz Shakir, National Political Director
American Civil Liberties Union

Howard Rosenblum,
Chief Executive Officer
National Association of the Deaf

Curt Decker, Executive Director
National Disability Rights Network

Melinda Bird, Senior Litigation Counsel
Disability Rights California

Alison Butler, Director of Legal Services
Disability Law Colorado

Marlene Sallo, Executive Director
Disability Law Center, MA Protection &
Advocacy

Page 019

Withheld pursuant to exemption

(b)(5)

of the Freedom of Information and Privacy Act

Page 020

Withheld pursuant to exemption

(b)(5)

of the Freedom of Information and Privacy Act

From:	Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Shuchart, Scott (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Fleischaker, Deborah (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Venture, Veronica (b)(6)
To:	(b)(6)
	"Sultan, Jennifer (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"McKenney, William (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Cucinella, Amy (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Rogal, Leah (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
CC:	"Tosado, Rebekah (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Lanum, Scott (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Lanum, Scott (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Merson, Gary (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Miller, Bennett (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
Subject:	RE: CRCL offer to help ERO and miscellaneous items
Date:	2018/07/24 09:37:51
Priority:	Normal
Type:	Note

Very helpful info , thanks!

From: Shuchart, Scott
Sent: Tuesday, July 24, 2018 9:29:27 AM
To: Fleischaker, Deborah; Salvano-Dunn, Dana; Quinn, Cameron; Venture, Veronica; Sultan, Jennifer; McKenney, William; Cucinella, Amy; Rogal, Leah
Cc: Tosado, Rebekah; Lanum, Scott; Lanum, Scott; Merson, Gary; Miller, Bennett
Subject: RE: CRCL offer to help ERO and miscellaneous items

According to the parties' joint filing in the *Ms. L* case yesterday (attached), the "current evaluation" is that **260** parents were removed without being reunified or waiving reunification. See **p.3 of the attached PDF** for all the numbers that the government has given the court, though there seems to be some confusion about how to interpret some overlapping categories.

From: Fleischaker, Deborah
Sent: Tuesday, July 24, 2018 8:38 AM
To: Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6) Quinn, Cameron

(b)(6) Venture, Veronica (b)(6)
 Shuchart, Scott (b)(6) Sultan, Jennifer
 (b)(6) McKenney, William (b)(6)
 Cucinella, Amy (b)(6) Rogal, Leah (b)(6)
Cc: Tosado, Rebekah (b)(6); Lanum, Scott
 (b)(6) Lanum, Scott (b)(6) Merson, Gary
 (b)(6) Miller, Bennett (b)(6)
Subject: RE: CRCL offer to help ERO and miscellaneous items

Given the latest reporting, I think it also would be helpful to know the latest estimate of how many parents have been removed prior to reunification and what the plan is for reunification in that circumstance.

From: Salvano-Dunn, Dana
Sent: Tuesday, July 24, 2018 7:49 AM
To: Quinn, Cameron (b)(6) Fleischaker, Deborah
 (b)(6) Venture, Veronica (b)(6)
 Shuchart, Scott (b)(6) Sultan, Jennifer
 (b)(6) McKenney, William (b)(6)
 Cucinella, Amy (b)(6) Rogal, Leah (b)(6)
Cc: Tosado, Rebekah (b)(6) Lanum, Scott
 (b)(6) Lanum, Scott (b)(6) Merson, Gary
 (b)(6) Miller, Bennett (b)(6)
Subject: RE: CRCL offer to help ERO and miscellaneous items

Scott -

You may have better contacts, but let me know if you want me to reach out.

Dana

From: Quinn, Cameron
Sent: Tuesday, July 24, 2018 2:03:37 AM
To: Fleischaker, Deborah; Venture, Veronica; Shuchart, Scott; Sultan, Jennifer; Salvano-Dunn, Dana; McKenney, William; Cucinella, Amy; Rogal, Leah
Cc: Tosado, Rebekah; Lanum, Scott; Lanum, Scott; Merson, Gary; Miller, Bennett
Subject: RE: CRCL offer to help ERO and miscellaneous items

Update (7/20) on Phase II reunification: 900 parents are in ICE custody. 450 families reunified. 504 parents waiting having been cleared/interviews completed. 237 interviews pending. 222 parents released into interior. 200 minors under review re parent's background check. 48 parents failed. 140 relinquished custody of child (some with designated sponsors). As of Thursday when we met w/Port Isabel Director, they were aiming for Saturday completion.

Can Scott L or Dana follow up to determine a more current update before CR/CL meeting in the afternoon, please?

From: Quinn, Cameron

Sent: Tuesday, July 17, 2018 11:42 PM

To: Fleischaker, Deborah (b)(6); Venture, Veronica (b)(6); Shuchart, Scott (b)(6); Sultan, Jennifer (b)(6); Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6); McKenney, William (b)(6); Cucinella, Amy (b)(6); Rogal, Leah (b)(6)

Cc: Tosado, Rebekah (b)(6); Lanum, Scott (b)(6); Lanum, Scott (b)(6); Merson, Gary (b)(6); Miller, Bennett (b)(6)

Subject: RE: CRCL offer to help ERO and miscellaneous items

Phase 2 of the reunification effort, the population is 2,551: 2,514 adults have had their A numbers connected with minors. 1,611 of the adults are in custody. 137 have issues arise during their interviews delaying their reunification. 73 adults have relinquished custody to relatives in the US. 496 have been reunified thus far.

WashPost is doing a wrap-up story on reunifications. DHS plans get out daily numbers.

From: Quinn, Cameron

Sent: Thursday, July 12, 2018 5:43 PM

To: Fleischaker, Deborah (b)(6); Venture, Veronica (b)(6); Shuchart, Scott (b)(6); Sultan, Jennifer (b)(6); Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6); McKenney, William (b)(6); Cucinella, Amy (b)(6); Rogal, Leah (b)(6)

Cc: Tosado, Rebekah (b)(6); Lanum, Scott (b)(6); Lanum, Scott (b)(6); Merson, Gary (b)(6); Miller, Bennett (b)(6)

Subject: RE: CRCL offer to help ERO and miscellaneous items

All 57 eligible Phase I children ages 0-4 were reunified with their parents by this morning.

From: Quinn, Cameron

Sent: Tuesday, July 10, 2018 9:52 PM

To: Fleischaker, Deborah (b)(6); Venture, Veronica (b)(6); Shuchart, Scott (b)(6); Sultan, Jennifer (b)(6); Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6); McKenney, William (b)(6); Cucinella, Amy (b)(6); Rogal, Leah (b)(6)

Cc: Tosado, Rebekah (b)(6); Lanum, Scott (b)(6); Lanum, Scott (b)(6); Merson, Gary (b)(6); Miller, Bennett (b)(6)

Subject: RE: CRCL offer to help ERO and miscellaneous items

Also, on whether Flores and Ms. L have effectively locked DHS into catch and release DOJ will be evaluating how the two work together; ETA uncertain.

From: Quinn, Cameron
Sent: Tuesday, July 10, 2018 9:43 PM
To: Fleischaker, Deborah (b)(6); Venture, Veronica (b)(6); Shuchart, Scott (b)(6); Sultan, Jennifer (b)(6); Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6); (b)(6); McKenney, William (b)(6); Cucinella, Amy (b)(6); Rogal, Leah (b)(6)
Cc: Tosado, Rebekah (b)(6); Lanum, Scott (b)(6); Lanum, Scott (b)(6); Merson, Gary (b)(6); Miller, Bennett (b)(6)
Subject: RE: CRCL offer to help ERO and miscellaneous items

Not sure if you all have seen this: <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2018/07/10/administration-following-court-order-reunify-families-responsible-manner>

From: Quinn, Cameron
Sent: Monday, July 9, 2018 8:01 PM
To: Fleischaker, Deborah (b)(6); Venture, Veronica (b)(6); Shuchart, Scott (b)(6); Sultan, Jennifer (b)(6); Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6); (b)(6); McKenney, William (b)(6); Cucinella, Amy (b)(6); Rogal, Leah (b)(6)
Cc: Tosado, Rebekah (b)(6); Lanum, Scott (b)(6); Lanum, Scott (b)(6); Merson, Gary (b)(6)
Subject: RE: CRCL offer to help ERO and miscellaneous items

6) UPDATE: (b)(6) & Valerie Boyd are available to key CRCL staff (let's determine no more than 2-3 names of folks who would call) as "a sr advisor . . . w/in CBP . . . w/whom CRCL mgt/sr staff . . . can be in touch on important issues and discuss substance."

From: Quinn, Cameron
Sent: Monday, July 9, 2018 7:18 PM
To: Fleischaker, Deborah (b)(6); Venture, Veronica (b)(6); Shuchart, Scott (b)(6); Sultan, Jennifer (b)(6); Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6); (b)(6); McKenney, William (b)(6); Cucinella, Amy (b)(6); Rogal, Leah (b)(6)
Cc: Tosado, Rebekah (b)(6); Lanum, Scott (b)(6); Lanum, Scott (b)(6); Merson, Gary (b)(6)
Subject: RE: CRCL offer to help ERO and miscellaneous items

- Anticipate 70 family reunifications tomorrow with children 0-5.

From: Quinn, Cameron

Sent: Friday, July 6, 2018 5:15 PM

To: Fleischaker, Deborah (b)(6) Venture, Veronica

(b)(6) Shuchart, Scott (b)(6) Sultan,

Jennifer (b)(6) Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6)

(b)(6) McKenney, William (b)(6) Cucinella,

Amy (b)(6) Rogal, Leah (b)(6)

Cc: Tosado, Rebekah (b)(6) Lanum, Scott

(b)(6) Lanum, Scott (b)(6)

Subject: RE: CRCL offer to help ERO and miscellaneous items

All – I've managed to successfully connect on some of the Ideas for Officer Action, and I know Ronnie has also been filling you all in on some of her follow up.

FYI:

- 1) I've been able to find out about the Daily Call that Scott had heard of and suggested CRCL should be on. After discussion w/others, I don't feel it's appropriate to be on the call, which is more focused on litigation issues. I have, however, been added to a list where I get a read out of key info. Most of the info I've seen on this really is all about litigation and other issues not relevant to our equities. There are two items since I started getting this earlier this week that I feel is relevant and will share with this group. *This is not for further distribution.*
 - a. Telephonic communications between parents and children: HHS staff are doing field interviews ensuring that grantees and case managers are connecting parents and children.
 - b. HHS getting better focus on # (updated from my call today w/AAS Wagner): 101 children in ORR care under 4yo; they have been linked to 79 identifiable parents; 40 of those parents are in DHS custody; 32 parents have background checks completed for reunification. Two parents found unfit (rape and child neglect histories). 10 parents have been identified as deported and coordination is occurring with consulates, etc.; 19 parents were released in the US for which efforts are still underway to locate and reunify.
- 2) Regarding the 19 parents I offered that if we can get list from ICE w/names of parents, children or A#s, we'd be happy to see if in the info we've received we have anything more than ICE already has to help reunite families. I've discussed briefly w/Deborah, Dana & Ronnie. I'm going to send a quick note to Vitiello, and suggest Ronnie/Dana do the same w/Matt and/or Natalie. Deborah has indicated she can help (b)(6) (Deborah, when do you leave, and who would be willing/able to do this if we don't get names until after you leave?)
- 3) AAS Wagner much appreciated our offer to help w/review of all the paperwork to help reunite families. He didn't think (unless we can help ICE on the 19 parents described above) that they need any further help until the deadline for under4s reunification, but they may appreciate help for the rest of the children for whom deadline is a couple more weeks.
- 4) If HHS needs help, it probably won't be until after Tuesday.
- 5) He and I had agreed originally when we met in June that when things slowed down we were going to get ORR & CRCL leadership/key staff together. We

agreed this week that we would target early August for a meeting, after they get past the court deadlines.

- 6) (b)(6) is available to key CRCL staff (let's determine no more than 2-3 names of folks who would call) as "a sr advisor . . . w/in CBP . . . w/whom CRCL mgt/sr staff . . . can be in touch on important issues and discuss substance." I am working on another person, so there are a couple options when needed.
- 7) (b)(6) mentioned to me how much the CBP staff you all met w/a week or two ago had found the conversation helpful. He thought it had been a really productive discussion, and had much appreciated Scott's follow up comments that indicated CRCL staff felt the same. [Given feedback I've gotten, this was a bit confusing.]
- 8) Separate from my efforts, as I mentioned to a couple folks, others have suggested to the FO (b)(5) (b)(5) lane, I don't know that this will result in anything, but wanted to let you know others also are working to better integrate us into this effort.

From: Fleischaker, Deborah

Sent: Friday, July 6, 2018 8:38 AM

To: Venture, Veronica (b)(6) Shuchart, Scott

(b)(6) Sultan, Jennifer (b)(6) Salvano-

Dunn, Dana (b)(6) McKenney, William

(b)(6) Cucinella, Amy (b)(6) Rogal,

Leah (b)(6)

Cc: Quinn, Cameron (b)(6) Tosado, Rebekah

(b)(6)

Subject: RE: CRCL offer to help ERO and miscellaneous items

Ronnie – Thanks for all of this. It's good to be in more regular communication with ICE when everything is moving so quickly. For what it's worth, we did comment on the FRS a year or two ago, but the ICE movement toward revising the standards seems to have stalled. As ICE thinks through expanding family detention, I think it's worth re-upping the conversation (b)(5)

(b)(5)

From: Venture, Veronica

Sent: Thursday, July 5, 2018 2:07 PM

To: Shuchart, Scott (b)(6) Sultan, Jennifer

(b)(6) Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6)

Fleischaker, Deborah (b)(6) McKenney, William

(b)(6) Cucinella, Amy (b)(6) Rogal,

Leah (b)(6)

Cc: Quinn, Cameron (b)(6) Tosado, Rebekah

(b)(6)

Subject: FW: CRCL offer to help ERO and miscellaneous items

	(b)(6)
	"Shuchart, Scott (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Fleischaker, Deborah (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Venture, Veronica (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Sultan, Jennifer (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"McKenney, William (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
Recipient:	"Cucinella, Amy (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Rogal, Leah (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Tosado, Rebekah (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Lanum, Scott (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Lanum, Scott (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Merson, Gary (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Miller, Bennett (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
Sent Date:	2018/07/24 09:37:49
Delivered Date:	2018/07/24 09:37:51

From:	(b)(6)
To:	"Quinn, Cameron (b)(6) (b)(6)
Subject:	RE: ABA letter
Date:	2018/06/14 15:50:08
Priority:	Normal
Type:	Note

Our pleasure! Best in your speech tomorrow.

From: Quinn, Cameron
Sent: Thursday, June 14, 2018 3:42 PM
To: (b)(6) Bobb, Christina (b)(6) Dove, Stephen (b)(6)
Cc: QFR Group (b)(6) (b)(6)
Subject: RE: ABA letter

Thanks for all you were able to provide!

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Thursday, June 14, 2018 3:34:53 PM
To: Bobb, Christina; Dove, Stephen
Cc: Quinn, Cameron; QFR Group; (b)(6)
Subject: RE: ABA letter

Hi Christina,

There is some language that references separating immigrant children from their parents in the two attached testimonies which (b)(6) was kind enough to provide (cc:'ed), but we looked and do not have any cleared language on QFRs regarding this topic.

Thank you,

(b)(6)

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Thursday, June 14, 2018 8:07 AM
To: Bobb, Christina (b)(6) Dove, Stephen (b)(6)
Cc: Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)
Subject: RE: ABA letter

Hi Christina,

I'm looking into this right now.

Thank you,

(b)(6)

From: Bobb, Christina

Sent: Thursday, June 14, 2018 7:49 AM

To: Dove, Stephen (b)(6) (b)(6)

Cc: Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)

Subject: FW: ABA letter

Good morning, Steve and Tariq

Could you help me look up to see whether we have prior testimony or QFR responses that discuss separating immigrant kids from parents? I've been working with (b)(6) and Nader to have them draft a response to an ABA letter we received (attached FYSA). Cameron is speaking at an American Immigration Lawyers Association event on Friday and would like to see any language we have used in the past. I'm aware of one response, which I've pasted below, but I would appreciate it if you could do a comprehensive search. (b)(5)

(b)(5)

Thanks!

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) does not currently have a blanket policy mandating the separation of families. When claimed-family units are encountered, a custody decision is made on a case-by-case basis, in light of the totality of circumstances. Family separation may occur when we are unable to determine the custodial relationship, when we determine that a child may be at risk with the custodian, or when the custodian is transferred to a criminal detention setting due to criminal charges.

Christina Bobb
DHS Executive Secretary

(P) (b)(6)

(C)

From: Quinn, Cameron

Sent: Wednesday, June 13, 2018 11:04 PM

To: Bobb, Christina (b)(6)

Cc: Baroukh, Nader

Subject: RE: ABA letter

Christina - Many thanks! If any of the anticipated underlying documents (or parts thereof, can be shared with me by tomorrow, it would be much appreciated. I'm about to take off, but will try to call tomorrow to discuss with you.

Best, Cameron

From: Bobb, Christina
Sent: Wednesday, June 13, 2018 5:24:10 PM
To: Quinn, Cameron; (b)(6) Mitnick, John; MCALEENAN, KEVIN K; Homan, Thomas
Cc: Baroukh, Nader
Subject: RE: ABA letter

Good afternoon, Cameron,
 I've been working with (b)(6) and Nader Baroukh (added to cc line) on a response. Nader is taking the lead on this. We are coordinating the letter with official statements we have used in Questions For the Record and well as other responses in this pending litigation. Due to the sensitive and intricate nature of this response, I requested to have a draft response next week. I don't think we'll have one before this Friday. However, if you are interested in discussing the matter, I'm happy to do so.
 Respectfully,
 Christina

Christina Bobb
 DHS Executive Secretary
 (P) (b)(6)
 (C) (b)(6)

From: Quinn, Cameron
Sent: Wednesday, June 13, 2018 5:04 PM
To: (b)(6) Bobb, Christina (b)(6); Mitnick, John (b)(6) MCALEENAN, KEVIN K (b)(6) Homan, Thomas (b)(6)
Subject: FW: ABA letter

I'll be speaking at AILA (immigration lawyers) Friday first thing. If there is a tentative draft of response by late tomorrow, it would be helpful to share with me.

From: Shuchart, Scott
Sent: Wednesday, June 13, 2018 4:38:23 PM
To: Quinn, Cameron
Cc: Cucinella, Amy; Salvano-Dunn, Dana; Venture, Veronica; Sultan, Jennifer; Merson, Gary
Subject: ABA letter

Camron,

The president of the ABA sent a letter to S1 and the AG yesterday laying out the legal concerns with the way families are being separated at CBP. You may want to have a look prior to AILA as this is the most sophisticated statement of the legal points that I have seen - though most of them repeat the ones we made in our prep memo for you prior to meeting with GC Mitnick.

<https://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/uncategorized/GAO/ABALetterFamilySeparation%20061218.authcheckdam.pdf>

I believe Gary will try to ensure we coordinate on any DHS response to the letter.

Scott

Sender:	(b)(6)
Recipient:	"Quinn, Cameron (b)(6), (b)(6)"
Sent Date:	2018/06/14 15:50:08



00003205/13/2019

Our Children's Fear

Immigration Policy's Effects on Young Children



Wendy Cervantes
Rebecca Ullrich
Hannah Matthews
March 2018

Executive summary

“
**In 17 years, I’ve never seen this before.
 The stress is so high, they’re biting their fingers.**
 – Georgia preschool director
 ”

This report documents how the current immigration context is affecting our nation’s youngest children, under age eight, based on interviews and focus groups in 2017 with more than 150 early childhood educators and parents in six states—California, Georgia, Illinois, New Mexico, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania. We conducted this first multi-state study of its kind to focus on young children for two reasons.

First, the early years lay the foundation for children’s long-term health and wellbeing. For children to learn and grow and ultimately succeed in school and in life, they need good nutrition, regular health care, a stable and healthy living environment, and nurturing and loving care. When their basic needs are not met—or when hardship and distress occur in children’s environments—their growth and development is undercut and can have enduring, even life-long consequences.¹

Second, immigrants are central to our nation’s past and future. Children of immigrants—those with at least one foreign-born parent—comprise a quarter of all young children, and the overwhelming majority of them are U.S. citizens. Our collective future is tied to their health and wellbeing, as well as their success in school and later careers.

Our study was motivated by widespread reports that children and families are being harmed by the Trump Administration’s immigration policy priorities. This report documents impacts on young children of immigrants, whether their parents have some form of lawful immigration status or are undocumented.

Documenting the impact: key findings

Young children fear their parents will be taken away. Parent and provider reports of child behaviors and actions suggest that children as young as three are deeply aware of the Trump Administration’s anti-immigrant sentiment and the possibility of losing a parent. As a result, they are fearful for their parents’ and their own safety. An early childhood educator in New Mexico described children making comments such as, **“He cannot take my family”** and **“Can you imagine if they take my friend’s family away from them? What will they do?”**

Children also showed disturbing new behaviors—such as increased aggression, separation anxiety, and withdrawal from their environments. Educators with many years of experience described behavior they observed as distinct from children’s behaviors in past years.

A preschool director in Georgia described a five-year-old child whose anxiety was so severe that he was biting his fingertips to the point that they were bleeding.

Expressions of fear were not limited to children in mixed-status families (those with an undocumented parent) but extended to children whose parents have lawful immigration status—some even children of U.S. citizens. Because young children can't understand the details of immigration policy—and may not even know their parent's immigration status—providers reported that children feared the worst based on what they hear around them. A Head Start teacher in Pennsylvania told us that a four-year-old girl in her class said that President Trump wanted to send her mom back to Mexico. **"Her mother is not even from Mexico,"** the teacher told us.

Children who had been separated from a parent or who had come into contact with immigration agents seemed to exhibit the greatest fear and evidence of behavioral changes. Providers and parents in nearly all of our interview sites described disturbing accounts of immigration enforcement activities that undermine the best interest of children, such as parents being arrested in their children's view or children and parents being separated during interrogation.

Young children's daily routines are interrupted because fear is keeping families isolated in their homes—resulting in reduced access to early care and education programs. Families are afraid to leave their homes and encounter immigration enforcement agents, leading them to make dramatic changes to their daily routines. They leave their homes for necessary activities—like going to work or buying groceries—yet have stopped frequenting parks, libraries, and retail stores.

"We don't feel safe even taking the kids to child care," a parent in California told us. Early education programs reported drops in attendance, fewer applicants, trouble filling available spaces, and decreased parent participation in classrooms and at events.² As a result of this withdrawal from ordinary life and decreased participation in early care and education programs, children are losing out on enriching early childhood experiences that are important to prepare them for success in school and in life.³

Parent and provider accounts suggest that young children are getting less access to nutrition and health care services because of families' fears. In all six states, providers and parents report elevated concerns about enrolling in or maintaining enrollment in publicly funded programs that support basic needs, including for their citizen children. Parents reported being worried about their information being shared with immigration officials and about how participation in programs would affect their ability to obtain lawful permanent residence. Some providers also described instances of blatant discrimination against immigrant parents when attempting to enroll in public programs and parents avoiding services because they are afraid they might encounter immigration enforcement agents when they drive. For example, in Pennsylvania, parents questioned whether it was safe to take their children to the hospital for emergency care because it required taking a route where immigration agents often patrolled. Research shows that access to medical care and nutritious foods are critical to promote good health, particularly in early childhood. Delaying doctors' visits or not getting enough healthy food may lead to greater health and developmental problems later.⁴

Young children's housing and economic stability are in turmoil, with likely significant consequences for their wellbeing. Providers and parents reported increased job loss and more difficulty finding work; overcrowded housing and frequent moving; and more exploitation by employers and landlords. A preschool director in California described receiving frequent notifications of changes in employment and addresses in recent months. She speculated that parents were making these changes to avoid immigration enforcement actions. This increased instability—on top of increased fear and anxiety—can impose incredible harm on children's developing minds and bodies.⁵

Parents and caregivers—the most important source of support for young children—are themselves under severe stress and lack resources to meet their needs. Providers in all six states talked about parents coming to them with increased worries and new questions. Parents are struggling with difficult decisions, such as what to do if they or their spouses are deported, and how to talk to their children about deportation. Many parents are asking for resources, such as legal assistance and mental health services, but there is not enough to meet the need. Providers are also under increased stress as they attempt to support families in new ways.

"You feel like you don't know what's going to happen," an early childhood educator in Illinois said. **"That feeling of stability—emotional stability and security—is what most of our families have lost."** When the support systems that children rely on—their parents and teachers—are frayed due to their own stress and fear, children feel the effect as the adults they rely on may be preoccupied with anxiety to fully meet children's caregiving needs.⁶

The cumulative effect of these threats is likely harming millions of young children.

Our interviews and focus groups revealed a distressing picture of the day-to-day experiences for young children around the country, characterized by fear, stress, and disruptions to their normal routines. Prolonged exposure to such anxiety and uncertainty undermines children's brain development and can have lasting effects on their capacity to learn and manage their emotions.⁷ This elevated fear comes at the same time that children are losing access to health care, nutrition services, and early care and education—supports that are necessary to set them on a path to success.⁸

Each of these risk factors by themselves have well-documented and powerful negative effects on children's health and wellbeing. But developmental research is clear that the harm children face is cumulative. Experiencing multiple types of hardships (for example, lower household income, housing instability, and not having enough to eat) does far greater damage to young children's long-term development than simply adding up the effects of each individual risk factor.⁹ Without changing course, we as a nation will also pay a heavy price as our future prosperity will be largely determined by the extent to which our increasingly diverse U.S. child population is able to succeed.

A better path forward: recommendations

To change course and safeguard the healthy development of young children in immigrant families, CLASP recommends the following:

Congress and the Trump Administration should ensure that the best interests of children, including U.S. citizen children living in mixed-status families, are held paramount in immigration policy decisions.

- Congress should pass legislation that provides a pathway to citizenship to undocumented immigrants, including parents and Dreamers.
- Congress should ensure immigration judges are able to weigh the hardship to children in decisions regarding a parent's ability to enter or remain in the country.
- The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) should use discretion when making decisions to arrest, detain, and deport parents of minor children in the United States.
- Congress and DHS should expand and consistently enforce the sensitive locations policy to restrict enforcement actions at or near places that are critical to children's health and wellbeing.
- DHS should strengthen protocols to minimize potential harm to children when they are present during immigration enforcement actions and train all staff on these protocols.
- DHS should ensure that detained and deported parents are able to make decisions about their children's care.

Federal, state, and local policymakers should ensure that immigrant families have access to the programs and services they need to promote their children's healthy development.

- Congress and federal agencies should reverse course on the Trump Administration's efforts to discourage immigrant families and their children from accessing health, nutrition, and early childhood education services.
- State and local policymakers should safeguard the wellbeing of young children in immigrant families in state and local legislation, laws, and policies.
- State and local policymakers should increase funding for legal services in communities and build links to pro bono services.
- State agencies administering public benefits should ensure immigrant families and their children are not deterred from enrolling in critical programs.
- State agencies administering public benefits should issue guidance to programs on protecting data and personal confidentiality.

State policymakers should ensure early childhood programs have the resources they need to better serve children in immigrant families.

- State policymakers should promote and fund coordination and collaboration between child care and early education and immigrant-serving organizations, so families and providers have better access to key immigration information.
- State policymakers should provide resources to meet the unprecedented needs of the early childhood workforce for training, education, and support.
- State policymakers should ensure that programs have access to best practices and training on trauma-informed care, as well as the funding to implement those practices.

The philanthropic community should protect, defend, and elevate the wellbeing of children in immigrant families.

- Funders should invest in immediate and urgent support to children in immigrant families and the programs that serve them through a comprehensive agenda that includes policy advocacy; strong collaborations across the immigrant and early childhood sectors; creation and dissemination of training and resources for early care and education and other program staff; and a research agenda that includes documentation of the impacts of immigration policies on young children.
- Funders should speak out about the wellbeing of young children of immigrants, their needs and the developmental consequences of the current crisis.



A national concern

Roughly 9 million young children under age 8 in the United States live in an immigrant family with one or more member who is foreign-born.¹⁰ Young children in immigrant families are a significant and growing segment of the young child population, comprising 26 percent of all children under 8. The vast majority of these children—94 percent—are U.S. citizens, entitling them to all the legal rights and privileges that citizenship guarantees.¹¹

Most young children in immigrant families live with parents who have some form of legal U.S. immigration status. Many others are members of “mixed-status families,” meaning that they are living with at least one undocumented family member. An estimated 5.1 million children under the age of 18 in the United States live with at least one undocumented parent; nearly 2 million of these children are under age 5.¹²



This first-ever multi-state study documents effects of the current immigration climate on young children under age eight, including those living in families where every member has lawful immigration status as well as those in mixed-status families.

We focus on young children for two reasons. First, the early years lay the foundation to children’s lifelong health and wellbeing. Experiences early in life affect children’s physical, social, and emotional development. Good nutrition, regular health care, a stable and healthy living environment, and nurturing and loving care are necessities for children to grow and learn and ultimately do well in school and in life. When basic needs are not met—or hardship and distress occur in children’s environments—it undercuts their growth and development and can have enduring, even life-long, effects.¹³

Second, immigrants are central to our nation’s past and their experiences matter for America’s future. Since our nation’s founding, immigrants have moved to this country seeking a better life for themselves and their families. Children of immigrants represent a large and growing share of young children, and the overwhelming majority of them are U.S. citizens. Their experiences, development, and education are essential to all of us. Our future is tied to their health and wellbeing, as well as their success in school and later careers.

Our study was motivated by widespread reports that children and families are being harmed by the Trump Administration’s immigration policy priorities, such as efforts to ramp up immigration enforcement and the removal of protections for groups that had previously been granted discretion, including parents of citizen-children and young immigrants who came to the United States as children. The administration has also threatened to restrict immigrant families’ access to public assistance programs, including for their citizen-children. Our goal was to understand how our youngest children are experiencing—and are affected by—this changing environment.

Study overview

Between May and November 2017, CLASP conducted semi-structured interviews with child care and early education teachers, home visitors, and staff and community-based social service providers in six states around the country—California, Georgia, Illinois, New Mexico, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania. (We have withheld the names of specific locations to protect participants' privacy.) Participants included more than 100 staff across 33 organizations, including private child care centers, Head Start programs, preschools, public schools, and home visiting programs. We also convened four focus groups in California, New Mexico, and Pennsylvania with a total of 45 immigrant parents of young children.

Documenting the impact: key findings

“Who will take care of me?”

Young children fear their parents will be taken away

In an elementary school in North Carolina, a school counselor reported overhearing children planning for “when their parents go back to Mexico—not if, but when.” **One little boy was writing down what he knew how to cook—peanut butter sandwiches and cheese sandwiches—in order to reassure his frightened five-year-old sister that they would be okay if their parents were deported.**

Young children’s day-to-day lives were described as clouded by persistent fear of being separated from their parents or other loved ones. Children—as young as three years old—are articulating fears that their mothers won’t be home when they return from preschool.

“[Children] hear and they understand,” a teacher in Georgia told us. “They got so anxious. They were very concerned, very sad... What happens if they deport my mom? Who will take care of me?”

A Head Start teacher in Pennsylvania told us that a four-year-old girl in her class said that President Trump wanted to send her mom back to Mexico. **“Her mother is not even from Mexico,”** the teacher told us.

Young children can’t understand the details of immigration policy and may not even know their parents’ immigration status. Yet the behaviors, actions, and statements relayed to us suggest children are deeply aware of the administration’s anti-immigrant sentiment and the possibility of losing a parent, and they fear for their parents’ and their own safety. This pervasive fear is not limited to children in mixed-status families but extends to children whose parents have lawful immigration status—some even children of U.S. citizens.

“

How do you know they're afraid? By the way they express themselves: "He cannot take my family. Can you imagine if they take my friend's family away from them? What will they do?" They're not just angry; they're concerned. They're worried about other members of their class.

– Early childhood educator in New Mexico

”

Very young children typically lack the vocabulary or emotional maturity to articulate their feelings and often express their emotions through behavior. Early childhood educators described disturbing behavioral changes among young children—including increased aggression, hyperactivity, and separation anxiety; decreased engagement; and withdrawal from their environments. They could not always attribute a direct cause of the behaviors, but we noted consistent observations across early care and education programs and not limited to children with an undocumented parent. Educators with many years of experience described behavior they observed as distinct from children's behaviors in past years, suggesting the behaviors were related to the current environment.

An early childhood educator in California said that following the 2016 election, "The kids were crying. It was tough for the kids to say good-bye to the parents when they came to school [for the morning drop off]. It was awful." A teacher in North Carolina told of reading a story about houses to her pre-kindergarten class. When she got to a page with a picture of the White House, children burst into tears.

"It could be this year's class is just different..." a pre-kindergarten teacher in Georgia told us, **"but this year they [the children] are less lively and verbal as throughout the years I've been here. I don't know if it's because they are experiencing the stress of it. They are reluctant to talk."**

Some providers recounted especially alarming behaviors, such as a five-year-old child whose anxiety was so severe that he was biting his fingertips to the point that they were bleeding. **"In 17 years I've never seen this before,"** his preschool director said. **"The stress is so high they're biting their fingers."**

"We've seen [behavior changes] first-hand," a home visiting director in New Mexico told us. "Kids who were toilet trained are all of a sudden having more accidents at night, having accidents at their preschool or day care when they weren't previously."





The director went on to describe several children who were backsliding on certain age-appropriate skills. **"They were engaged before, would sit down for a period of time, write or color with us, and we've now seen a regression where they're just kind of sad, anxious, not wanting to participate as much as they used to."**

A social worker in California described signs in clients' homes, saying: *No abra la puerta*—Do not open the door—hung at children's eye level. "They see that everyday going in and out [of their homes]," she told us. **"They know that if you open the door for someone, they can come in and take you or your parent."**

Early care and education providers generally described more pronounced behavioral changes among children who had been directly affected by immigration enforcement. A preschooler in Georgia refused to talk and ate quickly during meal times. Educators at his child care center told us, "We kind of figured something was going on." As it turned out, ICE agents had been to the child's home. "It turned out they [the family] were afraid someone was going to come back to the home, so they had to eat quickly."

A preschool director in California described a three-year-old child who became aggressive and began fighting with his classmates after his father was deported. She noticed he particularly targeted three children whose fathers drop them off and pick them up from school. "The ones whose moms pick them up, he's fine," she said. "But to the others he's like, 'oh you can't be my friend because you have a daddy.'"

"Last [school] year we had an incident where a child drew a picture of a cop, his dad, and himself. He gave it to the teacher and the teacher asked what it was. And he was like, 'That's ICE who came and picked up my dad.' He was having a hard time... He'd wake up in the middle of the night, and he would cry," recalled a child care provider in Georgia.

Children have reportedly developed new fears of police and law enforcement officers, which providers attributed to an inability to distinguish between immigration officers and local law enforcement.¹⁴ A parent in Georgia told her child's preschool director that her four- and six-year-old children are now afraid of seeing police officers in the community. When they see a policeman, they tell their mother to hide so the officer won't take her. "The kids have taken a role of protecting the parents," the preschool director said. "...they don't completely understand why. The only thing that they know is that a policeman is a figure they can't trust."

The Trump Administration's immigration actions, unpredictability, and racist and xenophobic comments about immigrants have all contributed to heightened tension in immigrant communities, which is clearly absorbed by children.¹⁵ Providers and parents also described increased racism in their communities, and some providers noted that very young children have even repeated racist comments to their peers. A few parents talked about their children suddenly not wanting to speak Spanish anymore because it meant "you were from another country."

The levels of anxiety and stress experienced by young children during these formative years can have serious and lasting effects on their physical and emotional development.¹⁶ Persistent and substantial exposure to fear and anxiety—sometimes called "toxic stress"—can do immense damage to children's health. This level of stress can interfere with young children's physical brain development, altering how they learn and their ability to manage their emotions. It can also lead to physical and mental health problems that last into adulthood.¹⁷

Family separation represents one of the greatest risks to the health and wellbeing of children, especially in early childhood when children are physically, emotionally, and economically dependent on their parents. There may be no greater threat to children's emotional security than the fear of being separated from a parent. One study found that nearly 30 percent of children with one or more undocumented parent reported being afraid nearly all or most of the time.¹⁸ Three-quarters of undocumented parents in the same study reported their children were experiencing symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder, such as frequent crying, trouble sleeping, and increased anxiety.¹⁹ Children whose parents have actually been deported and children who witness a parent's arrest may suffer even further from significant anxiety and health problems.²⁰ The very real threat of family separation places children with undocumented parents at greater risk of developing mental and behavioral health problems compared to children whose parents have legal status.²¹

This anti-immigrant context also affects children's developing social identities. Children's earliest experiences shape their identities, which form the basis of their personalities and sense of self as they grow older. When children experience their identity group being denigrated, it can disparage their own self-worth and reduce their self-esteem. These early experiences matter for their emotional development, capacity to learn, and ultimately their academic and economic success.²²

"They didn't allow for him to say goodbye."

Witnessing a parent's arrest is traumatizing for young children.

Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agents apprehended a father in New Mexico as he and his wife were walking their four-year-old daughter into child care one morning. "ICE came and served him papers, and in front of his children, put him in the vehicle," the family's home visitor told us. **"They didn't allow for him to say goodbye or to even give any attention to the child to let her know he would be okay."** The preschooler's seven-year-old brother witnessed the incident from the car. After the arrest, the four-year-old girl became unusually clingy with her mother while her older brother began have toileting accidents at school.

"[The mother's] big thing was why did they do that in front of [the children]? Why couldn't they... there were so many opportunities, at work for example. [ICE] had all his information," the home visitor said. **"It was just the lack of the humanity around this person, this father, being taken away in front of his children and his wife."**

Staff in a California early childhood program expressed concern for a four-year-old girl at the center whose father had been deported a few weeks before the school year started. "It really affected the child. She's four... She has older siblings: one in elementary school and one in junior high. They were all home when ICE busted in and took the dad. **She's been upset and really withdrawn... nervous, didn't want to talk.**" Her teacher noted it was a dramatic change in behavior from the year before.

Given our relatively small sample, we were particularly concerned about the large number of providers and parents who shared stories of children witnessing first-hand their parent being apprehended by ICE agents—an experience that could be particularly traumatizing for young children.²³



“For a week, I didn’t send my kids to school.”

Young children’s daily routines are interrupted

“I asked one of my clients how she was doing,” a social worker in California shared, “and she said, ‘**Oh, ICE was in the neighborhood, so I had to go the long way to school through all these back alleys, and we were late. And my kids were wondering why we had to hurry and I won’t let them play outside.**’”



Young children’s everyday lives have been dramatically altered, according to providers and parents we interviewed. Families are fearful of leaving their homes and coming into contact with immigration agents.²⁴ Some families go out only when necessary—to buy groceries or go to work. As a result, children are not attending early childhood programs and may be secluded in homes for days or weeks at a time. Early education programs reported drops in attendance, fewer applications, trouble filling available spaces, and lower parent participation in the classroom and events.²⁵

“We had a decrease in enrollment when it first started,” a preschool director in California said. “Some brought their kids back but some didn’t.” More recently, she had roughly 30 children who simply stopped attending. **“I can’t get in touch with the moms, I call the job and they say she doesn’t work there anymore... we hope they’ll call back but none of them have,”** she said. **“I just lost them.”**

"For a week I didn't send my kids to school because I couldn't drop them off," one parent in California told us. "I heard ICE was there." Another parent said, **"We don't feel safe even taking the kids to child care.** You are worried you will run into them [immigration] and they will take you. It's very stressful." In some cases, providers had specific examples of families in which a parent was deported, and the child stopped coming to the program. They often did not know where the child was.

Providers and parents both described families avoiding other places in the community as well. In California, a Head Start director told us that families stopped using the library. **"They pick up the kids and they go straight home,"** she said. A Head Start teacher in Pennsylvania said a child in her class complains that his parents don't take him to the park anymore because they are afraid of running into immigration agents.

"Even going to places like the library or to buy groceries, one no longer feels safe just walking like before. You don't know when you're going to run into ICE. You don't even know who is who anymore because ICE no longer wears uniforms; they dress like everyone else.

– Mother in California

"It became really unsafe right around February or March [2017]. Families stopped going places....**It had a very bad impact on our single moms who are already isolated, already have a lot of little ones and need to be out in the community.** All of a sudden, they only wanted to go to the places they had to go to—the supermarket. Some were skipping doctor's appointments and well visits," a home visitor in New Mexico told us.

Providers described changes in how families navigated leaving their homes. For instance, they no longer go places together as a group, especially not with both parents. A home visitor in North Carolina noticed that when her program hosted outings in the community, whole families no longer attended. In North Carolina, a kindergarten teacher said she knows families who take turns going to the grocery store: one mom goes shopping while the other stays home with all the kids.

Young children grow and learn in the context of their environments. Participating in regular routines—going grocery shopping, taking walks, and riding bikes—are opportunities for children to practice emerging skills, such as following directions and managing their emotions and behaviors.²⁶ Use of community resources such as libraries, parks, and museums provide additional opportunities for play and enrichment that support children's healthy development.²⁷ Disrupting routines with trusted caregivers and reducing access to critical community resources—particularly during a time of heightened stress and uncertainty—may make children more vulnerable to the most harmful effects of anxiety.

For many children, attending an early education program is an important component of their daily routine. When children lose access to early education programs, they lose out on the educational opportunities that come from high-quality child care and early education—experiences that can be particularly important in bolstering the development of children facing hardship and adversity.²⁸ Children also lose nurturing, supportive relationships with caregivers who are fundamental to children’s development.²⁹

“...they didn’t apply for WIC because they heard that immigration would come to their door.”

Children are not getting nutrition assistance or medical care

“We’ve seen a major reluctance to enroll or re-enroll in public benefits. Moms are afraid to sign back up for Medicaid, food stamps, and other services,” a home visitor in North Carolina said.

“It’s also because of the news they hear,” said a provider in California. “One family disclosed that they didn’t apply for WIC because they heard that immigration would come to their door.”

In every site visited, providers and parents described families’ reluctance to enroll in or maintain enrollment in the publicly funded health and nutrition services for which they are eligible. Providers most commonly mentioned parents refusing nutrition assistance, such as the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). A home visiting director in New Mexico said families were afraid to visit social service agencies to sign up for these benefits, even when accompanied by a home visitor.



Parents’ concerns about public programs were reportedly elevated immediately after the 2016 election and following a leaked policy memo in January 2017 that outlined the Trump Administration’s plans to restrict immigrant families’ access to health, nutrition, and educational services.³⁰ Parents’ concerns were primarily related to how participation in health and nutrition programs could potentially have immigration-related consequences. Specifically, parents are worried that using these programs will affect their ability to obtain legal permanent residence or make them identifiable to immigration enforcement agents. Families also expressed fear that immigration agents would be able to locate them by obtaining their information through these programs.

“Right now we’re the guardians of our grandsons, and one never knows how that might affect things,” a parent in California shared. **“What if I apply for that benefit and they say I’m living off of that? Or maybe even they come looking for me? Or maybe they will say that’s why they don’t want us living here? Really that’s why I haven’t applied for anything.”**

Most providers noted that immigrant families, including those who are lawfully present, have always been apprehensive about enrolling in public benefits, but they have noticed more acute

fears recently. In some cases, providers said they were able to calm families' fears and maintain their participation in these critical programs. However, some parents were declining to enroll, withdrawing their enrollment, or choosing not to reapply.

We also learned that families are delaying or forgoing medical care. Both parents and providers reported increased no-shows at health clinics and missed appointments. A provider in Georgia said that pregnant immigrant women are increasingly delaying prenatal care until late in their pregnancies or going without it altogether. Home visitors reported that families were refusing connections to other services, such as therapists and other medical professionals.



One reason families gave for forgoing services is fear of driving and encountering immigrant agents. A provider in Georgia told us about a child with autism who is no longer receiving therapeutic services because his father is too afraid to drive to the clinic. In Pennsylvania, parents talked about hesitating to take their children to the hospital for emergency care as it required a route where immigration agents often patrolled.

Families are also experiencing increased hostility and discrimination from staff in government offices. Parents in New Mexico and providers in California told of staff making discriminatory comments to families enrolling in nutrition assistance programs for their citizen-children. A social worker in California said that some of the parents she works with, all of whom have a young child with a disability, had experienced discrimination at the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) office. "One woman was told when she could speak English she could come back to apply for SSI," she said. "We've never had that happen before." SSI—like all federally funded programs—does not require applicants to speak English and, in fact, federal law requires that individuals with limited English proficiency have meaningful access to such programs.

Our interview findings are consistent with media reports that immigrant families are declining to obtain SNAP and WIC—even for their citizen children—and staying away from community hospitals and health centers.³¹ In a 2017 survey of 90 local agencies that manage WIC, one-quarter reported to the National WIC Association that undocumented parents are refusing services.³²

Not getting enough healthy food or forgoing doctors' visits can make children sick and lead to chronic health problems. Moreover, decades of research show the positive impact of public benefits—such as Medicaid, SNAP, and WIC—on children's long-term health and their economic security.³³ That is, when children get access to these programs, they are both healthier and their families have more money in their budgets to spend on other basic needs. For example, millions of children in households receiving SNAP would be living in poverty if weren't for the economic boost of SNAP assistance.³⁴

"People say it's better not to take the kids to school..."

Egregious ICE practices are harmful to children.

A father in California who regularly walks his nine-year-old daughter to school was arrested minutes after dropping her off. The ICE agents waited for him to leave the school and apprehended him in front of several other children when he was a block away. His daughter's classmates immediately informed her of the arrest. Once she heard what happened, **"She got really bad in the school, she went crazy, wailing, holding her head,"** his wife told us. **"I had to talk to the director to help calm her down."**

In nearly all our interview sites, we heard disturbing accounts of ICE practices that undermine the best interest of children. In several sites, ICE reportedly parked outside schools and child care centers at drop-off or pick-up times and arrested parents on the way to drop children off or take them home.

"ICE can't go inside the schools, but they can be outside," a parent in California said, demonstrating the confusion regarding the Department of Homeland Security's sensitive locations policy that restricts ICE and Customs and Border Patrol (CBP) from carrying out enforcement actions at certain locations—including schools and child care centers.³⁵ **"And if they are outside, it's the same thing as being inside, so people say it's better not to take the kids to school or not go there."**



We also heard of aggressive actions taken by ICE during home raids, which often happen very early in the morning when children are in the home and sleeping. In a California incident, seven **children—ranging from an infant to a high schooler—were woken up, taken outside, and interrogated without their parents present** by ICE regarding the whereabouts of their older brother, who had taken a U-turn out of a traffic stop the previous day. The parents were sent to the backyard while the children remained in the front yard. ICE agents threatened to investigate the entire family if they didn't give information about the brother's location, and so both the mother and one of the teenage boys provided the information. While they were outside, one of the children—a middle-school-aged boy with autism—reached into his pocket for his phone, and an agent drew a gun on him.

ICE then went to the restaurant where the brother worked and detained him. Despite the family's assumption that, by cooperating, no further action would be taken against them, ICE arrived at the father's work a few weeks later and detained and deported him, as well. The teenager who shared the information with ICE now feels responsible for losing both his brother and father.

It is common for immigration enforcement agents to encounter children during enforcement actions in or near homes or during traffic stops, all of which can be traumatic experiences for children. To minimize the harm to children, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has developed protocols, such as what to do if minors are present during certain enforcement actions and how to protect the parental rights of detained parents, among others. While many of these policies currently remain in place, our interviews suggest some of these protocols may not be followed consistently.

“You know I have 11 people living in my house.”

Young children’s housing and economic stability are in turmoil



“One of the smallest kids in the class told me, ‘you know I have 11 people living in my house,’” a kindergarten teacher in North Carolina told us. **“They’re congregating, saving as much as they can so that if something happens they can get out of here.”**

A child care provider in California said she noticed families changing addresses every three months. “One parent said it’s because rent is expensive, but I think it’s just fear,” she said. “I think it’s a way for her to feel secure.” She was receiving notifications of changes in employment, as parents moved to less formal and often lower-paying jobs to avoid the risk of a worksite raid or other enforcement actions.

We also heard about increased job loss among immigrant parents and more difficulty finding work. Parents in California reported that more employers were letting undocumented employees go “because they [did]n’t want to have problems.” In some cases, ICE presence prevented people from getting to work, resulting in unapproved absences that led to employees being fired.

Undocumented immigrants are particularly vulnerable to exploitation by employers and landlords. A social service provider in Georgia described clients experiencing wage theft and refusing to take sick days for fear of being fired. A mother in Pennsylvania said, **“They know we can’t find other work, so there is nothing we can do.”**

Similarly, a home visitor in California described how landlords were charging families higher rent and taking longer to respond to maintenance requests. One child’s asthma was worsening because of black mold in the home, but the family’s landlord wouldn’t respond to the family’s requests to address it. “[The mom] was sort of stuck because she didn’t think she could find housing anywhere and she thinks that if she raises any concerns or asserts her rights as a tenant there will be [immigration] consequences,” the home visitor said.

These unstable and exploitative conditions undermine families' economic security and negatively affect their living conditions.³⁶ Job and housing instability coupled with other worries described by parents results in high levels of parental stress that can harm children's cognitive development—and children with undocumented parents are more likely to face stressors such as moving frequently, living in overcrowded or inadequate housing, and struggling to pay utility bills.³⁷ Unsafe or unstable housing represents one of the greatest threats to children's health and development. Children who move frequently or live in crowded conditions are more likely to have poor health outcomes, including developmental delays or behavior problems, and worse academic and social outcomes—all of which contribute to lower adult educational attainment.³⁸

Providers and parents reported particularly high levels of instability in families where a parent had been deported. For instance, a home visitor in Illinois told the story of her client whose husband was detained outside his home as he was leaving for work one morning. Terrified, the mother fled their home, taking only her children—an 18-year-old, 12-year-old, 5-year-old, and 1-month-old—and leaving behind baby supplies, medical cards, birth certificates, and clothing.

“We can see how it's affecting the mom. She's undocumented. The language barrier... she's been here for a couple years and she never worked because he was the only one working and providing for the family. She doesn't know how to look for a job, where she can leave her children...”

– Home visitor in Illinois

A parent's deportation can drastically undercut the economic security of families who are already struggling to make ends meet. Notably, men are far more likely to be deported—one analysis estimates that approximately 85 to 90 percent of deportees are men—and many are also the sole or primary breadwinner in their homes.³⁹ Deported fathers leave behind wives and children who often fall into poverty in their absence. Studies have found the sudden loss of income resulting from a parent's detention or deportation can reduce a family's income by half or more.⁴⁰ This leads families to not have enough food to eat, move abruptly and frequently, or live in crowded housing with family or friends.

“I don’t feel comfortable saying it’s going to be okay.”

Children’s parents and caregivers are stressed and lack resources

“My young daughter tells me, why are those people coming for us? And she asks questions I don’t know how to answer,” a parent in New Mexico told us. “I’m not going to tell [my children] that we can be deported at any moment. They are from here. They don’t know what that even means...They don’t know what Mexico is. They are so little. How are we going to explain if her father goes to Mexico, we can’t go there because [she] will suffer there?”

These are the tough questions that parents are grappling with. In all six states, we heard about the immense stress and uncertainty that parents of young children are experiencing. For example, an early education provider in Georgia said that for the first time, parents were requesting help with stress management and emotional support. A home visitor in California described increases in anxiety, depression, and concerns about intimate partner violence among the mothers in her program.

“You feel like you don’t know what’s going to happen. I think that’s the fear some of our families are feeling right now, not knowing what is coming. That feeling of stability—emotional stability and security—is what most of our families have lost,” said an early childhood educator in Illinois.

Consequently, providers—many of whom are immigrants themselves—are under increased pressure to support families in new ways. The providers we spoke with expressed great emotion at how challenging their already-demanding jobs had become. Some are experiencing the effects of the current environment personally due to their own immigrant or cultural backgrounds. But the incredible emotional stress of the work was prevalent across providers of every racial, ethnic, and immigrant background. Many were doing their best to connect parents to resources but felt ill-equipped to meet families’ needs or even offer them emotional support.⁴¹

“I don’t feel comfortable saying it’s going to be okay because we don’t know,” one service provider said.

“You can’t help but think about the families you serve and have a great relationship with. It gives me stress to think about what would happen if something happened to them. What would happen to their children?” said an early education provider in Illinois.

While being an undocumented immigrant in the United States has always been precarious, parents and providers indicated that the climate feels different. A family services coordinator in Illinois shared that his program has always served families with immigration cases. “What’s changed now is that we never know if they’re coming back after the check-in,” he said, referring to the periodic check-ins with ICE required of those with pending immigration cases, including parents who have previously been granted permission to remain in this country. “The stress is different.”



A woman in New Mexico broke down in tears while she described how hard her brother's detention was on their entire family. She took in her five nieces and nephews after he was detained by immigration authorities two months ago. **"They keep asking when he will come back, if they will get to see him again,"** she said. "The youngest one has panic attacks in school, so we have to go pick her up all the time." On top of trying to support her nieces and nephews, she is struggling to reassure her own children of their safety, manage her own mental health, and keep up with the mounting costs associated with immigration hearings.

Providers and parents noted that the president's decision in September 2017 to terminate the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program triggered a spike in fear and anxiety (see accompanying text box on DACA). "We got a spike in calls right after DACA was eliminated," the director of a home visiting program in New Mexico shared, noting that DACA recipients, who had felt safe, were suddenly experiencing very acute anxiety.

Parents and providers highlighted the lack of resources available in the community, most notably around legal assistance and help with legal fees, as well as more broadly accurate information about how immigration policies impact their families. Similarly, providers noted the dearth of mental health services for parents. Children who have health coverage can at least get some support, but there are few if any bilingual, culturally competent providers that will take clients without insurance. The shortage of legal and mental health resources was a problem echoed by providers in every state.

Young children depend on adults for their basic needs and emotional support. The adults that young children rely on the most—their parents and other caregivers—are experiencing significant stress themselves. While parents are doing their best to manage in unmanageable situations, for many the stress is overwhelming, especially as they are often unable to get the information and resources they need. Similarly, early care and education providers—already under-resourced and stretched thin—are left feeling helpless by their inability to fully meet families' rapidly changing needs.

The heightened fear that parents are experiencing is undoubtedly passed down to children, despite their best efforts to shield their children from concerns and worry.⁴² Just as children's own stress can be physically damaging, experiencing parental stress can directly hamper children's cognitive, emotional, and physical development.⁴³ Children feel sad, anxious, or scared when they

sense those emotions in their parents and caregivers. High levels of stress when parents are preoccupied by concerns can also get in the way of effective parenting and leave parents unable to fully meet their children's needs. The impacts of parental stress on children's development extend to other caregivers as well. When early care and education providers are experiencing significant stressors, all the children in their care may lack for support and be at risk for unhealthy development.⁴⁴



"I don't know what my kids are going to do if they take me when my DACA expires."

Fates of children and their DACA parents are inextricably linked.

"When they gave us DACA, everything was going really well. Better than before," said a parent in New Mexico, who obtained DACA status three years ago and has two citizen children. "Better work—we bought a house, a truck. The American Dream."

On September 5, 2017, the Trump Administration announced the termination of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program, a program introduced by the Obama Administration in 2012 that removed the possibility of deportation and made work authorization available to approximately 800,000 immigrant youth and young adults who came to the U.S. as children—many when they were younger than six years old. DACA is widely regarded as a successful program, providing pathways to higher education, better jobs, and higher income.⁴⁵ Now teens and young adults, DACA recipients are integral members of their schools, workplaces, and communities. Some have started families themselves: in one survey of DACA recipients, 25 percent were parents of U.S. citizen-children.⁴⁶

Notably, DACA's benefits likely extend far beyond the recipients themselves. The doors opened for millions of immigrant youth and young adults may also improve opportunities for their young children. Children markedly benefit from having parents with higher levels of education and better-quality jobs.⁴⁷ Better-educated parents have more resources to support their children's development, which benefits children's health, academic achievement, educational attainment, and employment in the long run. When parents are facing less stress and are better able to make ends meet, they have more time and energy to devote to their children. One study found that mothers' eligibility for DACA was linked to better mental health outcomes for their children.⁴⁸

The harm of rescinding the program will be expansive as well. As a result of the administration's action, DACA recipients will eventually lose their protected status, work permits, and other critical supports.⁴⁹ The majority of our interviews and two out of the four focus groups took place after the program was terminated. Parents we spoke with were frustrated, angered, and scared by this decision. Parents in New Mexico with DACA voiced concerns about how they would continue to make ends meet and support their families once their work permits expire. They described trying to save as much as possible and planning for what may happen should they eventually be deported.

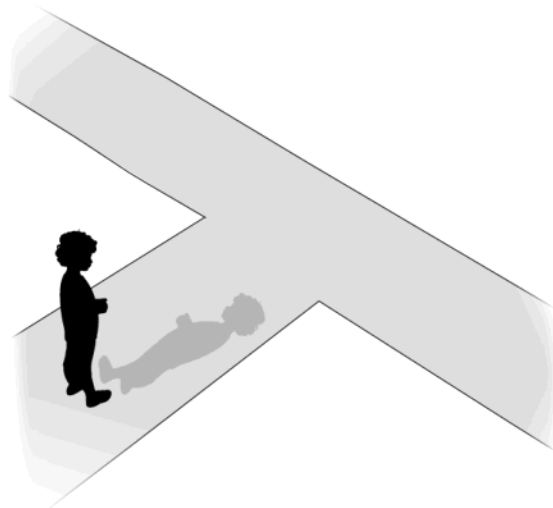
Parents with DACA status also expressed concern about what will happen to their children when their status expires. A mother in New Mexico told us, **"My husband doesn't have papers, he lost DACA. So every time I hear immigration is near here, I get scared.** He's been here since he was two years old. And I always tell him, what are we going to do if you get deported? He has family in Mexico but nothing there. **He says if he gets deported we need to go with him. And it's scary because all my life we have been here. So we don't know what to do."**

Some teachers and staff we interviewed were DACA recipients.⁵⁰ An assistant teacher in New Mexico, whose DACA status allowed her to work in a child care center and study early childhood education at a local college, was facing the expiration of her status in 2019. **"If there's no work, I can't go to school because I'm paying for it,"** she said. **"It would affect me in every area."**

Consequences of fear, anxiety, and hardship on children

Young children in immigrant families have had their worlds turned upside down. Now, opening the front door could take a parent away forever, police officers are seen as threats rather than protectors, and school is no longer a guaranteed safe place. Increased immigration enforcement and anti-immigrant rhetoric, racism, discrimination, and xenophobia are all negatively influencing an entire generation of children.

Our interviews and focus groups revealed a distressing picture of young children's day-to-day experiences around the country. Young children in immigrant families—including children whose parents have lawful immigration status—are expressing their fearfulness in words and troubling behaviors. They are increasingly isolated from their communities. Some are missing out on child care and early education programs. Some are forgoing medical care and are not getting health and nutrition assistance they are legally entitled to as citizens. Their home lives are increasingly unstable due to overcrowded housing, frequent moving, or decreased economic security. Their parents and caregivers—their primary support system—are experiencing high levels of anxiety. And they are internalizing harmful ideas about their own self-worth.



Importantly, children do not experience these events—or their consequences—in isolation. Rather, child development research is clear that the harm children face is cumulative. Experiencing multiple types of hardships (for example, lower household income, housing instability, and not having enough to eat) does far greater damage to young children's long-term development than simply adding up the effects of each individual risk factor.⁵¹ The result: the development of millions of young children is likely being harmed—with many denied their rights as citizens of the United States simply because their parents are not.

Children of immigrants matters to America's future. Our nation's collective economic success is tied to the individual success of all our children. Therefore, our immigration policies must put the needs of children front and center. Our public policies must be designed to ensure that all children are able to achieve their full potential—through access to high-quality early educational experiences, health care and nutrition assistance, and other supports that promote healthy development from birth through adulthood. Without changing course, we as a nation will also pay a heavy price, as our future prosperity will be largely determined by the extent to which our increasingly diverse U.S. child population is able to succeed.

A better path forward: recommendations

“

We need laws to help people—not break people.

– Father in New Mexico

”

Congress and the Administration should ensure that the best interest of children, including U.S. citizen children living in mixed-status families, are held paramount in immigration policy decisions.

Congress should pass legislation that provides a pathway to citizenship for undocumented immigrants, including parents and Dreamers. The majority of the 11 million undocumented immigrants living in the United States are connected to families and communities who rely on them, and for Dreamers—undocumented youth who came to this country as children—the United States is often the only home they have ever known. Legislation with a path to citizenship will remove the instability caused by lack of status and fear of deportation and enable parents to better provide for their children’s basic needs. For recipients of the DACA program and other young Dreamers, passage of narrow legislation like the Dream Act of 2017 will provide a permanent solution and allow them to better pursue their educational and career goals, which is critical for their own wellbeing and that of their families.⁵²

Congress should ensure immigration judges are able to weigh the hardship to children in decisions regarding a parent’s ability to enter or remain in the United States. Current immigration law explicitly overlooks hardship to children in critical immigration decisions regarding their parents. Congress should correct this flawed principle and reinstate judicial discretion that enables immigration judges to consider the potential hardship of a parent’s deportation or ability to enter the country on U.S. citizen children, such as the risk of developmental harm and economic hardship on children left behind.

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) should use discretion when making decisions to arrest, detain, and deport parents of minor children in the United States.

Parents of minor children in the United States should not be priorities for enforcement. Parents who have been placed into deportation proceedings should generally be able to await deportation at home with their children as they to continue to care and provide for them and make arrangements for the future. Parents who must be detained should be placed into one of the agency’s alternative-to-detention programs.

Congress and DHS should expand and consistently enforce the sensitive locations policy to restrict enforcement actions from occurring at or near places that are critical to children's health and wellbeing. The current sensitive locations policy is vague and may be inconsistently followed. For it to be effective in making parents feel safe taking their children to child care, school, hospitals, and other critical places, it must be uniformly enforced across the country and violations must be investigated and addressed. The policy should also be expanded to restrict immigration agents from carrying out enforcement actions *near* sensitive locations and be extended to other locations, such as home-based child care programs. Congress should pass the Protecting Sensitive Locations Act, which would strengthen and codify the current policy.⁵³

DHS should strengthen protocols to minimize potential harm to children when they are present during immigration enforcement actions and train all staff on these protocols. To mitigate trauma for children and prevent them from being separated from family members or becoming unnecessarily involved in the child welfare system, it is important to establish protocols about the time of apprehension or enforcement action. While some protocols have been developed in recent years, they should be strengthened and consistently enforced. Immigration enforcement actions should generally be avoided when children are present. In cases where children are present, parents should be given the opportunity to designate a caregiver and to make phone calls or otherwise reach a designated caregiver. Children should neither be interrogated without the presence or consent of a parent nor be asked to translate for others, and parents or other family members should not be interrogated in the presence of children. All agents who may come into contact with a child should receive training in how to appropriately handle such situations to minimize trauma to children, and DHS should investigate and address reported violations.

DHS should ensure that detained and deported parents are able to make decisions about their children's care. In 2013, ICE implemented a policy known as the "parental interest directive" aimed at upholding the rights of detained parents with minor children, including those involved in the child welfare system.⁵⁴ ICE should preserve and implement this policy in its entirety, including the use of discretion in certain cases involving parents, legal guardians, and primary caregivers and the facilitation of a parents' ability to make long-term decisions regarding their children's care, regardless of whether they wish to leave their children with a designated caregiver or take their children with them. Parents whose children are involved in the child welfare system should continue to be able to interact with caseworkers and participate in case plans and family court proceedings necessary to reunify with their children.

Federal, state, and local policymakers should ensure that immigrant families have access to the programs and services they need to promote their children's healthy development.

Congress and federal agencies should reverse course on the Trump Administration's efforts to discourage immigrant families and their citizen children from accessing the health, nutrition, and early childhood education services. The Trump Administration is currently developing regulations to rewrite the current definition of what is known as a "public charge" to significantly broaden the range of programs that government officials can consider in the public charge determination, possibly to include programs such as WIC, SNAP, Medicaid, the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) and Head Start (See Appendix for a description of "public charge.") The proposed rule also may expand scrutiny to include use of public benefits by the applicant's family, including U.S. citizen children. If finalized, this proposal could force immigrant families to forgo needed health care, nutrition, and early education services to obtain secure immigration status for themselves or their families. The administration should reverse course on this harmful proposal that threatens the long-term health and wellbeing of millions of children, including citizen children. If federal agencies move forward, Congress should use its authority to undo this regulatory change through legislation.

State and local policymakers should safeguard the wellbeing of young children in immigrant families through state and local legislation, laws, and policies. Policymakers should oppose laws that promote more immigration enforcement—such as collaborative agreements between immigration enforcement agencies and local police—that limit immigrant families' mobility and ability to seek out essential services on behalf of their children. Likewise, policymakers should oppose laws that create barriers to health, nutrition, or educational services for children in immigrant families. Conversely, policymakers should support policies that encourage the health, safety and wellbeing of immigrant families and protect children's interests, such as expanded access to health care coverage for immigrant children.

State and local policymakers should increase funding for legal services in communities and build links to pro bono services. Resources are needed in communities to provide free legal advice and representation to families on immigration, child custody, and family law to help families navigate the legal system.

State agencies administering public benefits should ensure immigrant families and their children are not deterred from enrolling in critical programs. Agencies should issue guidance on immigrant eligibility rules, including recommendations for ensuring that enrollment practices do not deter immigrants from accessing benefits on behalf of themselves or their children.⁵⁵ Agencies should analyze their data to identify any declines in public benefit use and conduct targeted outreach to reach underserved communities and limited-English proficient communities. By partnering with trusted organizations such as early childhood programs and immigrant-serving organizations and paying attention to language access, agencies can improve their outreach to immigrant families.

State agencies administering public benefits should issue guidance to programs on protecting data and personal confidentiality. Agencies can work with local agencies and social service providers to ensure compliance with privacy rules and to provide guidance on interactions or requests from immigration enforcement officials.⁵⁶ Agencies can also issue public messages explaining individuals' privacy protections as they relate to immigration concerns.

State policymakers should ensure that early childhood programs have the resources they need to better serve children in immigrant families.

State policymakers should promote and fund coordination and collaboration between child care and early education and immigrant-serving organizations. This will improve access by families and the workforce to key information that affects immigrant families. Collaborations can ensure that early education programs have experts who can provide credible information on immigration policy, immigrant rights, and immigrant eligibility for public benefits. Added financial resources can increase the capacity of immigrant-serving organizations to partner with early education programs. This support could be in the form of grants to community-based organizations to increase capacity, funded partnerships between immigrant-serving and early childhood organizations, or resources for creating joint immigrant and early childhood coalitions. States and localities with immigrant and refugee offices, or other coordinating bodies, should both include early care and education organizations in community planning and inform early care and education organizations about state and local efforts related to immigrant families.

Provide resources to meet the unprecedented needs of the early childhood workforce for training, education, and support. State agencies should fund the development and implementation of trainings and supports, as well as increased staff compensation and benefits to ensure that early childhood providers can get the supports they need to do their job. States can fund entities such as universities and community-based organizations to develop resources and materials to give the early childhood workforce the tools they need to help children cope with fear, to support parents in discussing deportation and other issues with children, and to work with families in crisis due to immigration actions.

Ensure that programs have access to best practices and training on trauma-informed care and funding to implement those practices. According to the National Child Traumatic Stress Network, key components of a trauma-informed program include routinely screening for trauma exposure and symptoms; use of evidence-based, culturally responsive assessment and treatment; and a focus on continuity of care and collaboration across systems. Trauma-informed programs also intentionally address parent trauma, emphasize staff wellness, and make resources available to children, families and providers.⁵⁷

The philanthropic community should protect, defend, and elevate the well-being of children in immigrant families.

Philanthropies should make investments in immediate and urgent support to children in immigrant families and the programs that serve them. A comprehensive philanthropic agenda would include:

- Policy advocacy at all levels of government to protect and defend the wellbeing of young children;
- Affordable legal services and representation for immigrant families;
- Strong collaborations across the immigrant and early childhood sectors as well as other sectors serving children such as child welfare, education, etc.;
- Creation and dissemination of training and resources for early care and education and other program staff;
- Outreach and information dissemination to inform immigrant families about policies that affect them;
- A comprehensive research agenda that includes documentation of the impacts of immigration policies on young children and their caregivers, as well as the developmental consequences of those impacts; and
- Raising awareness among the public and policymakers about the importance of young children of immigrants to our country's future.

Funders should speak out about the wellbeing of young children of immigrants, their needs and the developmental consequences of the current crisis. National, state, and local foundations should use their own credibility and prominence to elevate the importance of the wellbeing of young children and the urgency of a supportive policy, research, and advocacy agenda. Funders can issue broad statements aimed at influencing key constituencies or speak out on specific policy issues.



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Appendix: Overview of major immigration policy changes affecting young children under the Trump Administration

Increased immigration enforcement

Separation from a parent due to immigration enforcement is not a new consequence for children in mixed-status families. Over the past decade, DHS reported high rates of deportations involving parents of U.S. citizen children, which gradually decreased over time, from as high as 72,410 in 2013 to 28,860 in 2016.⁵⁸ However, between 2007 and 2013, ICE put a series of policies in place that were intended to mitigate the collateral effects of enforcement on children.⁵⁹ Central to these policies was an emphasis on the use of discretion when making decisions about the arrest and detention of parents, legal guardians, and primary caregivers. For example, immigration enforcement agents were instructed to consider factors such as family ties—including whether individuals are parents or guardians of U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident (LPR) children—when determining whether they were an enforcement priority and whether to place them in deportation proceedings as well as whether and where to detain them.⁶⁰ In 2013, ICE issued a directive known as the “parental interest directive” that specifically addressed the need of parents facing removal to make arrangements for their children and to allow detained parents to participate in child welfare proceedings.⁶¹ Protective policies such as these helped reduce the likelihood that parents and guardians of citizen and LPR children would be arrested, detained, and removed, which helped reduce long-term harmful effects of enforcement on children.

The inception of the Trump Administration in 2017 was immediately marked by a drastic new focus on heightened immigration enforcement and decreased protections for vulnerable populations. Shortly after entering office, President Trump introduced two executive orders that significantly increased the intensity and scope of immigration enforcement in the United States. For example, the executive order entitled “Enhancing Public Safety in the Interior of the United States” calls for triple the number of enforcement agents, encourages increased collaboration between ICE and local police, and rescinds the enforcement priorities established under the Obama Administration—making every undocumented immigrant a priority for deportation, including parents of U.S. citizen children. The orders also limit the use of prosecutorial discretion and roll back protective policies, including key aspects of the parental interest directive. Recent reports from DHS for fiscal year (FY) 2017 reveal that ICE agents arrested 25 percent more people in the interior of the country who were suspected of being in violation of immigration laws than in FY 2016 and removed 30 percent more in FY 2017 compared to FY 2016. Arrests in the community—notably among immigrants without criminal violations—were particularly heightened, with the number of arrested immigrants without a criminal record increasing 146 percent between FY 2016 and FY 2017.⁶²

While protective policies such as the sensitive locations memo—which restricts ICE and CBP from carrying out enforcement actions in certain locations—and certain aspects of the parental interest directive remain in place as of the date of publication, our findings raise questions about oversight and accountability. It is unclear whether the Trump Administration will continue to

uphold and consistently implement its own policies designed to mitigate the effects of enforcement on child wellbeing and family unity. In addition, the speed with which many deportations are being carried out and the focus on removing individuals who have previously been permitted to remain in the United States contingent on regular check-in with ICE has put children in mixed-status families at increased risk of separation from a parent.

Undercutting access to vital programs

Through several public statements, proposed immigration principles, ramped up enforcement actions, and leaked policy proposals, the Trump Administration has made clear its intent to further restrict access to basic health and nutrition supports for low-income immigrant families and their citizen children. It is important to note that undocumented immigrants are already barred from most federal public benefits, and lawfully present immigrants already are subject to a five-year waiting period for federal programs like SNAP, TANF, CHIP, Medicaid, and SSI. Furthermore, low-income children with foreign-born parents are already less likely to receive SNAP or Medicaid than children with U.S.-born parents.⁶³ In fact, children in immigrant families are less likely to have health insurance at all—8.7 percent of children with foreign-born parents are uninsured, compared to 4.4 percent of children with native-born parents.⁶⁴

One of the most urgent threats is the Trump Administration's intent to redefine what is known as the "public charge" statute. "Public Charge" is a term used by U.S. immigration officials to refer to a person who is considered primarily dependent on the government for subsistence. Certain immigrants can be denied entry to the United States or a "green card" (lawful permanent residence) if, based on all their circumstances, they are deemed likely to become a "public charge" in the future. In very limited circumstances, the law also makes individuals deportable for becoming a public charge. Under longstanding practice, only the use of cash assistance for income maintenance (such as TANF and SSI) or government-funded long-term care have been considered in the public charge determination. Immigrants not subject to the public charge rules include refugees, asylees, victims of domestic violence and other crimes, as well as green card holders applying for citizenship.

Under a draft executive order leaked in January 2017, the Trump Administration threatened to rewrite the rules regarding the "public charge" statute to drastically broaden the scope of programs considered in the public charge determination as well as several other provisions that would restrict immigrants from accessing critical benefits and income supports. While the draft executive order was never released, even the rumor of it created a chilling effect by leading some immigrants to choose not to enroll themselves or their citizen children in critical programs, despite being eligible.

On February 8, 2018, media outlets published a leaked draft public charge "notice of proposed rulemaking" indicating the Trump Administration's intent to change the regulations used to implement the public charge provision of federal immigration law.⁶⁵ The leaked draft proposal would broadly expand the types of benefits to be considered under the public charge determination, explicitly including Medicaid, CHIP, SNAP, WIC, Head Start, and many other human services programs. The proposed rule also indicates the administration's intent to expand scrutiny to include use of public benefits by the applicant's family, including U.S. citizen children. If finalized, this proposal could force immigrant families to forgo needed health

care or go hungry in order to obtain secure immigration status for themselves or their families.

As of publication of this paper, this proposal is still in development and has not been published. CLASP and the National Immigration Law Center (NILC) lead the “Protecting Immigrant Families, Advancing Our Future” campaign, a broad coalition of advocates for immigrants, children, education, health, anti-hunger and anti-poverty groups and faith leaders. The Protecting Immigrant Families campaign is developing resources and will coordinate efforts to fight back against this dangerous proposal. For more information on the campaign, please contact Madison Hardee (mhardee@clasp.org).

Removing protections for certain populations

Another aspect of the Trump Administration’s immigration policy has been to expel immigrants with long, established roots in the United States through the termination or cancellation of protective status for immigrants granted relief through the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program and through Temporary Protective Status (TPS).

In 2012, the Obama Administration introduced the DACA program, which provided an administrative solution to many of the barriers facing undocumented youth. DACA provided temporary work authorization and relief from deportation to nearly 800,000 qualifying Dreamers, allowing many to pursue postsecondary education and work legally.⁶⁶ Despite DACA’s success, the Trump Administration announced its termination on September 5, 2017. The decision, which came after months of uncertainty, has put the lives of millions of immigrant youth and young adults and their families in jeopardy. In one survey, more than 25 percent of DACA respondents were parents of U.S. citizen children.⁶⁷ The program officially expires on March 5, 2018, and thousands of DACA recipients have already lost their protections and with it their jobs and ability to provide for their families.⁶⁸ At the time of writing, Congress had still failed to reach agreement on a legislative fix for DACA beneficiaries and other Dreamers as a result of the Trump Administration’s refusal to accept multiple bipartisan proposals, including several that included the robust border enforcement measures requested by President Trump. As a result, DACA beneficiaries and their families remain in a state of limbo.

TPS is a temporary, renewable immigration status authorized through the Immigration Act of 1990. It provides work authorization and protection from deportation for individuals whose countries have experienced environmental disasters or epidemics, persistent armed conflicts, or other extraordinary conditions that prevent them from safely returning to their country of origin.⁶⁹ Decisions to extend TPS for immigrants from affected countries must be made periodically based on a review of existing circumstances in the designated country. Over the past year, the Trump Administration has announced the cancellation of the TPS designation for approximately 195,000 Salvadorans, 46,000 Haitians, 2,550 Nicaraguans, and over 1,000 Sudanese. These TPS holders have been given a deadline for when they must uproot themselves from the families and communities where they have resided for decades and potentially return to countries where conditions remain tenuous and they may have little ties. TPS holders are parents or guardians of U.S. citizen children, such as Salvadoran TPS holders who are estimated to have 192,000 U.S. citizen children.⁷⁰ A decision regarding the designation of TPS for approximately 57,000 Hondurans is expected this July.

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⁵³ The Protecting Sensitive Locations Act (S.845/H.R.1815) would clarify and expand the types of "sensitive locations" where immigration enforcement agents are restricted from carrying out enforcement actions. The legislation was introduced in 2017 by Senator Richard Blumenthal (D-CT) and Representative Adriano Espaillat (D-NY). <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/senate-bill/845/related-bills>, <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/1815>.

⁵⁴ U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, *ICE Parental Interests Directive*, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 2013, <https://www.ice.gov/parental-interest>.

⁵⁵ Cities across the country including San Francisco, New York, and Los Angeles have developed and distributed public-facing flyers, presentations and other resources reassuring families that the election has not changed the local government's commitment to provide quality services for all, regardless of immigration status.

⁵⁶ See for example, San Francisco Department of Health policy memorandum on how to interact with ICE officials and respond to judicial warrants, administrative warrants and subpoenas, <https://www.sfdph.org/dph/files/PoliciesProcedures/COM10-ImmigrationStatus-and-Interactions-with-ICEAgentsPolicy-2018-01-19.pdf>.

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⁵⁹ Emily Butera, Wendy Cervantes, *Family Unity in the Face of Immigration Enforcement: Past, Present, and Future*, The Sentencing Project, First Focus, 2013, http://cimmcw.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/cc_Children-in-Harms-Way-final.pdf.

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⁶¹ U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, "ICE Parental Interests Directive," <https://www.ice.gov/parental-interest>.

⁶² Joshua Breisblatt, "DHS: Immigration Arrests Inside the U.S. Spiked While Border Crossings Dropped to Record Lows", American Immigration Council, <http://immigrationimpact.com/2017/12/06/immigration-enforcement-border-crossing-low/>.

⁶³ Krista M. Perreira, Robert Crosnoe, et al., *Barriers to Immigrants' Access to Health and Human Services Programs*, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2012, <https://aspe.hhs.gov/basic-report/barriers-immigrants-access-health-and-human-services-programs>; Julia Gelatt, Heather Joball, et al., *State Immigration Enforcement Policies: How They Impact Low-Income Households*, The Urban Institute, National Center for Children in Poverty, 2017, <https://www.urban.org/research/publication/state-immigration-enforcement-policies>.

⁶⁴ Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative, Data Resource Center for Child and Adolescent Health. 2016 National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH) data query. Retrieved 2/25/2018 from www.childhealthdata.org.

⁶⁵ National Immigration Law Center, *The Trump Administration's "Public Charge" Attack on Immigrant Families Information About an Upcoming Proposed Rule*, 2018, <https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/Public-Charge-Fact-Sheet-2018.pdf>.

⁶⁶ For more information on DACA, see the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services archived page, "Consideration of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)," <https://www.uscis.gov/archive/consideration-deferred-action-childhood-arrivals-daca>.

⁶⁷ Perez, *A Portrait of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals Recipients*.

⁶⁸ Tom Jawetz and Nicole Prchal Svajlenka, "Thousands of DACA Recipients Are Already Losing Their Protection from Deportation," Center for American Progress, November 9, 2017, <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/immigration/news/2017/11/09/442502/thousands-daca-recipients-already-losing-protection-deportation/>.

⁶⁹ Jill H. Wilson, *Temporary Protected Status: Overview and Current Issues*, Congressional Research Service, 2018, <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/homesecc/RS20844.pdf>.

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The cover photo is a modified version of a photo by Michael Fleshman. The original is available at <https://www.flickr.com/photos/fleshmanpix>.

From:	Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)
To:	"Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6)" (b)(6)
CC:	(b)(6) "Venture, Veronica (b)(6)" (b)(6)
Subject:	RE: Complaint Submission on Family Separation at the U.S.-Mexico Border
Date:	2017/12/21 11:03:12
Priority:	Normal
Type:	Note

Dana – I think we need to open discussion w/a number of similar investigatory units at DHS & see if we can't streamline the process – maybe even do a lean six sigma on it, as it's clear there's no coordinate. This is on my list to discuss in January.

From: Salvano-Dunn, Dana
Sent: Thursday, December 21, 2017 10:14 AM
To: (b)(6) Quinn, Cameron
 (b)(6)
Cc: CRCLCompliance (b)(6)
Subject: RE: Complaint Submission on Family Separation at the U.S.-Mexico Border

Yes - that is fine. I do wish we could say something re (b)(5)

(b)(5)

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Thursday, December 21, 2017 10:09:52 AM
To: Salvano-Dunn, Dana; Quinn, Cameron
Cc: CRCLCompliance
Subject: RE: Complaint Submission on Family Separation at the U.S.-Mexico Border

Thanks, Dana. Can we say:

"This complaint has been received. As it is an open investigation, we are not able to provide any additional information."

(b)(6)

From: Salvano-Dunn, Dana

Sent: Thursday, December 21, 2017 9:57 AM

To: Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)

(b)(6)

Cc: CRCLCompliance (b)(6)

Subject: RE: Complaint Submission on Family Separation at the U.S.-Mexico Border

(b)(5)

We can say we have opened a complaint only.

From: Salvano-Dunn, Dana

Sent: Wednesday, December 20, 2017 8:48:38 PM

To: Quinn, Cameron; (b)(6)

Cc: CRCLCompliance

Subject: RE: Complaint Submission on Family Separation at the U.S.-Mexico Border

I'll check first thing tomorrow. (b)(5)

(b)(5)

From: Quinn, Cameron

Sent: Wednesday, December 20, 2017 8:42:28 PM

To: Salvano-Dunn, Dana; (b)(6)

Cc: CRCLCompliance

Subject: RE: Complaint Submission on Family Separation at the U.S.-Mexico Border

(b)(5)

From: Salvano-Dunn, Dana

Sent: Wednesday, December 20, 2017 8:42 PM

To: Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)

(b)(6)

Cc: CRCLCompliance (b)(6)

Subject: RE: Complaint Submission on Family Separation at the U.S.-Mexico Border

This has been opened as a complaint and added to our already existing family separation investigation. As it is an open investigation we cannot comment.

From: Quinn, Cameron

Sent: Wednesday, December 20, 2017 8:05:03 PM

To: Salvano-Dunn, Dana; (b)(6)

Cc: CRCLCompliance

Subject: RE: Complaint Submission on Family Separation at the U.S.-Mexico Border

We have it . . .

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Monday, December 11, 2017 2:56 PM
To: Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6) Quinn, Cameron
 (b)(6)
Cc: CRCLCompliance <CRCLCompliance@HQ.DHS.GOV>; Katie Shepherd
 (b)(6)
Subject: Complaint Submission on Family Separation at the U.S.-Mexico Border
 (b)(6)

Dear all,

Please find attached a complaint from Women's Refugee Commission, American Immigration Council, American Immigration Lawyers Association, RAICES, Kids in Need of Defense, Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service, the Florence Immigrant and Refugee Rights Project, and Al Otro Lado documenting an alarming increase in cases of family separation while in custody at the U.S.-Mexico border. The complaint documents well over a dozen cases in which children have been separated from their parents when seeking protection at the U.S.-Mexico border, without any clear reason or justification, both in cases in which they were apprehended by U.S. Border Patrol or in the custody of the Office of Field Operations. The complaint illustrates the trauma and impact on the ability to seek legal relief caused by family separation at the border, and especially highlights concern over cases of family separation where parents are subsequently referred for criminal prosecution, exacerbating the impact of separation. We are particularly concerned to see this increase in the separation of families despite former DHS Sec. Kelly stating on the record that such separations should not occur, and given the impact it has on families' ability to seek relief.

The attached complaint includes confidential case information of individuals who wish to file complaints and whose personal information we are sharing confidentially only with your agencies, as well as additional case examples that are anonymized and further illustrate a trend of separation. We are filing the complaint both with your office and the Office of Inspector General and urge your offices to investigate these cases and the broader issue of family separation expeditiously. We are also attaching the declaration of three of the complainants, as well as an affidavit from (b)(6) of LIRS to which the complaint cites.

Please do not hesitate to reach out to either us with any questions about this complaint.

Sincerely,

(b)(6)



WRC-Final-Bars-WEB (b)(6) Senior Policy Advisor, Migrant Rights and Justice

Women's Refugee Commission

(b)(6)

1012 14th Street NW, Suite 1100; Washington, DC 20005

womensrefugeecommission.org

Research. Rethink. Resolve.

Follow us on Facebook: facebook.com/wrcommission and Twitter: twitter.com/wrcommission

Sender:	Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)
Recipient:	"Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6) (b)(6)

	(b)(6)	
	"Venture, Veronica (b)(6)	
	(b)(6)	
Sent Date:	2017/12/21 11:03:11	
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July 9, 2018

Ms. Cameron P. Quinn
Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties
Department of Homeland Security
Building 410, Mail Stop #0190
Washington, D.C. 20528

Dear Ms. Quinn:

As you are aware, we currently serve as your subject matter experts for the Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties and have conducted ten¹ investigations of the three existing family detention facilities and the one closed facility (Artesia) used for immigration detention over the past four years.

We are writing to you in follow up of a recent conversation we have had with our contract officer, (b)(6), and Deborah Fleischaker regarding the family detention program. We have a duty to raise our concerns about the imminent threat of harm to children posed by the possible expansion of the family detention program. We have already filed a brief complaint with the DHS Office of the Inspector General but having heard no news that the program is being halted, we are reaching out to you. Given the urgency created by fast moving events, we have an ongoing duty to do, as we see fit, whatever is necessary to prevent further harm to children and their families.

As experts in medical and mental health in detention settings, we watched in horror as innocent children were forcibly separated from their parents as the administration's "zero tolerance" policy was deployed. In our professional opinion, this was an act of state sponsored child abuse whose specific consequences will significantly threaten the children's health and safety. As you likely are aware it has been widely condemned by many, including health professional societies [American medical Association (AMA), American Psychiatric Association (APA), American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), and American College of Physicians (ACP) among others]. It is our professional opinion that the over two thousand innocent children traumatized by that policy now face a lifetime of increased risk of significant physical and mental health consequences including, anxiety, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder and poor physical health.²

The recent separation and detention of children and the apparent disregard of the current administration about the potential harms to children have forced our hands as health professionals to speak out. The subsequent suspension of the family separation under public

¹ Dr. (b)(6) went on all ten facility investigations, Dr. (b)(6) missed one of the ten.

² See Appendix

pressure has only increased the likelihood of a massive surge in family detention (this according to press reports). Family detention, too, carries serious risks to the health of children and has been condemned by the AMA, ACP and the AAP, as well as by DHS's own Advisory Committee on Family Residential Centers.^{3, 5} These are not theoretical warnings, but rather the result of peer-reviewed medical research.

Our experience with the DHS family detention program gives us great cause for concern about logistical challenges that further increase the risks of harm. In addition, we see no compelling justification for expanded family detention. Mass family detention is an assault on the dignity and health of innocent children and their families and it is unjust. The ethics of our profession are clear that we have a professional duty not only to intervene to prevent physical and mental harm to children, but to speak out against assaults on their dignity as well. We also have a professional duty to speak out against injustice where authority discriminates against vulnerable populations, especially when it involves children.⁴ As DHS experts, our duty is particularly pressing. To remain silent would mean complicity. Not only can we not facilitate the expansion of family detention, we are duty bound to aggressively oppose it.

Our concerns about the specific challenges of and problems with family detention are well-known to you by way of the ten expert reports we have filed. However, we feel an obligation to disclose why we are concerned about the consequences the policy itself. The recent events summarized above combined with the imminent threat of harm to children posed by the likely expansion of family detention trigger a professional obligation on our part to intervene to prevent avoidable harm to children.

Given the mental health and medical risks of confinement of children, with or without a parent(s), we are concerned that a hastily deployed expansion of family detention unnecessarily places children at **imminent threat of risk** of significant mental health and medical harm. We are urging you to advise the Secretary of DHS that family detention must be avoided at all costs. Below are concerns based on our research and experience to date.

Family Detention is Harmful to the Health of Families and Children

- Family detention is harmful to the health and development of children.⁵ Expansion of family detention ignores the recommendation of DHS's own advisory panel (Report of the DHS

³ <https://www.ama-assn.org/ama-adopts-new-policies-improve-health-immigrants-and-refugees>
<https://www.acponline.org/acp-newsroom/acp-says-family-detention-harms-the-health-of-children-other-family-members>
<https://www.cnn.com/2018/06/27/health/immigrant-family-detention-children/index.html>

⁴ American Medical Association Code of Ethics. See <https://www.ama-assn.org/delivering-care/ama-code-medical-ethics>

⁵ Family detention has been opposed by the AMA due to the risk of harm to children and their families. See Appendix. See also <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/early/2017/03/09/peds.2017-0483>

Advisory Committee on Family Residential Centers)⁶ to limit or eliminate the use of family detention.

- Indefinite detention, even for short periods, exacerbates the stress associated with detention and therefore increases risk of harm.

Expansion of Family Detention Carries High Risk of Harm to Children

- There has not been sufficient time for DHS to properly devise a careful and detailed plan for how to keep children safe in the process of a rapid surge in family detention, so we fear that there is no detailed and vetted plan that ensures their safety. In light of past failures, Artesia, in particular,⁷ we would be skeptical of claims by planners that proper facilities and properly trained staff and services could be rapidly deployed. The existing facilities still have significant deficiencies as documented by our reports despite repeated assurances that cited shortcomings will be corrected.
- Facilities for the housing of children require careful and informed architectural design. Current family detention includes the retro-fitting of a medium security adult prison, and the spring loaded heavy steel doors of the cells resulted in dozens of serious finger injuries to children (Karnes). Dilley, a facility that was supposed to be designed for family detention, lacked sufficient medical space resulting in the use of a gymnasium for medical overflow. Artesia had numerous problems with both medical space and residential space.
- DHS will likely not be able to staff these facilities in a timely manner with qualified pediatricians, psychiatrists, child and adolescent psychiatrists, mental health clinicians including those with expertise in treating children and toddlers, and pediatric nurses. Examples: Karnes failed to ever hire a pediatrician over the first years (resulting in a case of inadequate evaluation of a newborn by a family nurse practitioner that resulted in delay in diagnosis of an intracranial hemorrhage). Dilley has had difficulty sufficiently staffing enough pediatricians. Dilley was never able to hire a child and adolescent psychiatrist. Artesia had no pediatric providers and missed significant weight loss in a third of the population and missed a critically dehydrated infant under their care.
- DHS will likely not be able to rapidly hire the needed bilingual teachers and meet the educational needs of youth, including monthly field trips.

⁶ Report of the DHS Advisory Committee on Family Residential Centers September 30, 2016. Available at: <https://www.ice.gov/sites/default/files/documents/Report/2016/ACFRC-sc-16093.pdf>

⁷ See medical and mental health reports from Artesia and note recommendation that was followed by DHS to immediately close the facility and transfer the families due to risks to health and safety. Among the findings was a failure to deploy pediatricians, a failure

- DHS will likely not be able to provide an adequate setting for observation of persons with suicidal ideations as this has proven difficult in some of the family detention centers.
- The current Family Residential Centers (FRC's) have mostly housed women with their children. Housing men, women and children will present new challenges.
- DHS will likely not be able to provide appropriate training to custodial staff to care for at risk children, including recognizing signs of trauma and abuse. Misuse of medical housing unit during investigations at Dilley was an example of how ill prepared staff were to handle this.
- DHS will likely not be able to provide trauma informed care. Trauma informed care is the standard, facility-wide approach recommended for traumatized children (as has recently been affirmed in the 2018 State Department report on child victims of human trafficking)⁸ Trauma informed care was implemented only briefly then abandoned. Adequate screening for trauma was never implemented. HQ and facility staff at Dilley failed to develop an adequate plan for typical parenting challenged like two-year-old's biting or hitting peers and instead placed toddlers (with parent) in medical isolation for days. This practice is abusive and demonstrates how medical authority can be subverted in the confusion created by the numerous "authorities" controlling bits of facility operations while answering to HQ hundreds of miles away.
- DHS will likely have difficulty providing language services for detainees, especially those who speak indigenous languages. This is a pervasive concern across all facilities. There have been times when telephonic translation was not available in emergent situations. Telephonic translation is less than ideal and at times translators have mistranslated or added cultural biases, especially in the case of Arabic languages.
- Lines of authority and coordination between different agencies and partners from programs and departments within government, carry high risks of communication breakdown, lack of accountability and confusion during initial build-up and ongoing management of large programs with rapid turnover programs to house at risk children. Example: At Dilley, an IHSC nurse (Health Services Administrator) deployed a vaccination program without the approval of and during the absence of the Clinical Medical Authority and medical director, a pediatrician. The program resulted in the vaccination of numerous children with the incorrect dose of vaccine (adult dose was given) because none of the providers were familiar with the labels and markings of pediatric vaccines.

⁸ Trafficking in Persons Report, 2018. <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2018/282575.htm#4>

The Family Residential Standards Have Not Been Updated to Reflect All Known Risks

- DHS Family Residential Standards (FRS) fail to include language referencing the need for trauma informed care programming. FRS also fail to include language barring separation of children from their parents (except in cases where the parent represents a threat to the child).
- DHS Family Residential Standards (FRS) fail to include language stating that detention of children, with or without a parent, is harmful to their health and development and should therefore only be used when there is no less restrictive community-based alternative and for the shortest possible time.
- DHS Family Residential Standards (FRS) fails to include language regarding the additional harms of *indefinite* detention. Indefinite detention is known to heighten anxiety and stress of detention. In the cases where family detention cannot be avoided, strict caps (such as 20 days required by Flores) should be incorporated into the standard.

Dignity and justice are basic principles of medical ethics

- Human dignity and justice have in medicine have led to a community standard that demands that children be kept in the least restrictive environment. DHS has not truly exhausted all less restrictive alternatives for innocent children of parents charged with misdemeanor crimes. DHS has not satisfactorily answered these policy question: is it absolutely necessary or justifiable to detain children because of a misdemeanor crime allegedly committed by a parent? Are less restrictive alternatives available?
- The placement of innocent children in confinement because of the action of a parent is unjust and places children in harm's way to advance a message of deterrence. This is an exploitation of innocent children.

The adoption of the "zero tolerance" policy and the traumatizing of thousands of children by forced separation raises real concerns about the ability of the civil service to modulate and in any meaningful way impact policy as it is hastily executed. "Zero tolerance" is unjust. We write to you in sincere hope that the ability to CRCL to meaningfully impact policy and procedures in order to protect children has not been lost.

The threat to children is serious and imminent. We look forward to aiding you in any way possible to avert a potential disaster.

Sincerely,

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Appendix

American Psychiatric Association

May 29, 2018

Statement of American Psychiatric Association President Regarding the Traumatic Effects of Separating Immigrant Families

WASHINGTON — Following is the statement of APA President Jessica Henderson Daniel, PhD, regarding the deleterious impact on the health and well-being of children and families who are separated as they seek to enter the United States without proper documentation:

"The administration's policy of separating children from their families as they attempt to cross into the United States without documentation is not only needless and cruel, it threatens the mental and physical health of both the children and their caregivers. Psychological research shows that immigrants experience unique stressors related to the conditions that led them to flee their home countries in the first place. The longer that children and parents are separated, the greater the reported symptoms of anxiety and depression for the children. Negative outcomes for children include psychological distress, academic difficulties and disruptions in their development. "The American Psychological Association calls on the administration to rescind this policy and keep immigrant families intact. We support practical, humane immigration policies that consider the needs of immigrants, and particularly immigrant families. We must adopt policies that take into account what we know about the harmful, long-term psychological effects of separation on children and their families. This is not an acceptable policy to counter unlawful immigration."

<http://www.apa.org/news/press/releases/2018/05/separating-immigrant-families.aspx>

American Academy of Pediatrics

Doctors decry plans to detain immigrant kids with parents. By Catherine E. Shoichet, CNN. June 27, 2018

Doctors are speaking out against the Trump administration's plans to stop separating immigrant families by instead detaining children with their parents.

That approach, top pediatricians warned Wednesday, replaces one inhumane policy with another.

"It puts these kids at risk for abnormal development," said Dr. Colleen Kraft, president of the American Academy of Pediatrics.

Kraft, who earlier this month condemned the practice of separating families as "government-sanctioned child abuse," said Wednesday that detaining kids with their parents can be just as detrimental to their health.

"Having them in detention is traumatizing and it's not a good place for children," she said. "Children deserve to be with their families in a community-based setting where they can heal."

Dr. Lanre Falusi, a pediatrician in Washington, DC, echoed those concerns in a call with reporters, noting that even short periods of detention can cause psychological trauma and mental health risks.

Children who are detained display signs of physical and emotional distress, including anxiety, depression, suicidal ideation and behavioral problems, Falusi said.

"A detention facility is absolutely no place for a child," she said, "even if they're accompanied by their families."

<https://www.cnn.com/2018/06/27/health/immigrant-family-detention-children/index.html>

AAP Statement on Executive Order on Family Separation
6/20/2018

by: Colleen Kraft, MD, MBA, FAAP, President, American Academy of Pediatrics

"Today's executive action seeks to end this Administration's harmful policy of forced separation of children from their parents at the U.S. southern border. The American Academy of Pediatrics agrees with ending this abhorrent practice, which drew widespread outcry among pediatricians, advocates, and the American public. Families should remain together.

Sadly, however, continuing to maintain the "zero tolerance" policy will put more children in detention facilities, an environment the AAP states is no place for a child, even if they are accompanied by their families. The order also fails to address the more than 2,300 children who have already been cruelly separated from their parents.

"In 2017, the AAP published a policy statement that immigrant children seeking safe haven in the United States should never be placed in detention facilities. Studies of detained immigrants have shown that children and parents may suffer negative physical and emotional symptoms from detention, including anxiety, depression and posttraumatic stress disorder. Conditions in U.S. detention facilities, which include forcing children to sleep on cement floors, open toilets, constant light exposure, insufficient food and water, no bathing facilities, and extremely cold temperatures, are traumatizing for children. No child should ever have to endure these conditions. "Family detention is not the solution to address the forced separation of children and parents at the U.S. southern border. We urge our government to stop exposing children to conditions or settings that may retraumatize them, such as those that exist in immigration detention. Alternatives to detention exist. Children and families should have access to legal counsel throughout the immigration pathway and community-based case management can increase the likelihood of compliance with government requirements. As pediatricians, we know children fare best in community settings, under the direct care of parents who love them.

"We must remember that children do not immigrate, they flee. Parents will continue to flee violence to protect their children and themselves and seek safe haven in our country. The Academy's mission is to protect the health and well-being of all children – no matter where they or their parents were born – and we hold our federal leaders to that same standard. These vulnerable families deserve our compassion and assistance."

<https://www.aap.org/en-us/about-the-aap/aap-press-room/Pages/AAP-Statement-on-Executive-Order-on-Family-Separation.aspx>

American Medical Association

1. AMA Adopts New Policies to Improve Health of Immigrants and Refugees

June 12, 2017 CHICAGO - The American Medical Association (AMA) today voted to adopt new policies aimed at improving and protecting the health of immigrants and refugees who have come to the United States. The new policies were approved by physicians from all corners of the nation as they gathered at AMA's Annual Meeting to shape the health care positions of the nation's largest physician organization.

Opposing Detention of Families Seeking Refuge in the U.S.

The AMA adopted policy today seeking to provide protections to families that have come to the United States as temporary refugees seeking safe-haven. Given the negative health consequences that detention has on both children and their parents, the AMA opposes family immigration detention, separation of children from their parents in detention, and any plans to expand these detention centers.

"The separation of children from their parents who are detained while seeking safe haven causes unnecessary distress, depression and anxiety," said AMA President Andrew W. Gurman, M.D. "The vast majority of detained families are ultimately released, but the physical and psychological distress of detention can continue, particularly for children."

Given the unique health needs of detained families, and the importance of focusing on treatment of this vulnerable population, the AMA will advocate for access to health care for women and children in immigration detention.

<https://www.ama-assn.org/ama-adopts-new-policies-improve-health-immigrants-and-refugees>

2. Doctors oppose policy that splits kids from caregivers at border JUN 13, 2018

A policy of universally separating children from their parents or other caregivers entering U.S. borders “will do great harm” to children and could “create negative health impacts that will last an individual’s entire lifespan,” says a resolution whose recommendations were adopted at the 2018 AMA Annual Meeting in Chicago. The resolution came in response to the Department of Homeland Security’s new policy referring all unlawful border crossers to the U.S. Department of Justice for prosecution. The policy makes no exception for parents or caregivers seeking asylum from persecution who enter with children, according to the resolution. The children are then treated as unaccompanied minors, separated from their parents or caregivers and sent to facilities administered by the federal government. The policy of separating children from their caregivers “only serves to dramatically exacerbate” the stress that families seeking refuge in the U.S. are already experiencing, the resolution says.

“Children leaving the chaos of their home countries should not be further traumatized by the U.S. government policy of separating children from their caregiver,” said AMA Board Member Bobby Mukkamala, MD. “It’s inhumane and risks scarring children for the rest of their lives.”

The AMA House of Delegates adopted new policy for the AMA to:

Oppose the practice of separating migrating children from their caregivers in the absence of immediate physical or emotional threats to the child’s well-being.

Delegates also directed the AMA to:

Urge the federal government to withdraw its policy of requiring separation of migrating children from their caregivers, and instead, give priority to supporting families and protecting the health and well-being of the children within those families.

<https://wire.ama-assn.org/ama-news/doctors-oppose-policy-splits-kids-caregivers-border>

American College of Physicians

ACP Says Family Detention Harms the Health of Children, Other Family Members

Washington, DC (July 5, 2018) — In a new policy issued today, the American College of Physicians (ACP) emphasized the negative health impact of forced family detentions in immigration cases, and the considerable harm to the physical and mental health of the detained children and other family members resulting from being held in government detention centers while the adults’ immigration status is resolved.

In response to a recent court decision ordering the administration to promptly re-unite the thousands of immigrant children who had been separated from their families under the “zero tolerance” policy, Department of Justice lawyers are now arguing in court that the government should be able to detain children and families for an indefinite period of time in federal detention centers. This could result in families being detained for months, even years, until a determination is made on the parents’ or other adult primary caretakers’ immigration status, including for immigrant families seeking to be accepted into the U.S. as refugees.

ACP strongly opposes the Trump administration's "zero tolerance" policy that resulted in children of immigrants being separated from their parents, based on evidence of the immediate, traumatic, and lifelong health impacts on children, and other family members, and has called for families to be reunited without delay. Prolonged family detention is not an acceptable alternative, because it simply adds to and prolongs exposure to trauma that causes great harm to the health of children and their families.

"ACP continues to oppose family separation because of the significant, life-long, negative health impact on children and their family members," said Ana María López, MD, MPH, FACP, president, ACP. "The health impact of prolonged family detention would be similar, as it is consistent with experiences known as Adverse Childhood Experiences which result in emotional and physical illness and chronic disease."

Dr. López noted that when the American Academy of Pediatrics reviewed the evidence on the health impact associated with detention of immigrant children for a 2017 policy paper, it found that "studies of detained immigrants, primarily from abroad, have found negative physical and emotional symptoms among detained children, and posttraumatic symptoms do not always disappear at the time of release." ACP considers the evidence that Adverse Childhood Experiences lead to adult mental and physical health and socio-behavioral disorders to be strong.

ACP's new policy on The Health Impact of Family Detentions in Immigration Cases states:

1. The American College of Physicians continues to strongly oppose the separation of children from their families in immigration cases because of the immediate and long-term health impacts on families and calls for immediate reunification of those that have been separated.

2. ACP believes that forced family detention—*indefinitely holding children and their parents, or children and their other primary adult family caregivers, in government detention centers until the adults' immigration status is resolved*—can be expected to result in considerable adverse harm to the detained children and other family members that may follow them through their entire lives, and accordingly should not be implemented by the U.S. government. ACP concurs with the position of the American Academy of Pediatrics that separation of a parent or primary caregiver from his or her children should never occur, unless there are concerns for safety of the child at the hand of a parent, primary family caregiver, or other adults accompanying them. Efforts should always be made to ensure that children separated from their parents or other relatives are able to maintain contact with them during detention and that community-based alternatives to detention should be implemented to offer opportunities to respond to families' needs in the community as their immigration cases proceed.

3. In every immigration policy decision affecting children and families, government decision-makers should prioritize the optimum health interests of the child and of the entire family.

"Childhood trauma and adverse childhood experiences create negative health impacts that will last an individual's entire lifespan. Families seeking refuge in the United States have already endured extreme amounts of emotional and physical stress, family detention only serves to dramatically exacerbate that stress and produce illness," concluded Dr. López.

<https://www.acponline.org/acp-newsroom/acp-says-family-detention-harms-the-health-of-children-other-family-members>

ACP Objects to Separation of Children from their Parents at Border

Statement attributable to:

Ana María López, MD, MPH, FACP

President, American College of Physicians

Washington, DC (May 31, 2018)—The American College of Physicians strongly objects to the Department of Homeland Security's "zero tolerance" policy that requires that all unlawful border crossers be referred to the Department of Justice for prosecution as a misdemeanor of illegal entry, *including parents seeking asylum from*

persecution who enter the U.S. with their children. Their children will be treated as if they were “unaccompanied minors,” separated from their parents and sent into facilities administered by the federal government.

In a 2017 position statement on U.S. immigration policy, ACP expressed our concern about immigration policies that would split up families. While ACP policy recognizes the right of the U.S. to control who enters its borders, a policy of universally separating children from their parents entering U.S. borders will do great harm to children, their parents, and their families.

Childhood trauma and adverse childhood experiences create negative health impacts that will last an individual’s entire lifespan. Separating a child from his or her parents triggers a level of stress consistent with trauma. Families seeking refuge in the U.S. already endure emotional and physical stress, and separating family members from each other only serves to dramatically exacerbate that stress.

The American College of Physicians calls on the Department of Homeland Security, Attorney General Sessions, and President Trump to withdraw its new policy to require separation of children from their parents, and instead, give priority to supporting families and protecting the health and well-being of the children within those families.

<https://www.acponline.org/acp-newsroom/acp-objects-to-separation-of-children-from-their-parents-at-border>

CRCL-NGO Committee Meeting Agenda July 24, 2018

• **Family Separation**

- How is CRCL currently engaged on the issue of family separation and reunification?
- POST-EXECUTIVE ORDER SEPARATIONS: Has CRCL received any complaints relating to a parent/legal guardian and child being separated by CBP after the President's Executive Order? If so, can you share the number of complaints and any trends as to under what circumstances this is occurring?
- COERCION: Is the office looking at issues related to coercive tactics to encourage parents to accept removal in order to be reunited with their children?
- CBP CONDITIONS: Has CRCL received any complaints or opened any investigations into conditions at CBP facilities for children separated from their parents, including children rendered unaccompanied by CBP and then held by CBP beyond the 72-hour window under the TVPRA?
- TRACKING: Has CRCL monitored either OFO or Border Patrol's tracking of family units that it separates? How consistently are Border Patrol and OFO not only marking parents and children as a family unit, but ensuring complete and consistent documentation of the relationship across all files for parents and children? Advocates have heard widespread reports that countless children were rendered unaccompanied and transferred to Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) custody without clear indications that they had been apprehended or encountered with a parent, much less information on the parent.
- TRAINING:
 - Given its reliance on interviews with children in making determinations about family separation, and as CBP finalizes revisions and updates to Form 93 and the UAC training module, to what extent is the agency incorporating best practices grounded in child welfare principles and child development scholarship? For example, USCIS recognizes that it is developmentally typical for children not only to be highly suggestible (p. 28), but also to be intimidated by authority figures. See https://cliniclegal.org/sites/default/files/AOBTC_Lesson_29_Guidelines_for_Childrens_Asylum_Claims_0.pdf.
 - What guidance and training do CBP agents receive to ensure any screening of children is developmentally appropriate and child-friendly?

• **CBP Enforcement Action**

- Please provide an update on the CRCL investigation into the October 25, 2017 incident in which Border Patrol agents detained a 10-year-old girl with cerebral palsy after she passed through a Border Patrol checkpoint on her way to a hospital to undergo emergency gall bladder surgery?

• **USCIS De-Naturalization Efforts**

- Has CRCL been consulted about efforts at USCIS to create a new office to review cases that may result in referrals to the Justice Department to pursue de-naturalization proceedings against U.S. citizens accused of fraud during the naturalization process?

• **Medical care at Aurora**

- Please provide an update on investigations underway at the detention facility in Aurora, CO, related to medical and mental healthcare or the detainee death in December 2017 and following the submission of a complaint filed by AILA and the American Immigration Council in May 2018.

• **Turnbacks at the border**

- Does CRCL continue to monitor and/or receive complaints related to asylum seekers being turned away at the southern border? Does CRCL travel into Mexico to talk with those who have been turned away? Has CRCL recommended any operational changes (such as training, expanding detention or transfer capacity at or between POEs, etc.) to DHS to ensure that CBP does not turn away asylum seekers, including Mexican asylum seekers and families with young children?
- **Rare/Indigenous languages**
 - Is CRCL currently receiving complaints or otherwise aware of challenges ICE detainees are experiencing due to language difficulties? What languages and ethnicities are presenting the greatest challenges? In what locations are they concentrated? Has CRCL recommended to ICE a policy of releasing from custody rare/indigenous language speakers?
- **New facilities**
 - Will CRCL be involved in the standing up or monitoring of new detention facilities or tent camps for adults, family units, or unaccompanied non-citizen children on military bases?
- **287(g) Program**
 - Please provide an update on the list of applicant jurisdictions/Law Enforcement Agencies and how the DHS review process is currently functioning (including the role of CRCL).
- **ICE retaliation**
 - Please provide any update on CRCL's review of ICE retaliation against detainees who file complaints with CRCL.
- **NTA guidance**
 - Will CRCL be monitoring implementation of USCIS' new NTA guidance, particularly regarding the chilling effect it will have on many vulnerable populations who need immigration protections (such as VAWA, U and T visas) but fear being placed in removal proceedings?
- **Detention of pregnant women**
 - Has CRCL received any complaints regarding the detention and treatment of pregnant women in ICE custody and particularly from those who are detained while in their third trimester of gestation, from their pregnant women themselves, or their attorneys or advocates.

Meeting Attendees:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (b)(6) • • • • • • • • • • • • • | <p>National Immigrant Justice Center
American Immigration Council
Latin America Working Group</p> <p>Latin America Working Group
U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops
Southern Border Communities Coalition
National Immigration Project/National Lawyers Guild
American Immigration Council
National Immigration Forum
Americans for Immigrant Justice (by phone if possible; in Miami)
American Immigration Council
Catholic Legal Immigration Network, Inc. (CLINIC)
Arab American Institute</p> |
|---|--|

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Center for Victims of Torture
Women's Refugee Commission
Women's Refugee Commission
Arab American Institute
Arab American Institute

From:	(b)(6)
To:	"Quinn, Cameron (b)(6) (b)(6) "Venture, Veronica (b)(6) (b)(6)
CC:	"Amendolia, Deana (b)(6) (b)(6)
Subject:	RE: Apologies for stepping out of meeting
Date:	2018/06/27 16:16:36
Priority:	Normal
Type:	Note

Hi Cameron and Ronnie,

Here is some possible language for the all-staff invite. As always, feel free to edit as you see fit.

Please let me know if you need anything else.

Thanks,

(b)(6)

All,

(b)(5)

Sincerely,

Cameron Quinn

From: Quinn, Cameron
Sent: Wednesday, June 27, 2018 1:29 PM
To: (b)(6)
Subject: RE: Apologies for stepping out of meeting

Thanks, and understood. If you would, please, can you do a suggested draft from your perspective of what needs to be mentioned or addressed to or with the all staff.

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Wednesday, June 27, 2018 12:59:32 PM
To: Quinn, Cameron
Cc: Venture, Veronica
Subject: Apologies for stepping out of meeting

I whispered to Ronnie that I had to run to give the CRCL presentation at DHS 101 at 90 K. Thank you for opening up discussion to the group. Please let me know if I can assist in drafting any messaging to staff, etc.

Thanks!

Megan

Sender:	(b)(6)
Recipient:	"Quinn, Cameron (b)(6) (b)(6) "Venture, Veronica (b)(6) (b)(6) "Amendolia, Deana (b)(6) (b)(6)
Sent Date:	2018/06/27 16:16:36

From:	Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)
To:	"Farah, Abdirizak (b)(6)
Subject:	FW: Fact Sheet: Zero-Tolerance Prosecution and Family Reunification
Date:	2018/06/24 10:02:56
Priority:	Normal
Type:	Note

Any questions not covered yet that we ca expect?

From: DHS Press Office
Sent: Saturday, June 23, 2018 10:19:27 PM
To: Quinn, Cameron
Subject: Fact Sheet: Zero-Tolerance Prosecution and Family Reunification

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Office of Public Affairs

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
June 23, 2018

Zero-Tolerance Prosecution and Family Reunification

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and Health and Human Services (HHS) have a process established to ensure that family members know the location of their children and have regular communication after separation to ensure that those adults who are subject to removal are reunited with their children for the purposes of removal. The United States government knows the location of all children in its custody and is working to reunite them with their families.

As part of the apprehension, detention and prosecution process, illegal aliens, adults and children, are initially detained by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) before the children are sent to HHS' Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) and parents to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) custody. Each entity plays a role in reunification. This

process is well coordinated.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

- • * CBP has reunited 522 Unaccompanied Alien Children (UAC) in their custody who were separated from adults as part of the Zero Tolerance initiative. The reunions of an additional 16 UAC who were scheduled to be reunited on June 22, 2018 were delayed due to weather affecting travel and we expect they will all be reunited with their parents within the next 24 hours. There will be a small number of children who were separated for reasons other than zero tolerance that will remain separated: generally only if the familial relationship cannot be confirmed, we believe the adult is a threat to the safety of the child, or the adult is a criminal alien.
- • * Because of the speed in which adults completed their criminal proceedings, some children were still present at a United States Border Patrol (USBP) station at the time their parent(s) returned from court proceedings. In these cases, the USBP reunited the family and transferred them, together, to ICE custody as a family unit.

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

- • * ICE has dedicated the Port Isabel Service Processing Center as the primary family reunification and removal center for adults in their custody.
- • * A parent who is ordered removed from the U.S. may request that his or her minor child accompany them. It should be noted that in the past many parents have elected to be removed without their children.
- • * ICE has posted information in all of its facilities advising detained parents who are trying to locate, and/or communicate with, a child in the custody of HHS to call the Detention Reporting and Information Line for assistance, which is staffed by live operators Monday through Friday from 8 AM to 8 PM.
- • * The information provided by these parents to the call operators will be forwarded to HHS for action. ICE and HHS will coordinate a review of their custodial data to identify where each child is located, verify the parent/child relationship, and set up regular communication and removal coordination, if necessary.
- • * Each ICE Field Office has Juvenile Coordinators who manage these cases

throughout the immigration court proceedings.

- • * Further, ICE maintains a publicly available online detainee locator which can be used to locate adults detained by ICE. This site can be accessed at:
<https://locator.ice.gov/odls/#/index>

ICE has completed the following steps toward reunification:

- • * Implemented an identification mechanism to ensure on-going tracking of linked family members throughout the detention and removal process;
- • * Designated detention locations for separated parents and will enhance current processes to ensure communication with children in HHS custody;
- • * Worked closely with foreign consulates to ensure that travel documents are issued for both the parent and child at time of removal; and
- • * Coordinated with HHS for the reuniting of the child prior to the parents' departure from the United States.

U.S. Health and Human Services Office of Refugee Resettlement

- • * Minors come into HHS custody with information provided by DHS regarding how they illegally entered the country and whether or not they were with a parent or adult and, to the extent possible, the parent(s) or guardian(s) information and location. There is a central database which HHS and DHS can access and update when a parent(s) or minor(s) location information changes.
- • * As of June 20th HHS has 2,053 separated minors being cared for in HHS funded facilities, and is working with relevant agency partners to foster communications and work towards reuniting every minor and every parent or guardian via well-established reunification processes. Currently only 17% of minors in HHS funded facilities were placed there as a result of Zero Tolerance enforcement, and the remaining 83% percent arrived to the United States without a parent or guardian.
- • * Parent(s) or guardian(s) attempting to determine if their child is in the custody of the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) in HHS Administration for Children and Families should contact the ORR National Call Center

(www.acf.hhs.gov/orr/resource/orr-national-call-center) at 1-800-203-7001, or via email information@ORRNCC.com. Information will be collected and sent to HHS funded facility where minor is located. The ORR National Call Center has numerous resources available for children, parent(s), guardian(s) and sponsors.

- • * Within 24 hours of arriving at an HHS funded facility minors are given the opportunity to communicate with a vetted parent, guardian or relative. While in HHS funded facilities' care, every effort is made to ensure minors are able to communicate (either telephonic or video depending on the circumstances) with their parent or guardian (at least twice per week). However, reasonable safety precautions are in place to ensure that an adult wishing to communicate with a minor is in fact that minor's parent or guardian.
- • * Minors in HHS funded facilities are permitted to call both family members and/or sponsors living in the United States and abroad. Attorneys representing minors have unlimited telephone access and the minor may speak to other appropriate stakeholders, such as their consulate, the case coordinator, or child advocate. Additional information on telephone calls, visitation, and mail policies are available in the [policy guide](#).
- • * Under HHS' [publicly available](#) policy guide for Unaccompanied Alien Children, the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) releases minors to sponsors in the following order of preference: parent; legal guardian; an adult relative (brother, sister, aunt, uncle, grandparent or first cousin); an adult individual or entity designated by the parent or legal guardian (through a signed declaration or other document that ORR determines is sufficient to establish the signatory's parental/guardian relationship); a licensed program willing to accept legal custody; or an adult individual or entity seeking custody when it appears that there is no other likely alternative to long term ORR care and custody.

#

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Sender:	Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)
Recipient:	"Farah, Abdirizak (b)(6)
Sent Date:	2018/06/24 10:02:56

From:	(b)(6)
To:	"Quinn, Cameron (b)(6) (b)(6)
Subject:	demanding an end to abuses of immigrants
Date:	2018/06/22 14:18:53
Type:	Note

Dear Cameron Quinn,

You and your department's involvement in the abuse and violence against innocent asylum seekers at the border -- and in separating children from their families and sending them who knows where (and detaining them in horrific, abusive, conditions) is absolutely criminal and immoral.

I demand that you end these actions immediately. Do not let manmade (and flawed, and racist) "laws," the trump administration, loyalty to a job, or false nationalism get in the way of doing the right thing and protecting real, full, human lives. If you are meant to defend civil rights, do that, and not just for people who happened to have been born in this place we call a country.

Thank you.

--

(b)(6)

Poetry MFA UW 2018
Graduate Assistant & Student

~

You! Me! Us! Now!

~

Creative Writer, Performer, Teacher, Organizer

Pronouns: She/Her

C. (b)(6)

Website:

(b)(6)

"It doesn't matter how well I say grace
if I am sitting at a table where I am offering no bread."
-Andrea Gibson

"In a murderous time, the heart breaks and breaks and lives by breaking. It is necessary
to go through dark and deeper dark and not to turn.
I am looking for the trail."
-Stanley Kunitz

"You are not fixed. You are something that is happening."
 -Shira Erlichman

"Things are not getting worse, they are getting uncovered.
 We must hold each other tight and continue to pull back the veil."
 -Adrienne Maree Brown

Sender:	(b)(6)
Recipient:	"Quinn, Cameron (b)(6) (b)(6)
Sent Date:	2018/06/22 14:18:47
Delivered Date:	2018/06/22 14:18:53

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~~—FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY—~~

DHS CRCL Committee Quarterly Meeting Agenda
Thursday, November 16, 2017
1:30 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.

I. Introductions (15 minutes)

II. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) (15 minutes)

- a. Family Separation at the Border.** There are reports of family separation cases at the border, particularly among asylum-seeking fathers and young children (ages four to ten). Many of the fathers and children are apprehended in the Border Patrol's Yuma Sector. However, we are seeing this happening at various locations along the U.S.-Mexico border, not just the Yuma Sector. Another location this is also happening in is San Ysidro. Can CRCL share any updates on its investigations on family separation at the border? Has CRCL consulted with CBP and/or DHS about developing guidance or written policy directives on family separation?

Moreen: The Family Separation investigation is a little different than other investigations you are aware of in that it will review CBP and ICE policies and procedures that underlie or guide CBP's and ICE's separation decisions. So, we can say yes, it's being worked on, and that the complaints that are a part of it name Ports of Entry and Border Patrol Stations, and other facilities across the southern border, including the San Ysidro POE and Yuma BP station. Last week we met with CBP OFO and Border Patrol to discuss our investigation into this issue, and they agreed to work closely with us to help identify problematic examples of family separation and address ways to prevent them from occurring.

- b. Unaccompanied Children.** We understand that when an unaccompanied child discloses or makes a complaint about having previously experienced sexual harassment or abuse in CBP custody, while the child is currently in custody with the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR)/Health and Human Services (HHS), that these reports are sent to CRCL. We understand that the complaint is transmitted through ORR's system, but since it deals with DHS and not HHS, it is directly transferred to CRCL.

- i.** Is CRCL the only DHS agency to receive these reports or are there other agencies within DHS also receiving this information or copied on any transmission of the reports? Is so, can CRCL please specify which other agencies?

Tom: CRCL is not the only DHS office that receives these allegations. They are also sent to the DHS Office of Inspector General (OIG). As we understand it, CBP (and ICE) receives these directly from ORR as well.

- ii.** What action(s) does CRCL take once it receives a report or complaint of sexual harassment or abuse of a child? (Assuming similar conditions as explained above – an unaccompanied child currently in ORR custody alleges to have previously experienced sexual harassment or abuse while in CBP custody).

Tom: CRCL reviews all allegations that come into the office, coordinates with the Components if there is any doubt they were notified, and investigates or monitors some depending on the specific allegations that are made, the location of the

~~—DELIBERATIVE:—~~
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incident, or other factors that raise issues about the implementation or adherence to the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) within DHS.

- iii. We are concerned that ORR may not be reporting DHS-related complaints to the FBI, but expect that CRCL might do this. Does CRCL report these cases to the FBI? Does CRCL notify local law enforcement as well? What would trigger such a notification?

Tom: We don't know who else ORR may report the allegations to beyond CRCL and DHS OIG. CRCL does not report the allegations to the FBI, local law enforcement, or anyone else outside DHS. Notifications to other law enforcement agencies would be handled by OIG, or by the DHS component involved after the allegations are communicated to the component by OIG.

c. Ports of Entry.

- i. There are reports of CBP officers at ports of entry requesting access to cell phones and passwords for social media accounts and questioning certain individuals about their religious beliefs and political opinions. Has CRCL received any complaints about these alleged practices and procedures? Will CRCL undertake an investigation or are there any active investigations on this issue?

Ann Marie: Yes, we have open investigations into searches of electronic devices and the scope of questioning into religious beliefs and political opinions during CBP secondary inspection. We haven't received a huge influx of new complaints into these issues recently, so if there are recent reports, we'd like to see them. We are also in contact with the DHS Office of the Inspector General (OIG) about its ongoing study of device search data mandated by the National Defense Authorization Act."

Internal: (b)(5)

(b)(5)

- ii. **CBP Enforcement Actions.** On October 25, the NYT reported that Border Patrol agents detained a 10-year-old girl with cerebral palsy after she passed through a Border Patrol checkpoint on her way to a hospital to undergo emergency gall bladder surgery. Is CRCL aware of this incident and will CRCL consider undertaking an investigation?

Anna: Yes, CRCL is aware of this incident of the ten year old girl encountered by CBP on October 25 at the Freer Border Patrol Checkpoint in South Texas and has discussed the incident with CBP. As was reported by CBP in a public statement on October 27, the girl was not accompanied by a parent or legal guardian and was not legally in the United States. As you all know, CBP is responsible for processing all individuals who are in the United States without authorization. Further the law specifically defines who is a parent or legal guardian.

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CRCL can further confirm that the child was with her adult cousin in a white Nissan Sentra when she approached the Freer checkpoint.

Compliance has opened an investigation on this matter, however, it's currently on litigation hold so no additional discussion can take place until the litigation surrounding this matter has been concluded.

CRCL will continue to discuss this matter with CBP especially if a process is established for medical vehicles crossing checkpoints.

III. U.S. Immigration and Customs and Enforcement (ICE) (50 minutes)

a. 287(g) Program.

- i. Has CRCL heard if any additional 287(g) applications will come before the review committee in the coming weeks? Does CRCL know if there has been any progress on being able to provide more advance notice for community input?

Ronnie: The most recent Program Advisory Board (PAB) meeting was two days ago on November 14th. We received notice on October 17th. We have requested (a number of times) that ICE provide additional advanced notice (beyond one month). At this PAB meeting, participants were set to vote whether to recommend to the ICE Director that 26 additional law enforcement entities join the 287(g) program.

Internal: (b)(5)

(b)(5)

- ii. Does CRCL know if there have been discussions about expanding to the 287(g) Task Force models of the program? If so, has CRCL provided input on the training that will be given to state and local law enforcement?

Ronnie: ICE tells us that it is not considering a task force model or a version of that at this time, and that ICE is solely focused on the jail model. If you receive information to the contrary, please let us know. We can't really comment on internal discussions beyond that.

Internal: (b)(5)

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- iii. We understand that there is a possibility of CBP entering into 287(g) agreements as well. Does CRCL know if CBP 287(g) agreements would go through the same review process as the ICE 287(g) agreements?

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Ronnie: We understand from ICE that, by agreement, CBP will participate in the PAB when they have recommended a jurisdiction for inclusion in the program; i.e., there won't be a separate process. ICE advised us that there are currently no CBP referrals or applications.

- b. Secure Communities.** The program has been back in place for six months. Has CRCL received regular data from ICE as it did in the past? Does CRCL plan to use or analyze this data in terms that might be made public?

Scott: We are not currently receiving any data for statistical monitoring of arrestee transfers. Our expectation is that through the Departments' Immigration Data Integration Initiative (IDI), where CRCL serves on the executive steering committee, the relevant data will be joined to Department-wide tools. Once this happens, we will be able to obtain the data ourselves, without relying on ICE to prepare anything special for us, and can then use more powerful methods to investigate. That said, relatively little ever came of our statistical oversight of Secure Communities or the Priority Enforcement Program, and until things settle down from a policy and data perspective, we do not anticipate allocating many resources to the project.

c. Immigration Detention.

- i.** In the FY 2018 budget justification for DHS submitted to Congress, ICE indicated that it plans to re-designate 72-hour immigration detention facilities to 7-day immigration detention facilities.

- 1.** Has CRCL been involved in the discussion about the implementation of this policy? If so, when will this policy change be implemented?

Dana: CRCL was not involved in initial discussions related to the restructuring of "under 72 hour" facilities to "under 7-day" facilities. In May, CRCL did, however, review the proposed requirements for "under 7-day" facilities and provide ICE with specific and overarching concerns with the new requirements. We reviewed another draft in July, and found that while many of our specific edits and comments were accepted, we still continued to have some overarching concerns, which we informed ICE about. The policy is still being developed and will be finalized after appropriate review and clearance through ICE and DHS.

- 2.** How will ICE and CRCL ensure that civil detention standards remain in place at these facilities?

Dana: While CRCL cannot speak for ICE, CRCL will continue to "review and assess" information and complaints, and to "oversee compliance with constitutional, statutory, regulatory, policy, and other requirements relating to the civil rights and civil liberties of individuals affected by the programs and activities of the Department," according to our statutory authority. 6 USC 345.

- ii.** There are reports that ICE is seeking to enter into a number of new inter-governmental service agreements (IGSAs) with states or localities in order to expedite agreements to comply with detainer requests. Has CRCL been involved

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in discussions about how to safeguard procedural and substantive rights if this change is implemented? Is CRCL aware if these contracts will include civil detention standards?

Elena: We're interested in hearing more about the concern you're raising but we would like to emphasize that any facility holding ICE detainees will be covered by some set of standards or requirements.

- iii.** Organizations are witnessing an increase in the detention of pregnant women in ICE custody, including expectant mothers with serious medical concerns, despite ICE's 2016 directive relating to the detention and care of pregnant women. We understand that legal service providers and advocates have submitted complaints with CRCL about these cases, including the complaint submitted on September 26, by the American Immigration Council, ACLU, AILA, Women's Refugee Commission, RAICES, NWIRP, and the Center for Gender and Refugee Studies. Can CRCL please describe any efforts CRCL is undertaking or will undertake to track the detention of pregnant women and provide an update on the complaint?

Deborah: CRCL is opening complaints based on the health and safety of pregnant women as we receive them. In the past month, we have opened four medical referral complaints about pregnant women. CRCL is handling these individually. CRCL is not tracking the detention of all pregnant women in ICE custody. Further, CRCL believes that ICE is in a much better position to do tracking of this sort.

CRCL recently conducted our last follow-up investigations of the two Family Residential Centers in Karnes and Dilley, Texas. A few of our complaints alleged inappropriate medical care for pregnant women at the facilities. As part of the investigation, we asked our Medical Expert, Dr. Scott Allen, to review as many files as possible involving pregnant residents. He did so, and reported that he found NO problems with the prenatal care at either facility. In fact, he said the pregnant women were getting pre-natal care that was superior to what most U.S. citizen pregnant females get in their communities, and he determined the complaints were "Unfounded."

ICE is working on a new pregnancy directive at this time and until its release, the prior guidance, to the degree not superseded by the Executive Orders or other guidance from the administration, remains in effect.

- iv.** There are reports that ICE and Core Civic personnel at Dilley have denied some detainees access to legal evidence located within their personal effects and access to timely phone calls with other detained family members before an individual's credible fear interview. We believe this constitutes a due process violation, as it impedes a client's ability to represent himself or herself throughout the credible fear interview. Has CRCL received any complaints about these alleged incidents?

Moreen: We returned to the family residential facilities during the third week in September. We reviewed all resident requests for documents stored in their property, and we interviewed three groups of residents and asked them if they experienced this. CRCL did note concerns in this area and we discussed it with ERO prior to our departure.

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The experts we took onsite are still in the process of submitting their official reports with recommendations. While none of the residents we interviewed reported this as a problem, we did discuss it onsite with CoreCivic and ICE and made recommendations for preventing this from occurring.

INTERNAL: (b)(5)

(b)(5)

- d. Detention Standards.** It is our understanding that CRCL is involved in the design and implementation of new civil detention standards for certain ICE facilities. Can CRCL provide an update on the status of these new standards and CRCL's involvement?

Tom: CRCL is participating in ICE's working group to develop a new set of detention standards for its over-7-day, non-dedicated immigration detention facilities. The new standards are based on ICE's National Detention Standards (NDS), which were released in 2000, and the revision is focused on updating and streamlining the standards, as well as including critical elements that are not currently part of the NDS. CRCL, with the assistance of its contractual detention subject matter experts, provided feedback on important civil rights and civil liberties issues during the working group's standard-by-standard review, and then provided additional comments on the consolidated draft of the full set of standards, which was circulated in September. The working group met a few weeks ago to discuss outstanding issues, and this week CRCL is reviewing the near final draft.

- e. Unaccompanied Children.** Has CRCL received any complaints about individuals previously designated as unaccompanied children who have lost that status or are being re-designated? Will CRCL undertake an investigation or are there any active investigations on this issue?

Zach: CRCL is aware of one instance in which a child, who had been in Health and Human Services/Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) custody, was transferred from ORR to stay with his mother at the South Texas Family Residential Center in Dilley, Texas. This transfer was at the request of the mother, who entered the country separately from her son, and was in removal proceedings. After the mother was removed, the child was transferred back to ORR. CRCL has not received any other complaints; thus there are no active investigations related to this issue. If we receive such complaints, we will review them to determine whether an investigation is warranted.

- f. Sponsors of Unaccompanied Children.** ICE has confirmed that there are enforcement operations targeting individuals for civil and criminal enforcement who have volunteered to serve as sponsors of unaccompanied children in the custody of ORR. There are reports that ICE officers are making false representations that they are part of

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the ORR reunification process as part of these operations. The issue was raised with ORR, but the agency appeared unaware that this was happening.

- i. Has CRCL been consulted in any of the enforcement actions targeting sponsors of unaccompanied children?

Zach: CRCL has not been consulted in any of these enforcement actions.

- ii. Has CRCL received any complaints about this operation and, if so, will CRCL undertake an investigation or are there any active investigations on this issue?

Zach: CRCL currently has one open complaint regarding the arrest of a UAC sponsor. It is under active investigation. It does not appear that this complaint involves ICE making false representations regarding the ORR reunification process.

- iii. Has CRCL received Significant Incident Reports on this issue from ORR service providers (LIRS will be providing information on these cases in a complaint)? Has CRCL been made aware of reports of misrepresentation or other tactics with regards to sponsors of unaccompanied children?

Zach: CRCL has not received any such Significant Incident Reports. CRCL is not aware of any such reports of misrepresentation.

- g. **ICE Compliance with Flores Settlement Agreement.** We are concerned that ICE is fully not complying with District Court Judge Dolly Gee's court order on June 27 regarding the Flores Settlement Agreement. We have heard reports of the detention of children in unlicensed facilities, children sharing detention spaces with adult strangers, failures to reunify mothers and children with families who are in the U.S. and failure to grant children bond hearings, among other reports. Has CRCL received any complaints on these issues and will CRCL undertake an investigation or are there any active investigations on these issues?

Moreen (*Per OGC*): Although compliance with the court order is solely within Judge Gee's purview, CRCL remains committed to keeping the lines of communication open with the public and we encourage folks, if they have issues as you describe, to file a complaint with us. CRCL has continued generally to work with CBP and ICE and we would appreciate hearing of any new concerns.

h. Family Separation in the Interior.

- i. We are witnessing an increase in accounts of separation of family members as a result of enforcement actions targeting family units. We have also heard reports of family separation between parents and children from Lutheran Churches from across the country. In one recent case, a four-month old baby was separated from his mother. Has CRCL received any complaints about these issues and can CRCL provide an update on its current efforts on family separation issues in the interior? Has CRCL been engaged in the revisions that are expected for the ICE Parental Interests Directive to conform with the January 2017 executive orders?

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Moreen: Yes, we've received many complaints on family separation over the last year. We bundled 29 that we thought were good examples of all the allegations, including allegations about separations of children from mothers, fathers, siblings, etc. They are part of an open investigation, so more can't be said at this time. We recommend that you reach out to ICE about any planned revisions to the Parental Interests Directive. **INTERNAL** (b)(5)

(b)(5)

- ii. We are concerned about the failure to provide ongoing and timely phone calls between detained family members, including between detained mothers and their children, and the failure to provide information regarding the location and contact information for family members. Has CRCL received any complaints about these issues and will CRCL undertake an investigation or are there any active investigations on these issue?

Moreen: Yes, we've received complaints on this issue and they are part of the family separation investigation. Also, a complaint on this matter was submitted by one of the groups on this Committee involving Dilley, which we added to the September follow-up onsite investigation. While at Dilley, we reviewed records that denoted requests, ICE/Enforcement Removal Operations (ERO) responses, responses from the other facility, and the coordination efforts of the eventual call. Based on our investigations, CRCL's Corrections Expert has made recommendations to ICE on this issue.

One part of the process that we noted as most impacting the calls was the time it took for the other facilities or the other agencies to respond to ERO's request to coordinate the communication. You can ask ICE to arrange such a call if you know of a parent and child who have been trying to contact each other.

INTERNAL: (b)(5)

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i. ICE Enforcement Actions.

- i. On February 8, ICE agents apprehended a number of men in Alexandria, Virginia as they were leaving Rising Hope Mission Church's hypothermia shelter. ICE has stated that the sensitive locations policy was followed since arrests occurred across the street from the church. Is CRCL undertaking an investigation on this incident and, if so, can CRCL provide an update on its investigation?

Deborah: CRCL opened a complaint on this matter in February 2017. ICE provided us with information and we interviewed some of the agents who participated in the enforcement action. In the course of the investigation, CRCL learned that the arrest occurred 100 yards away from the church. In addition, the ICE agents were apparently unaware that a church was in the area. Based on the

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investigation, CRCL concluded that ICE did not violate the sensitive locations policy and closed the complaint.

- ii. On February 9, a woman in the El Paso County Courthouse who received a protective order alleging that she was a victim of domestic violence was apprehended. Is CRCL undertaking an investigation into this incident and, if so, can CRCL provide an update on its investigation?

Deborah: CRCL opened a complaint on this matter in February 2017. CRCL sends all newly opened complaints to the Office of Inspector General, which has the right of first refusal. CRCL cannot comment on which complaints are kept by the OIG, but this was a high profile complaint and is the type that would be of interest.

- iii. ICE agents apprehended Daniel Ramirez Medina, a DACA recipient with no previous criminal record, in Washington State in early February. Is CRCL undertaking an investigation into this incident or other incidents related to DACA recipients and, if so, can CRCL provide an update on its investigation(s)?

Danielle: CRCL opened the matter pertaining to Daniel Ramirez Medina in June of 2017. CRCL was informed shortly after ICE received the investigative request that the case was undergoing litigation, and that no additional information could be released until the litigation surrounding this matter had concluded.

- j. **Guidance on Prosecutorial Discretion.** Approximately on August 15, 2017, DHS General Counsel and ICE OPLA each issued guidance related to the exercise of prosecutorial discretion. This guidance implemented President Trump's January 25, 2017 Executive Order entitled *Enhancing Public Safety in the Interior of the United States*, and the February 20, 2017 DHS memorandum, *Enforcement of the Immigration Laws to Serve the National Interest*. In the past, ICE has shared guidance related to prosecutorial discretion with the public. Is CRCL aware of this newly issued guidance related to the exercise of prosecutorial discretion? If so, can CRCL share what criteria are considered when making prosecutorial discretion determinations under the new guidance?

Scott: No, CRCL is not aware of any new public guidance on prosecutorial discretion. We have not been able to obtain any confirmation, from ICE or OGC, that there was any such guidance issued, so we can't confirm that the premise of this question is accurate. CRCL recommends you raise these questions with ICE ERO, or we'd welcome more information on the basis of the concern that might help us investigate further.

Internal: (b)(5)

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- k. **Uniform and Vehicle Standards.** At a recent CRCL listening sessions with community-based organizations in Chicago, a CRCL representative indicated that ICE has specific standards regarding the use of uniforms and vehicles for ICE officers in the

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field. We have not had any luck tracking these standards. Can CRCL share any existing such policies and confirm if they remain in place and enforced?

Elena: We reached out to ICE and they provided us with a statement they had previously issued on this topic—we've provided copies of the statement at the end of the table. As always, we encourage you to submit any complaints you may have for us to consider opening.

- l. Disability Discrimination.** We understand that ICE is refusing to honor Z-holds issued by CRCL. This refusal places clients with a disability, specifically those with clear documentation of PTSD, at a disadvantage. Will CRCL undertake an investigation or are there any active investigations on this issue?

Zach: We can't comment on ICE's decision to accept or deny our requests to stay the removal of individuals. That decision is solely at ICE's discretion, and CRCL has no right or authority to have our requests accepted. Additionally, there is no type of complaint that automatically results in a hold request. CRCL continues to request holds, when we deem them appropriate. CRCL is continuing to have discussions with ICE about the process by which we request holds. However, it's important to add that through our review of multiple Section 504 complaints on this issue, we have determined that USCIS' internal processes for handling credible fear interviews are sufficient to ensure meaningful access to individuals with PTSD claims.

- m. LGBT Immigrant Treatment.** It is our understanding that DHS is still screening transgendered immigrants, but that the transgender care memo is only in effect at the Cibola County Detention Center and only individuals apprehended in that area of responsibility are sent to Cibola. We are concerned that ICE may return to housing transgender individuals in solitary confinement when they are not in the Cibola County Detention Center. Is CRCL monitoring which ICE facilities house transgender immigrants and the condition or care of transgender immigrants in those facilities?

Moreen: We also understand that Cibola is *voluntarily* 'adhering to the Transgender Care Memo,' though we don't know to what extent or for how long. We continue to be in contact with and request information from ICE on the housing and care of detained transgender populations and convey to ICE any concerns that we may have. The best way for CRCL to learn about the care and treatment of Transgender detainees is through receiving and investigating complaints. If you have complaints, please submit them.

- n. Language Access.** We have seen an increase in the number of indigenous language speakers in the Karnes and Dilley Family Detention Centers and subsequent delays in their processing. We are also concerned that many applicants are unable to trigger or receive timely access to the credible fear interview process in their preferred language. Update: This continues to be a problem in both family residential centers (FRCs) and adult detention centers. Individuals who speak rare languages are being asked to sign documents that are in a language that they do not understand (and the documents state that the individual signing understand what he or she is signing). Rare language speakers in processing units on the border in CBP custody, in FRCs and in adult detention facilities are disproportionately not triggered for fear because they speak a rare language and are unable to do so. Is CRCL continuing to monitor this issue? If so, can CRCL provide an update on its work on this issue, including on the complaint filed on

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December 10, 2015 regarding the challenges faced by indigenous language speakers in family detention?

Moreen: During our September follow up investigations at Karnes and Dilley, we reviewed both facilities' processes and procedures for providing language assistance for the indigenous language speakers, including during processing, and in the medical unit. We reviewed records of language line use and observed intake officers determining the language spoken and using the language line. We also interviewed on the ground USCIS personnel about the matter. Given all of the different languages now represented at the family facilities (50 indigenous languages between Karnes and Dilley in September), and the difficulties finding indigenous interpreters who spoke both the language and the several *dialects*, we were fairly impressed with the efforts being made. We also found room for improvement, which we have discussed with ICE and will have recommendations. **INTERNAL:** (b)(5)

(b)(5)

Moreen (cont) re December 10, 2015 Complaint update: CRCL has looked at language access in all areas of family detention during our 4 onsite investigations at Karnes and Dilley since 2014, and provided formal, informal and on-the-spot recommendations to ERO, and worked closely with ICE's Juvenile and Family Residential Management Unit (JFRMU) at HQ to implement those recommendations.

Rebecca Tosado and I have worked closely and often with JFRMU to implement language access at both facilities during all stages of the detention process. JFRMU listened and acted on the majority of our recommendations through the end of 2016. We will have a few additional recommendations based on the September onsite but, as mentioned earlier, as more and more indigenous language speakers with different dialects enter the U.S., addressing the need becomes more complex and requires ongoing adjustments.

Jen: CRCL has provided some suggestions, and CRCL plans to work with ICE and other Components to explore avenues, including reviewing their current contract and looking into a new contract, to identify and qualify more speakers of indigenous languages to serve as interpreters in DHS operations and programs.

Zazy: CRCL is drafting recommendations that will address issues identified during its investigation of asylum seekers by CBP. As part of the investigation, CRCL reviewed concerns related to language access services. Recommendations to CBP are forthcoming. CRCL has also addressed similar issues with ICE and offered recommendations related to language access services. CRCL is monitoring the recommendations made and ICE's implementation of its Language Access Plan.

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- o. Access to Counsel in the Irwin Detention Center.** ICE has informed attorneys that counsel must travel to Atlanta for the Irwin VTC hearings, even though both the detainee and the counsel are both located in Ocilla (3.5 hours from Atlanta). Requiring counsel to drive multiple hours could constitute a serious access to counsel issue and interferes substantially with the attorney-client relationship. We maintain that counsel should be able to be present with his or her client during the VTC hearings. Is CRCL aware of this issue? If so, can CRCL provide an update on its work on this issue?

Dana: We reached out to the ERO Field Office about this issue and they noted that it would be “cost prohibitive to accommodate [requests to have Ocilla based counsel present with his/her client during immigration court VTC hearings that occur at Irwin Detention Center], as it would require structural changes to Irwin’s physical plant and a significant increase in guard services.” The field office also stated that they “believe the system has worked well, and received no negative feedback from local immigration attorneys prior to the placement of two attorneys on a permanent basis in Ocilla, GA. If folks want to provide specific examples of when this system negatively impacted due process or did not work as ICE reports, please let us know.

Additional Background from ICE IF NEEDED: “The vast majority of private immigration attorneys in Georgia are based in the City of Atlanta. Our stakeholders socialized that Irwin’s location was a challenge to good attorney client communication. Recognizing their concerns, ERO, in conjunction with Irwin’s facility management, went to extraordinary lengths to improve attorney access. Examples include expanding to 24-hour access for attorneys, and a nationwide pilot program which utilizes Skype as a medium for attorney client communication.

Southeast Freedom Initiative (SIFI), a project of the Southern Poverty Law Center has requested that their attorneys have access to be in the court room with their clients at Irwin. Currently, attorneys appear at the immigration court in Atlanta, GA and are connected via VTC to their client in Irwin. Any private discussions or sidebars between attorney and client are conducted via VTC, with the Immigration Judge clearing the room, when such private discussions/sidebars are requested.”

Internal: The above was provided to CRCL by the Atlanta Field Office.

IV. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) (5 minutes)

- a. Central American Minors (CAM) Program.** Given USCIS’ announcement that it will terminate the parole provision of the CAM program, we are concerned that about 1,500 parolees in the U.S. will not have enough time to receive legal screenings before their parole expires. We are concerned that there is no aggregated data on where these parolees live so that resettlement agencies and legal service providers can reach out. Is CRCL aware of this concern and is CRCL being consulted with regards to the roll-out of the termination policy?

Scott: We saw the CAM parole rescission announcement through ordinary channels of DHS pre-publication review. We have not been involved in implementation of it. We recommend you speak with USCIS about providing legal service provider information to affected communities. As far as we know, there is no standard practice for tracking

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address information for parolees who are not in removal proceedings—CAM parole or otherwise.

- b. DACA Rescission.** The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) issued a memo on September 5, 2017 rescinding Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), but allowing some renewals and permitting current recipients to retain their protection from deportation and work permits until their deferred action and Employment Authorization Documents (EADs) expire after March 5, 2018. In addition, we understand that once an individual's deferred action and EADs expire, information provided to USCIS will not be proactively provided to ICE and CBP for the purpose of immigration enforcement proceedings.

- i.** Has CRCL been involved in the development or implementation of the DHS memo rescinding DACA issued on September 5, 2017?

Scott: No, not at all. Once public materials were released, CRCL shared the announcement with our email list of stakeholders.

- ii.** Will CRCL monitor reports related to information provided to USCIS being referred to ICE or CBP for enforcement purposes once a recipient's deferred action expires?

Scott: It's speculative, but we would anticipate that if there are concerns of that nature, we would monitor media accounts or receive complaints. For example, if there is an allegation that USCIS has not followed the Notice to Appear policy, as specified in the DACA roll out materials, that is something we could investigate. And now that the announcement has been made, we will continue to attempt to support ICE, CBP, and USCIS in developing any further policy on this subject, if we are able to get visibility into it.

V. Specific Updates (10 minutes)

- a.** Can CRCL provide an update on the January 13, 2017 complaint filed by the American Immigration Council (the Council), AILA, ACLU Immigrants' Rights Project, WRC, Kino Border Initiative and TRIA regarding CBP's denial of entry to asylum seekers at ports of entry on the U.S.-Mexico border. <http://www.aila.org/infonet/crcl-complaint-cbps-systemic-denial-asylum-seekers>.

Ann Marie: We initiated our investigation but were delayed by the potential overlap with issues that are the subject of ongoing litigation. We are now proceeding with a more general investigation into this matter, which will focus on a review of the applicable CBP policies and procedures regarding asylum seekers.

- b.** The National Immigrant Justice Center (NIJC) submitted a complaint on July 18 regarding three 18-year-olds transferred to ICE custody after turning age 18 while in ORR custody, without consideration of the least restrictive custody setting as required by the TVPRA. What is the status of this complaint?

Zach: CRCL has opened a complaint and is investigating the allegations. We don't have any further updates, but will remain in contact with NIJC if we have any additional questions and to provide a response upon the completion of our investigation.

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- c. We are concerned about reports that ICE is failing to adequately address concerns raised by female detainees and their attorneys in the Berks Family Residential Center. Examples include women and children living in close quarters with adult male strangers, adult male strangers entering the bedrooms of sleeping women and children, men and women being forced to clean bathrooms together with no surveillance cameras and girls age six and younger required to shower with their fathers while other adult male strangers are showering as well. A complaint was filed with CRCL. Can CRCL please provide an update on the status of its investigation?

Ryan: With the exception of the cleaning-related portion, these concerns were discussed with ICE at the leadership level, and shortly after the last committee meeting, we learned that men and women were being separated by hallway for sleeping arrangements while common areas remained open to both genders equally. According to ICE, there were no reported incidents of men walking into women's rooms. **CRCL INTERNAL:** (b)(5)

(b)(5)

ICE told us that staff is posted outside the shower areas when residents are showering and remain posted throughout the center to ensure the safety and security of residents. Young girls do not shower with their fathers or alongside other, unrelated men.

A few weeks ago, CRCL discussed the same-sex bathroom cleaning concern with ICE. We were informed that Berks had initiated a change to the policy and begun having female residents clean only the female resident shower rooms and male residents clean only the male resident shower rooms so that no gender mixing would occur during the activities. We were told that has been the practice for at least several months. **CRCL INTERNAL:**

(b)(5)

During the last meeting, the group also expressed concern that men and women were being treated disparately – specifically, that one of the moms was written up by Berks staff and told by an ICE officer that she should not smile at the men or help them (with making phone calls to their families, etc.). Allegedly, similar conduct by men (welcomed or unwelcomed), was not resulting in adverse actions, such as write-ups, from Berks staff. CRCL raised this issue to ICE as well and was informed that there was one incident in which an ICE officer did speak with a female adult resident about proper behavior at the facility when county staff noticed inappropriate interactions between her and another male resident while playing pool. The ICE officer also immediately spoke to the male resident as well to explain what was considered acceptable behavior at the facility. Neither resident was written up by facility or ICE staff.

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Lastly, we sent ICE our expert recommendations from our most recent onsite investigation in July 2017. We're currently awaiting ICE's response.

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**REPORT FOR THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES**

November 6 – November 8, 2017

Investigation regarding El Paso Service Processing Center, El Paso, Texas

Complaints reviewed in this report included the following:

Complaint No. 16-12-ICE-0672

Complaint No. 17-03-ICE-0337

Complaint No. 17-06-ICE-0213

Complaint No. 17-06-ICE-0262

Complaint No. 17-07-ICE-0275

Complaint No. 17-10-ICE-0373

(b)(6)

M.D

November 19, 2017

Introduction

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL), CRCL requested that I participate in an onsite investigation regarding complaints it received alleging civil rights and civil liberties abuses of individuals in U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) custody at the El Paso Service Processing Center (EPC) in El Paso, TX. The complaints raised allegations regarding the conditions of detention, including medical and mental health care at EPC. Specifically, two complaints detailed in the retention memo identify concerns about timely access to quality health care (16-12-ICE-0672 and 17-07-ICE-0275). A third complaint (17-03-ICE-0337) documented a report from the Detained Migrant Solidarity Committee (DMSC) which detailed alleged abuses from August through November 2016 including reported punitive and inhumane use of isolation, denial of adequate medical and mental health care, and prolonged detention and family separation among others. One complaint (17-10-ICE-373) related to use of global positioning system bracelets. Two other complaints (17-06-ICE-213 and 17-06-ICE-0262) relayed issues specific to access to legal services.

The DMSC report detailing general concerns about medical care and two individual complaints about access and quality of medical care prompt the need to evaluate EPC's compliance with 2011 Performance Based National Detention Standards (PBNDS 2011) (2016 revision) related to medical care during this onsite investigation. My opinions are based on the review of materials provided and a site visit on November 6-8, 2017. My opinions are expressed to a reasonable degree of medical certainty.

Qualifications

I am a Professor of Emergency Medicine at the New York University (NYU) School of Medicine. I practice emergency medicine in the teaching hospitals of the NYU School of Medicine, primarily the Bellevue Hospital Center. I am a Fellow of the American College of Medical Toxicology, the American College of Emergency Medicine, and the New York Academy of Medicine. I am an expert on the conditions of confinement in jails and prisons. My credentials, qualifications and experience are delineated in my curriculum vitae.

Methods of Review

In advance of my site visit to the El Paso Processing Center, I reviewed documents provided by CRCL, including medical records, allegations, and complainant grievances regarding medical care; as well as policies and procedures provided by ICE Health Service Corps (IHSC). The medical care at the EPC is provided by IHSC and contractors hired by Ingenesis Company and the correction staff is Global Precision Systems. During my site visit, I toured the facility, reviewed documents and medical records, and interviewed staff and detainees. I did focused reviews of medical records, medication practices, acute care, chronic care and emergency care, with focused random reviews based on facility logs and records. I thank Lieutenant Commander (b)(6) for her assistance during the site visit.

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Overview

This report represents the result of an off-site review of documents (including medical records) and my focused three-day onsite medical review at the facility in response to a request by CRCL to investigate specific complaints at EPC. I reviewed over 30 medical records, interviewed key medical and correctional staff, and conducted individual interviews with 12 detainees, who had chronic medical conditions.

Overall, I found that there are areas where EPC's medical care did not meet the PBNDS 2011 (2016 revision), as required by contract. The PBNDS 4.3 I. specifically states the NCCHC standards must be met and I have included the NCCHC standard where it is relevant.

This report will focus on deficiencies and areas requiring further attention in order to meet those standards.

Findings

- Insufficient and Inappropriate Space for Medical Care:** Even without a full staffing complement, there are an inadequate number of exam rooms and provider offices. This results in additional inefficiencies that impact timeliness of care, specifically delays in the operation of the sick call and chronic care clinics. In addition, the medical housing unit is too small for the large detainee population. **PERFORMANCE does NOT meet the 2011 PBNDS (Revised December 2016)** (4.3, V. F. 1). The National Commission on Correctional Health Care (NCCHC) Standards for Health Services in Prisons 2014 P-A-09 Privacy of Care Standard is not met.
- Insufficient Medical Professional Staffing:** The facility staff has insufficient licensed staff to service the population of over 700 detainees. This is not just my opinion as a detention medical expert, but it is documented by vacancies in multiple areas per the facility's own staffing plan. For example, while the staffing plan calls for 40 hours per week, the physician's onsite hours vary week to week but they continue to be less than 40 hours per week. Nursing and dental staffing levels are also below the staffing plan numbers. Insufficient staffing impacts access to care by delays in follow-up for non-urgent care (such as chronic disease clinics) and reviews of the medical records documented delays in such follow-up. **PERFORMANCE does NOT meet the 2011 PBNDS (Revised December 2016)** (4.3, V. A. 6). NCCHC Staffing standard P-C-07 is unmet with particularity with respect to the duties of the physician.
- Incomplete medical records:** EPC's medical records are disorganized and do not conform to the standards on medical records. **PERFORMANCE does NOT meet the 2011 PBNDS (Revised December 2016)** (4.3, BB. 1). NCCHC essential standard P-H-01 is unmet.
- Untimely follow-up care after abnormal lab results:** The follow up for abnormal labs resulted from sick call visits was not conducted in a timely manner. Abnormal lab results should be noted in the medical record within one to two days of becoming available and a

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clinic appointment should be scheduled to inform the patient of the results, as well as a plan of care for these abnormalities. Additionally, during sick call, there was insufficient review of recent medical care and missed opportunities for care. **PERFORMANCE does NOT meet the 2011 PBNDS (Revised December 2016) (4.3, II. 4).**

Medical-related Complaints¹

16-12-ICE-0672 and 17-03-ICE-0337 – These two complaints in the retention memo alleged denial or inadequate medical care. After reviewing complaints and the medical record, I could not substantiate these complaints.

17-07-ICE-0275 - One case (Case #2) mentioned in the retention memo alleged a skin condition due to concerns with the laundry schedule. This complaint also was unsubstantiated.

Other medical-related complaints - CRCL received several complaints about medical care that were not referenced in the retention memo. These include complaints received in writing prior to the onsite investigations and complaints raised verbally by detainees during the on-site investigation. For example:

Case #3 alleged that a pregnant detainee did not receive adequate medical attention after she slipped and fell in the shower, causing vaginal bleeding. After a thorough review of the medical record, I do not see the complaint of vaginal bleeding in the medical record. In fact, the patient denied vaginal bleeding on July 22, July 24, and July 25, 2017. In summary the medical record does not reflect the complaint of bleeding or the finding of bleeding on examination. The complaint is unsubstantiated.

However, as a best practice, a pregnant female with abdominal pain must have an ultrasound to rule out an ectopic pregnancy (pregnancy outside of the uterus) as this is a life threatening condition. In this case, this pregnant female with abdominal pain was administered Tylenol without a determination of the location of the pregnancy. It is reasonable to obtain a urinalysis, as was performed in this case, however, it remains the standard of care to confirm the location of the pregnancy with ultrasound. I cannot emphasize enough that although this patient's complaint of vaginal bleeding was not supported by the documentation, the medical care did not meet the standard of care of a pain in pregnancy.

Case #4 alleged inadequate medical care for severe glaucoma. I interviewed the patient and reviewed the medical record. During my interview, the patient told me about his gallbladder disease, in addition to his glaucoma. According to the medical record, (b)(6) (b)(6). Additionally, he was seen by the ophthalmologist on September 26, 2017 for evaluation and treatment of glaucoma. The patient's care is good. In my professional opinion, his care meets the standard of care. The complaint is unsubstantiated.

Summary of Recommendations

¹ List of complaints with names and A numbers are in Appendix I

1. There is insufficient space for medical care: The insufficient space for medical care delays care and hampers the smooth operation of the sick call and chronic care clinics. (4.3, V. F. 1). . Additionally, there is insufficient space for patient privacy in sick call. (4.3, V. F. 1).

Recommendation: (b)(5)

(b)(5)

2. Insufficient medical staffing: Currently the staffing plan calls for (b)(7)(E) more mid-level providers (MLP), (b)(7) more registered nurses, a dental assistant and a dentist. There is a need for a fulltime physician whereas now physician provides less than full time coverage. (4.3, V. A. 6). Additionally, there is no onsite dentist and there is one vacancy for a dental technician. The dental complaints and referrals for dental care are numerous, resulting in many off-site transfers for dental care and dissatisfaction from patients. (Patient 6). NCCHC Staffing standard P-C-07 is unmet with particularly with respect to the duties of the physician.

Recommendation: (b)(5)

(b)(5)

3. Medical records are incomplete. There were examples of patients needing a physician review who had no notes in the medical record by a physician. (Patient 1, Patient 7) I am especially concerned that the physician is denying requests for specialty exams or referrals without charting in the medical record the reasons for doing so. NCCHC standards for Health Services 2014, standard P-H-01, specifically states that any health intervention requires the initiation of a record. The denial of specialty consultation requires an explanatory note in the medical record. PBNDS requires that NCCHC standards be met and any denial needs a note in the medical record.

Recommendation: (b)(5)

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

4. Insufficient review of recent medical care and missed opportunities for care during sick call evaluations (Patient 7, 8, 9). Delays in informing patients about lab results or other test results were pervasive. It was a common complaint from detainees that they had not heard the results of tests. The follow up for abnormal labs was not timely (Patient 7, 8, 9) Abnormal lab results should be noted within 1-2 days and a clinic appointment automatically made to inform the patient of the results and the care plan for these abnormalities. Additionally, procedures for sick call should be instituted such that the electronic medical record problem list and labs should be reviewed. All abnormal labs should be noted. Patients with abnormal labs should be scheduled with the provider. Patient 7 had abnormal labs needing attention on March 17, 2017, June 22, 2107 and September 22, 2017. However, this was insufficiently addressed and there were no doctor notes by the time of our site visit on November 7, 2017 to indicate the outcome of the lab work. Patient 8 had abnormal labs that were missed, even after four sick call visits (September 1, 25, 2017, October 13 and 18, 2017), due to EPC's practice of not reviewing the labs or problem list of patients in sick call. As a result, the abnormalities were still not addressed

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at the time of our site visit. Patient 9 (b)(6) On November 23, 2015, he was told to have his family send him his glasses. The visual acuity was not obtained. On October 12, 2017, he was seen in sick call for the complaint of dry eyes. (b)(6)

(b)(6)

Recommendation: (b)(5)

(b)(5)

Best Practices:

1. **Complaints of abdominal pain for pregnant detainees:** Every pregnant detainee in their first trimester, who are complaining of abdominal pain should have an ultrasound of the pelvis to assure the patient's pregnancy is in the uterus and not ectopic. Pregnancy is a high-risk condition and each patient presenting should be referred to a midlevel.

Other patient reviews and interviews:

Interview with patient 5: Complained he was supposed to have a MRI of the knee. Has had good care with radiographs and follow up with orthopedics requested on October 17, 2017. No need for orthopedics and no indication for MRI.

Patient 6 interview and chart review: Complained about dental care: There is no dentist so the dental care is limited; therefore his complaint was substantiated.

Patient 10 interview and chart review: Discussed his anemia. Anemia profile and GI consult and work up proceeding, as they should.

Patient 11 interview and chart review: (b)(6)

(b)(6)

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Appendix 1

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Patient 11:

(b)(6)

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From:	Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6)
To:	"Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)
CC:	"Venture, Veronica (b)(6) "Sultan, Jennifer (b)(6)
Subject:	RE: Request for Action on Family Separation Issue
Date:	2018/03/21 14:34:56
Priority:	Normal
Type:	Note

No problem – since I see (b)(6) is copied, I'll follow-up with her for a time. Jen and I will do what we can to make ourselves available while you are on the train.

From: Quinn, Cameron
Sent: Wednesday, March 21, 2018 2:23 PM
To: Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6)
Cc: Venture, Veronica (b)(6) Sultan, Jennifer
Subject: RE: Request for Action on Family Separation Issue

Dana – thanks for this email. I think it would be helpful for me before responding if, at a minimum, you & Jen & I discuss this further, so I can understand thoughts of CRCL staff and the perceptions in response to the DHS draft response. My preference would be to do this either during train travel time tomorrow/Friday, or after the planning mtg on Monday – whatever works for you & Jen.

From: Salvano-Dunn, Dana
Sent: Tuesday, March 20, 2018 1:53 PM
To: Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)
Cc: Venture, Veronica (b)(6) Sultan, Jennifer
Subject: Request for Action on Family Separation Issue

Cameron,

A group supervisors (Jen, me, Scott, Bill, Deborah, Gary, and Kareem) met last week to discuss major immigration-related issues on which we all are working (which we do monthly). As you likely know, there has been recent, high profile, news coverage about the separation of a Congolese asylum-seeking woman from her daughter and her eventual release from custody. This was covered in the Washington Post and Chicago Tribune among other new outlets. As we discussed a few months ago, even prior to this coverage, family separation issues have been a major topic of conversation.

As a quick reminder, CRCL has received an enormous volume of matters alleging family separation (1,063 separate allegations since January 1, 2016) and is preparing to issue recommendations on the topic, but none of us are clear about the Department's broader perspective on family separation and whether a formal change in policy is likely. Knowing if and how current policy will change is obviously very helpful information as we develop our recommendations, and as we continue to engage the public on this topic in other contexts, including at roundtables and our upcoming CRCL Committee meeting. To date, the information we have received about a policy revision has been limited and through indirect sources.

We received our most recent information on this topic through an Exec Sec QFR, which asked whether DHS is drafting or considering a policy to separate families at the border. The DHS draft response states:

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We therefore request your approval for Jen and I seek a briefing from DHS PLCY on the pending policy decisions, and prepare other senior leadership for CRCL to play a role in recommending a course of action to the Secretary as a result of this process. Of course, if you would prefer to have this ask come at a higher level, just let us know and we can draft an email for you or Ronnie to send. I did let DHS PLCY know last week at their weekly meeting that CRCL was finishing a recommendation memorandum on this issue and that we would be happy to provide more information as needed.

Please let us know if you would like any additional information as you consider this request.

Best,

Dana

Sender:	Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
Recipient:	"Quinn, Cameron" (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Venture, Veronica" (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Sultan, Jennifer" (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
Sent Date:	2018/03/21 14:34:55
Delivered Date:	2018/03/21 14:34:56



AMERICAN
IMMIGRATION
LAWYERS
ASSOCIATION

August 23, 2018

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

Cameron Quinn
Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties
Department of Homeland Security
Washington, DC 20528

John V. Kelly
Acting Inspector General
Department of Homeland Security
Washington, DC 20528

**Re: The Use of Coercion by U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
Officials Against Parents Who Were Forcibly Separated From Their
Children**

Dear Ms. Quinn and Mr. Kelly,

As partners in the Immigration Justice Campaign, the American Immigration Council (“Council”) and the American Immigration Lawyers Association (“AILA”) jointly file this complaint on behalf of numerous parents who were separated from their children while in Department of Homeland Security (DHS) custody pursuant to the Trump administration’s “zero tolerance” policy, and then subject to extreme duress and coercion while in DHS custody. Over 2,600 minor children were forcibly separated from their parents; at the time of filing of this complaint, an estimated 366 parents remain outside the United States, having been deported without their children, and 565 children remain in government custody, still separated from their parents.¹

A federal court has determined that the practice of separating children from their parents “shocks the conscience.”² Medical³ and psychological⁴ experts have repeatedly expressed grave concerns about the deleterious and lasting impact that separation has had—and continues to have—on children and their parents. Republican and Democratic

¹ See Joint Status Report, Dkt 191 at 2, *Ms. L. v. ICE*, No. 18-cv428-DMS-MDD (S.D. Cal. Aug. 18, 2018), available at <https://www.aclu.org/legal-document/ms-l-v-ice-joint-status-report-2>.

² *Ms. L. v. ICE*, 310 F. Supp. 3d 1133 (S.D. Cal. June 26, 2018) (order granting preliminary injunction).

³ ACP Objects to Separation of Children from their Parents at Border, American College of Physicians, May 31, 2018, available at: <https://www.acponline.org/acp-newsroom/acp-objects-to-separation-of-children-from-their-parents-at-border> (last accessed August 15, 2018).

⁴ Alexander Miller, et al., (2018), *Understanding the mental health consequences of family separation for refugees: Implications for policy and practice*, American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, Vol 88(1) 2018, 26-37, available at: <http://psycnet.apa.org/doiLanding?doi=10.1037%2Fort0000272>.

members of Congress have repeatedly condemned family separation.⁵ Further, there are numerous reports of separated children being subject to physical and verbal abuse.⁶

This complaint contains 14 pseudonymized case examples and original testimony from parents who were separated from their children that show a pervasive, illegal practice by DHS officials of coercing mothers and fathers into signing documents they may not have understood. The cases also demonstrate how the trauma of separation and detention creates an environment that is by its very nature coercive and makes it extremely difficult for parents to participate in legal proceedings affecting their rights. The direct consequence of the coercion is that many parents were forced to waive their legal rights, including their right to be reunified with their children.⁷

The cases present powerful evidence of gross violations of due process committed by government officials that place into question the validity and fairness of legal determinations made by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) officials, as well as U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) asylum officers and the Immigration Court. The coercive environment created by family separation was so overpowering as to render many mothers and fathers unable to answer questions or even comprehend the purpose of credible fear interviews or the removal process overall.

Coercion of noncitizens by immigration officials is a direct violation of the U.S. Constitution, federal statute, and regulations.⁸ The Immigration and Nationality Act guarantees every person the right to apply for asylum regardless of the manner of entry.⁹ ICE and CBP officials cannot lawfully force any person to abandon statutory or constitutional rights.¹⁰ The coercive acts committed by U.S. government officials and the

⁵ Peter Baker, *Leading Republicans Join Democrats in Pushing Trump to Halt Family Separations*, NY Times (June 17, 2018).

⁶ These reports include being deprived of potable water, which compelled some to drink toilet water, and being given expired food. Angelina Chapin, *Drinking Toilet Water, Widespread Abuse: Report Details 'Torture' For Child Detainees*, Huffington Post (July 17, 2018), https://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/migrant-children-detail-experiences-border-patrol-stations-detention-centers_us_5b4d13ffe4b0de86f485ade8. Many of these children were likely subject to further coercive tactics and duress at the hands of government officials at every stage of their time in government custody. This complaint, however, focuses on the coercion endured by the separated parents, many of whom we continue to advocate for and provide support to in terms of coordinating legal representation.

⁷ The ill effects of the “zero tolerance” policy are being exacerbated by the fact that DHS is turning away asylum seekers at the ports of entry, effectively forcing families to cross in between ports of entry to seek asylum in the United States. The Council, AILA, and other organizations submitted an administrative complaint with the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) and the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) in January 2017 regarding the government’s systematic denial of entry to asylum seekers at ports of entry on our Southern border. See <https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/content/us-customs-and-border-protections-systemic-denial-entry-asylum-seekers-ports-entry-us>. The Council, along with the Center for Constitutional Rights and Latham and Watkins, LLP, subsequently filed a class action lawsuit last year challenging CBP’s unlawful practice of turning away asylum seekers who present themselves at ports of entry along the U.S.-Mexico border. See <https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/litigation/challenging-customs-and-border-protections-unlawful-practice-turning-away-asylum-seekers>.

⁸ For example, the accounts below in which speakers of indigenous languages with limited Spanish proficiency were coerced into signing documents while detained in CBP custody likely violates 8 C.F.R. § 235.3(b)(2)(i), which requires that interpretative assistance be provided.

⁹ See generally 8 U.S.C. § 1182. The right to apply for asylum “may be violated by a pattern or practice that forecloses the opportunity to apply.” *Campos v. Nail*, 43 F.3d 1285, 1288 (9th Cir. 1994).

¹⁰ See, e.g. *Orantes-Hernandez v. Meese*, 685 F. Supp. 1488, 1505 (C.D. Cal. 1988), *aff’d sub nom. Orantes-Hernandez v. Thornburgh*, 919 F.2d 549 (9th Cir. 1990) (finding that the due process rights of Salvadoran asylum seekers was violated by an INS policy and practice of duress and misrepresentation intended to coerce asylum seekers into abandoning their right to apply for asylum and instead agree to voluntary departure).

government's creation of a coercive environment prevented separated parents from meaningfully participating in the asylum process.

Together these practices have resulted in not only the tremendous suffering of children and parents who have been kept apart, detained, and subjected to abusive, inhumane treatment, but also the involuntary, forced return of hundreds of people to grave dangers, including risk of death. As a nation we cannot tolerate such abuses in violation of our laws and we urge you to take immediate action to correct the situation.

KEY FINDINGS

- ICE officers used both physical and verbal threats, deception, and intimidation to coerce multiple separated parents into signing forms relinquishing their rights.
- ICE officers reunified multiple parents with their children, then presented them with pre-completed forms affecting their rights to reunification, and re-separated parents who refused to sign the forms.
- CBP officers subjected separated parents to extreme duress during the separation process, including verbal and physical abuse.
- Detention officers put separated parents in solitary confinement, deprived them of food and water for days, and subjected them to other forms of retaliatory punishment.
- Parents experienced severe physical and emotional distress, depression, and mental health problems from the conditions of detention and separation from their children.
- Government officials and detention facility staff treated parents so cruelly and inhumanely as to compromise their ability to access asylum and other legal relief.
- The trauma of being separated from their children, as well as the coercive environment created by CBP and ICE officers, made it extremely difficult for parents to participate meaningfully during the credible fear interview process, and their proceedings, if any, before the Immigration Judge.
- We surveyed 76 mothers who had been separated from their children and asked by ICE officers to sign a form affecting their rights to be reunified with their children. Over 90% of the mothers reported that they were not allowed to ask about the consequences of signing the form. As a result, less than 25% of mothers expressed that they understood what they were signing. Disturbingly, 67% of mothers reported that ICE intimidated or coerced them prior to having them sign a form affecting their rights to reunification with their children. Worse, 30% reported that ICE officers threatened that if the mother did not sign the form, they would never see their children again.

BACKGROUND

The Council and AILA have long sought to curb the abuse and coercion of vulnerable populations that arrive at the U.S.-Mexico border seeking humanitarian protection. On December 11, 2017, the Council, AILA, and other immigrant rights organizations filed a complaint with the DHS Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) and the Office

of the Inspector General (OIG) presenting grave concerns regarding the separation of asylum-seeking families while in CBP and ICE custody at the U.S.-Mexico border.¹¹ As family separation drastically expanded in Spring and Summer 2018, the concerns of these organizations have been largely borne out.

On April 6, 2018, the Department of Justice (DOJ) and DHS implemented a “zero tolerance” policy for individuals who crossed the southern border without authorization, which resulted in many asylum-seeking families being prosecuted and parents being separated from their children.¹² After the government separated more than 2,600 families, and amid a growing outcry against the impact of these policies on children and their parents, President Trump issued an executive order on June 20, 2018 which purported to limit family separation.¹³

On June 26, in an ACLU lawsuit challenging the family separation policy, *Ms. L. v. ICE*, U.S. District Court Judge Dana Sabraw held that family separation violated the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment and ordered the administration to reunite all families that the government forcibly separated.¹⁴ Pursuant to the court’s decision, the government was ordered to reunite all “eligible” parents by July 26, 2018.¹⁵ Many parents deemed “ineligible” by DHS for reunification remain detained in adult immigration detention facilities, apart from their children. Many other parents are now detained with their children in family detention centers. Whereas an estimated 2,000 families have been reunified, at least 366 parents were deported *without their children*.¹⁶

Prior to submitting this complaint, our organizations spoke to dozens of parents who had been separated from their children, most of whom reported having been coerced to various degrees by DHS officials. Their stories, detailed below along with information from publicly available sources, demonstrate the ways in which ICE and CBP officials and detention facility guards coerced separated parents into signing forms relinquishing their rights, and the ways in which treatment by DHS officials, and the conditions in which parents have been detained, created a coercive environment which prevented them from meaningfully exercising their rights.

¹¹ *The Separation of Family Members Apprehended by or Found Inadmissible while in U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Custody at the U.S.-Mexico Border* (Dec. 11, 2017),

https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/sites/default/files/general_litigation/family_separation_complaint.pdf

¹² Department of Justice, Office of Public Affairs, “Attorney General Announces Zero-Tolerance Policy for Criminal Illegal Entry,” April 6, 2018, <https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/attorney-general-announces-zero-tolerance-policy-criminal-illegal-entry>; Under the zero tolerance policy, DHS was directed to refer for criminal prosecution all migrants who crossed the border without authorization, and DOJ was directed to accept as many of these referrals as practicable. Per the new policy, if these migrants arrived with children, the families were separated when the parents were referred for prosecution, and the children were unconventionally designated “unaccompanied alien children” and placed in the custody of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR). The result was a de facto, government-created policy of family separation.

¹³ President Donald J. Trump, *Affording Congress an Opportunity to Address Family Separation*, The White House, June 20, 2018, <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/affording-congress-opportunity-address-family-separation/>.

¹⁴ *Ms. L. v. ICE*, 310 F. Supp. 3d 1133 (S.D. Cal. June 26, 2018) (order granting preliminary injunction).

¹⁵ *Id.* at 1149.

¹⁶ Whereas the ACLU found that at least 366 parents were deported without their children, other sources suggest that the number was far greater. See Joint Status Report, Dkt 191 at 2, *Ms. L. v. ICE*, No. 18-cv428-DMS-MDD (S.D. Cal. Aug. 18, 2018), available at <https://www.aclu.org/legal-document/ms-l-v-ice-joint-status-report-2>. Tom Hals & Reade Levinson, *U.S. says 463 migrant parents may have been deported without kids*, Reuters (July 23, 2018).

DHS Officers Explicitly Coerced Parents into Signing Documentation Relinquishing Their Rights to Reunification.

ICE officers coerced parents into signing forms relinquishing their rights to reunify with their children before the reunification process occurred.

Pursuant to the June 26, 2018 court order in *Ms. L* that halted family separation, ICE was required to reunify all families that were separated, unless ICE determined “that the parent is unfit or presents a danger to the child,” or if the parent “affirmatively, knowingly, and voluntarily declines to be reunited with the child.”¹⁷ The court further ordered that ICE not deport any parent without their child, unless the parent “affirmatively, knowingly, and voluntarily declines to be reunited.”¹⁸

To facilitate the deportation of individuals with administrative final orders of removal while following this preliminary injunction, ICE drafted a form, initially titled “Separated Parent’s Removal Form” (hereinafter “Election Form”), to be given to parents with final orders of removal.¹⁹ With the exception of biographical information, the form was written entirely in English—although a later version of the form offered brief summaries of the options in Spanish.²⁰ The Election Form offered parents two options—to be deported without their children or to be reunified and deported with their children.²¹ Only following negotiations with the ACLU was a third option added allowing parents to indicate that they wanted to speak to an attorney first.²²

According to affidavits filed by the ACLU in the *Ms. L*. case, in addition to dozens of accounts from detained parents shared directly with us, many parents detained at ICE facilities across the country whom the government claimed had “affirmatively, knowingly, and voluntarily” relinquished their rights to reunification, in fact reported that they had been coerced into signing forms they did not understand in a language they did not speak, or were totally unaware that they had relinquished their right to reunification.²³

In addition to being coerced, many parents detained nationwide were forced outright to sign the Election Form. Numerous parents in the El Paso area reported that ICE officers demanded that they sign the Election Form and affirmatively abandon their rights to

¹⁷ *Ms. L. v. ICE*, 310 F. Supp. 3d at 1149 (order granting preliminary injunction).

¹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹ See Caitlin Dickson, *New ICE form to separated parents: Choose deportation with or without kids*, Yahoo News (July 3, 2018), <https://www.yahoo.com/news/new-ice-form-separated-parents-choose-deportation-without-kids-232452897.html>.

²⁰ *Id.* Furthermore, authors interviewed dozens of separated parents who described the different forms that they were coerced into signing by DHS officials.

²¹ *Id.* Option 1 stated that parents were “requesting to reunite with my child(ren) for the purpose of repatriation to my country of citizenship.” Option 2 stated that parents were “affirmatively, knowingly, and voluntarily requesting to return to my country of citizenship without my minor child(ren) who I understand will remain in the United States to pursue available claims of relief.”

²² See Order Granting Plaintiffs’ Motion for Temporary Restraining Order, *M.M.M. v. Sessions*, No. 18-cv-1835-DMS-MDD, at 10 (S.D. Cal. August 16, 2018) (describing history and purpose of the election forms), available at <https://bit.ly/2nTcXOB>.

²³ See Declaration of Aaron Reichlin-Melnick, Dkt. 153 at Exhibit 44, *Ms. L. v. ICE*, No. 18-cv428-DMS-MDD (S.D. Cal. July 25, 2018), available at <https://www.aclu.org/legal-document/ms-l-v-ice-plaintiffs-reply-support-motion-stay-removal> (summarizing coercion documented by volunteer attorneys).

reunification.²⁴ Others at the West Texas Detention Facility reported that after ICE gave a presentation to a group of about 60 separated fathers, on July 11, 2018, they were also forced to sign.²⁵ In that case, ICE officers told the fathers that they had three options—be removed without their child, be removed with their child, or continue to fight their case for asylum. ICE did not inform parents that they were entitled both to pursue their asylum claims *and* to be reunified with their child.²⁶

Similar group presentations reportedly occurred at the Otero County Detention Center. Two fathers reported being brought to a room with about 50 other fathers on July 17, 2018, given “no explanation of the form,” with the entire process taking less than five minutes. A third father reported that he was brought to a space normally used as a chapel with 25 to 30 other fathers, and that “he was given a form, that it was not explained to him, and that the entire process lasted no more than three minutes. He said he felt sad and intimidated during this process. He expressed that he believed he had no choice but to sign the form.”²⁷

Indigenous language speakers, many of whom are unable to read or write in any language, speak neither English nor Spanish, or speak Spanish with limited proficiency, also reported being coerced into signing forms by ICE relinquishing their rights to reunification. One father, whose case was highlighted in the *Ms. L.* filing, speaks primarily Akatek and was also told to sign the Election Form without explanation.²⁸ When ICE requires separated parents to sign forms that materially affect their rights without translating those forms into a language that the parents can understand, the rights of the parents are violated.²⁹

Following reunification, ICE officers coerced separated parents into signing pre-filled relinquishment consent forms.

Pursuant to a court order in the *Ms. L.* case, ICE was directed to reunify all “eligible” parents with their children by July 26.³⁰ Given the scale of this operation, a substantial

²⁴ Elise Foley and Roque Planas, *Immigrant Parents Unwittingly Signed Away Right to Reunite with Children, Lawyers Say*, Huffington Post (July 25, 2018), https://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/immigrant-parents-right-to-reunite_us_5b58f9d0e4b0fd5c73cb6599.

²⁵ See *id.*; Declaration of Kathryn E. Shepherd, Dkt. 153 at Exhibit 48, ¶ 8, *Ms. L. v. ICE*, No. 18-cv428-DMS-MDD (S.D. Cal. July 25, 2018).

²⁶ Declaration of Kathryn E. Shepherd, Dkt. 153, Exhibit 48 at ¶ 8, *Ms. L. v. ICE*, No. 18-cv428-DMS-MDD (S.D. Cal. July 25, 2018).

²⁷ *Id.*, Declaration of Luis Cruz, Dkt. 153, Exhibit 44 at ¶¶ 6-9.

²⁸ *Id.*, Declaration of Aaron Reichlin-Melnick, Dkt. 153, Exhibit 43 at ¶ 8. Two other Mam-speaking fathers mentioned in that case also described being told to sign a paper that they believed would allow them to reunite with their children; both fathers had been identified by the Department of Justice as having relinquished their rights to reunification. *Id.*, Declaration of A.R. Reive, Dkt. 153, Exhibit 45 at ¶¶ 10-12. One of those fathers, “signed a paper that he thought would allow him to be reunited with his son” but which was not explained to him. *Id.* at ¶ 9. Another Mam-speaking father who “speaks extremely limited Spanish ... [and] cannot read or write ... signed a document that he thought would allow him to be reunited with his son.” *Id.* at ¶ 10. He “could not ... understand the document because he is illiterate and no interpreter was provided to explain its contents to him in Mam.” *Id.*

²⁹ See, e.g., *United States v. Ramos*, 623 F.3d 672 (9th Cir. 2010) (DHS failure to translate waiver of right to appeal Stipulated Removal determination rendered waiver involuntary); *United States v. Reyes-Bonilla*, 671 F.3d 1036, 1044 (9th Cir. 2012) (“A waiver of rights cannot be found to have been considered or intelligent where there is no evidence that the detainee was first advised of those rights in a language he could understand”).

³⁰ *Ms. L. v. ICE*, 310 F. Supp. at 1149.

number of reunifications occurred within the last week before that deadline.³¹ During this process, multiple reports emerged of coercive behavior by ICE officers against separated parents. These reports are bolstered by a survey of 76 mothers we conducted; 34% of those surveyed reported that they had been asked to sign pre-completed forms.

Four parents allege that, on July 25, 2018, ICE officers boarded a bus departing from the El Paso Processing Center that was filled with reunified parents and their children.³² Several parents on that bus—identified in the ACLU’s filing as F.G., J.M., C.T., and F.T.—reported that ICE officials handed out the Election Form to each parent on the bus.³³ Each form had been pre-completed by ICE, with the box for Option 1, “I want to be deported with my children,” already filled in with a “handwritten check mark.”³⁴

One father, F.G., reported that “officials told him that while there were three options on the form, he had to choose Option 1.”³⁵ F.G. refused to sign the form, preferring instead to select Option 2—to be deported without his child.³⁶ Another father, J.M., ignored the pre-written check mark and instead selected Option 2. In response, an ICE officer took the form away and returned with a new copy, “again with Option 1 pre-selected.” When J.M. again refused to sign the form, the ICE officers “yelled at him in English” and pressured him in Spanish to sign the form.³⁷ Two other fathers, C.T. and F.T., confirmed that ICE had presented the entire bus with pre-selected forms, and F.T. noted that ICE officers were “visibly and audibly angry when he refused” to select Option 1.³⁸ All four fathers recounted that their children were separated from them *a second time* upon their refusal to sign the forms pre-marked with Option 1, which would have agreed to them being deported together.

By pre-selecting Option 1 on the Election Form, refusing to permit parents to select any other option, and screaming at any parent who disagreed, ICE agents violated the due process rights of these parents.³⁹ Forcing a parent to sign a pre-selected form does not comport with due process as it does not allow for an affirmative, knowing, or voluntary decision by the parent.⁴⁰

³¹ On Wednesday, July 19, the government had only reunited 364 separated children with their parents. See Joint Status Report, Dkt 124 at 2, *Ms. L. v. ICE*, No. 18-cv428-DMS-MDD (S.D. Cal. July 19, 2018), available at <https://www.aclu.org/legal-document/july-19-status-conference-report>. The following Wednesday, July 26, 2018, the government had reunited or otherwise discharged in appropriate circumstances a total of 1,820 children. See Joint Status Report, Dkt 159 at 2, *Ms. L. v. ICE*, No. 18-cv428-DMS-MDD (S.D. Cal. July 26, 2018), available at <https://www.aclu.org/legal-document/ms-l-v-ice-status-report>.

³² See Declaration of Laila Arand, Dkt. 163-1, *Ms. L. v. ICE*, No. 18-cv428-DMS-MDD (S.D. Cal. July 26, 2018).

³³ *Id.* at 2.

³⁴ *Id.*

³⁵ *Id.*

³⁶ *Id.*; see Note 21, *supra*, for a description of the options.

³⁷ Declaration of Laila Arand, Dkt. 163-1, *Ms. L. v. ICE*, No. 18-cv428-DMS-MDD (S.D. Cal. July 26, 2018), at 5.

³⁸ *Id.* at 6.

³⁹ See, e.g., *Orantes-Hernandez*, 685 F. Supp. at 1494 (coercing vulnerable asylum seekers into relinquishing their rights violates due process).

⁴⁰ See *Ms. L.*, 310 F. Supp. 3d at 1149 (requiring DHS to reunify all parents “unless the parent affirmatively, knowingly, and voluntarily declines to be reunited”).

DHS Officers Subjected Separated Parents to Extreme Duress and Coercive Environments.

CBP officers subjected separated parents to extreme duress during the separation process, including verbal and physical abuse.

The stories below illustrate how parents were subjected to duress and coercion while in CBP custody. These stories also show the ways in which the coercive environment, established within hours of entry, affected the rights of separated parents throughout their time in DHS custody.⁴¹

Many parents report that they were subject to a coercive environment by officers during their time in CBP short-term detention facilities, colloquially called *hieleras* (“iceboxes”) because of the cold temperatures inside the facilities. The unnecessarily harsh conditions in these facilities have been the subject of detailed reporting, CRCL complaints, and multiple federal lawsuits in the past.⁴² Consistent with these previous reports, in the cases cited in this complaint, parents report being given inadequate or spoiled food, being forced to sleep on cold concrete floors and next to toilets, or being unable to sleep as a result of the cramped conditions forcing people to stand, being denied access to feminine hygiene products while menstruating, and suffering because of the cold.⁴³ While in the *hieleras*, parents also indicated suffering terrible emotional distress from seeing their children crying in separate cells but not being able to speak to them, or not knowing where their children were or whether they were being treated humanely.

Parents—sometimes with their children—were also subjected to coercive environments when detained in facilities colloquially called *perreras* (“dog pounds”), typically facilities with chain-link cells. Parents reported being forced to sleep on the concrete floor for over a week with no bedding, a “horrible stench” caused by the failure to provide access to any hygiene such as showers or toothbrushes, being crowded into cells so tightly that they had to sleep in the bathroom area, continued denial of access to feminine hygiene products, and verbal abuse by CBP officers.⁴⁴

⁴¹ In a related context, the Supreme Court has repeatedly ruled that subjecting arrested individuals to coercive environments may violate their constitutional rights to due process. See, e.g., *Miller v. Fenton*, 474 U.S. 104, 118 (1985) (discussing the ways in which interrogation of an arrested individual in a “coercive environment” may violate due process and render a confession involuntary).

⁴² See, e.g., Guillermo Cantor, *Hieleras (Iceboxes) in the Rio Grande Valley Sector* (2015), available at <https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/research/hieleras-iceboxes-rio-grande-valley-sector>; Human Rights Watch, *In the Freezer: Abusive Conditions for Women and Children in US Immigration Holding Cells* (2018), available at <https://www.hrw.org/report/2018/02/28/freezer/abusive-conditions-women-and-children-us-immigration-holding-cells>; National Immigrant Justice Center, et. al, *CRCL Complaint, Systematic Abuse of Unaccompanied Immigrant Children by U.S. Customs and Border Protection* (June 11, 2014) (detailing violations of the rights of children held in CBP holding rooms).

⁴³ Multiple parents reported that CBP provided frozen or near-frozen food. This violates section 4.13 of CBP’s 2015 National Standards on Transport, Escort, Detention, and Search (“TEDS policy”), available at <https://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2017-Sep/CBP%20TEDS%20Policy%20Oct2015.pdf> (“Food provided must be in edible condition (not frozen, expired or spoiled”).

⁴⁴ As detailed below, one mother, J.H., was held in CBP “short-term” custody for 12 days without being given the opportunity to bathe; further, despite menstruating so heavily that she frequently bled through her pants, CBP officials denied her access to feminine hygiene products. These conditions directly violate Section 4.11 of CBP’s 2015 TEDS policy, *id.*, which requires that detainees be provided “basic personal hygiene items,” requires that restrooms must have “access to toiletry items, such as ... sanitary napkins,” and notes that “Reasonable efforts will be made to provide showers ... to detainees who are approaching 72 hours in detention.” See also *id.* at § 5.6 (“Reasonable efforts will be made to provide showers, soap, and a clean towel to juveniles

These conditions, combined with the trauma of family separation, created an inordinately coercive and stressful environment which colored the interactions that separated parents had with all immigration officials throughout their time in custody. Parents' first interactions with CBP officials often included officers who used deception to facilitate separating children from their parents. Many parents were falsely told their children would be returned to them after they had gone to federal court to face prosecution for entry-related offenses. Others were given no notice that their child would be taken, returning from interviews with CBP officers only to discover that their child was missing. Some were even forced to witness their wailing child be dragged away by CBP officers.⁴⁵

ICE officers and prison guards subjected separated parents to duress and coercion.

Many separated parents report that ICE officers and prison guards subjected them to duress and coercive environments while in detention that infringed upon their ability to meaningfully avail themselves of their protected right to the asylum process. Many parents reported that ICE officers yelled at and insulted them, used intimidation tactics, such as isolation and denying food, and taunted them with threats that their children already had, or would be, put up for adoption.

The coercive environment of detention after having been separated from a child also created profound psychological trauma to individuals held in ICE detention. One mother, Mrs. (b)(6) reported that her mind "went completely blank" while she was detained in the West Texas Detention Facility in Sierra Blanca, Texas. "Even when I tried to pray, the words of the songs I have sung my whole life would not come to me," she stated.⁴⁶

Another mother, Mrs. (b)(6) described being held in ICE detention at the Irwin Detention Center in Irwin, Georgia.⁴⁷ Being separated from her daughter was "unbearably difficult" for her. She repeatedly begged guards to help her connect with her daughter, leading to ICE officers repeatedly yelling at her to get her to stop. She became so despondent that she contemplated suicide and told a friend she was going to throw herself off the balcony of the detention center.

Other parents reported intimidation by ICE officers while detained. One mother, Mrs. (b)(6) described how an ICE officer nicknamed "The Reporter" physically intimidated her while trying to get her to sign a voluntary departure form, standing over her menacingly and shouting at her to sign.⁴⁸

who are approaching 48 hours in detention"); *Unknown Parties, et. al., v. Johnson*, No. CV-15-00250-TUC-DCB, 2016 WL 8188563, at *11 (D. Ariz. Nov. 18, 2016) (finding that conditions of confinement in the CBP's Tucson Sector short-term detention facilities, including the failure to provide sufficient access to hygiene, violate the due process clause).

⁴⁵ See also Jen Kirby, *Migrant in detention says her child was taken away while she breastfed*, Vox (June 12, 2018).

⁴⁶ Declaration of (b)(6) August 6, 2018, on file with authors.

⁴⁷ Declaration of (b)(6) August 16, 2018, on file with authors.

⁴⁸ Declaration of (b)(6) August 5, 2018, on file with authors.

(b)(6) experience is particularly troubling, as she was also placed in solitary confinement and subject to starvation by officials at the Port Isabel Detention Center, after she shouted to draw the attention of a visiting official who was touring the facility. Another mother, Mrs. (b)(6) was also threatened with solitary confinement while at the Port Isabel Detention Center, for crying frequently and for refusing to eat due to stress and trauma.⁴⁹ These stories are shared in greater detail below.

Stress from family separation and parents' lack of information about the credible fear process prevented many parents from participating meaningfully in the asylum process.

The Constitution, federal statutes, and regulations guarantee asylum-seekers due process and specific procedures to safeguard their access to humanitarian protection and legal relief.⁵⁰ Over the past decade, numerous organizations have documented how DHS officials frequently fail to follow these rules and regulations, and in doing so violate domestic and international human rights laws.⁵¹ Unfortunately, when asylum-seekers were subjected to family separation, the trauma of having a child forcibly removed from an asylum-seeking parent created an environment so coercive that parents were unable to participate meaningfully in the asylum process.

During credible fear interviews, separated parents were not informed of the role that asylum officers conducting the credible fear interviews played. Many parents reported not even knowing that the credible fear interview had anything to do with their request for asylum. Most of the separated parents were not told in advance what the purpose of the interview was. For many, the credible fear interview was their most substantial interaction with any immigration official after having been separated from their child. As a result, some parents spent large portions of the interview asking questions about their children and begging to see them. This perception was compounded by the failure of government officials to clarify the purpose of the interviews. Separated parents were not informed ahead of time that the officers had no knowledge of the whereabouts of their children nor authority to make any decisions about reunification.

⁴⁹ Declaration of (b)(6) August 6, 2018, on file with authors.

⁵⁰ See, e.g., 8 U.S.C. § 1158(a) (providing that any noncitizen "who is physically present in the United States or who arrives in the United States ... may apply for asylum"); 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(1)(B)(ii) (providing that a noncitizen who expresses a fear of return must be given a credible fear interview); *Marincas v. Lewis*, 92 F.3d 195, 203 (3d Cir. 1996) ("The basic procedural rights Congress intended to provide asylum applicants . . . are particularly important because an applicant erroneously denied asylum could be subject to death or persecution if forced to return to his or her home country."); U.S. Const. Amend. V (protecting right to due process).

⁵¹ See, e.g. American Immigration Council, et. al, *U.S. Customs and Border Protection's Systematic Denial of Entry to Asylum Seekers at Ports of Entry on U.S.-Mexico Border* (Jan. 13, 2017) (CRCL/OIG Complaint); U.S. Comm'n on Int'l Religious Freedom, *Barriers to Protection: The Treatment of Asylum Seekers in Expedited Removal*, 20 (2016) (reporting that despite findings and recommendations in a 2005 study relating to primary inspection, USCIRF observers in 2016 continued to find "examples of non-compliance with required procedures" in CBP inspection interviews); Borderland Immigration Council, *Discretion to Deny: Family Separation, Prolonged Detention, and Deterrence of Asylum Seekers at the Hands of Immigration Authorities Along the U.S.-Mexico Border*, 12 (2017), <https://www.hopeborder.org/discretion-to-deny-1> (reporting that "it is commonplace for asylum seekers to be placed in expedited removal proceedings and summarily deported . . . despite expressing fear").

One parent, (b)(6) said that she pled with the officer, saying, “I don’t want anything, I just want my daughter. Please give me my daughter,” something that she “repeated over and over again” while the officer seemingly grew increasingly angry with her.⁵² Another parent, Mrs. (b)(6) reported that she arrived at her credible fear interview in a state where her “mind was totally gone. I was only able to think about my daughters. I had barely eaten or had anything to drink for a long time because of the stress.”⁵³ She repeatedly asked the interviewer where her children were.

Another mother, Mrs. (b)(6), described that she omitted key information relating to her asylum case because she had been separated from her child.⁵⁴ She described that she was “scared that if I mentioned anything related to the MS-13 gang threats that my son received, they would take him away from me.” She also reported being so preoccupied with her son’s welfare during the credible fear interview that her “mind could not focus on anything other than the well-being of my son.”

At least some parents, like (b)(6) also omitted information because they believed that to fully explain their story might prevent them from being reunified with their child. In many cases, parents were misinformed that they were being brought to speak to their child on the phone, only to find themselves—overwhelmed with disappointment—speaking with yet another government official with no knowledge about their children.

Given the psychological and physical duress suffered by parents separated from their children, and their ensuing preoccupation with the whereabouts and well-being of their children, many of the parents were denied any meaningful opportunity to participate in the credible fear process, in violation of the statutory right to apply for asylum.⁵⁵

Results of the Post-Reunification Survey.⁵⁶

In the weeks leading up to the court’s reunification deadline of July 26, 2018, hundreds of parents were reunified with their children and released on parole or through an alternative to detention program. However, many parents, especially those with final orders of removal, were instead reunified with their children and sent to the South Texas Family Residential Center, a family detention center in Dilley, Texas. During the first three weeks of August 2018, while the parents remained in confinement, staff and volunteers asked 76 mothers to complete a survey regarding their experiences in detention to determine whether they had been subject to coercion.

⁵² Declaration of (b)(6), August 5, 2018, on file with authors.

⁵³ Declaration of (b)(6), August 6, 2018, on file with authors.

⁵⁴ Declaration of (b)(6), August 5, 2018, on file with authors.

⁵⁵ See, e.g., *Campos*, 43 F.3d at 1288. The ways in which the coercive environment affected asylum-seekers’ ability to meaningfully participate in the asylum process is particularly troubling given the more than 366 parents who were deported prior to the *Ms. L.* court’s June 26, 2018 order halting the removal of separated parents.

⁵⁶ The completed surveys are on file with the authors of this complaint, but to protect the mothers’ privacy, the completed surveys have not been included. All quotations included in the “Results of the Post-Reunification Survey” section provided below come from mothers’ responses to the question, “Is there anything else that you would like to share?”

The responses of the 76 mothers who were interviewed for the purposes of this survey confirmed that widespread coercion took place at the hands of CBP and ICE officials in their respective facilities, preventing parents from making voluntary and/or informed choices about their legal cases or about their custody rights over their children.

Of the 76 mothers surveyed, 58 indicated that they did not understand the government-issued documents presented to them regarding their choices for reunification with their children.⁵⁷ Furthermore, at least 12 of the mothers are indigenous language speakers.⁵⁸ In 26 cases, mothers were presented with an Election Form that had a pre-selected option to sign regarding their parental rights. While 59 mothers indicated that the option to be reunited with their child prior to deportation was selected on their Election Form, 66 mothers said that if given the choice again, they would choose to stay with their child in the U.S. while fighting their case. All of these mothers indicated that the change in their choice is because they now have a better understanding of their legal rights. Of the 76 mothers, at least 58 did not have an opportunity to speak with their child before being presented with any version of the Election Form that would be used to determine their legal rights over their children, and 23 of the mothers indicated that a version of the Election Form presented to them did not provide an option to consult with an attorney.

Even more troubling, at least 51 of the 76 mothers indicated that they felt pressured or intimidated prior to signing their Election Form. For example, 25 of the mothers indicated they were yelled at; 34 indicated they were not given time to think before signing; and 13 reported that they were threatened with punishment in detention if they did not sign.⁵⁹ Most disturbing of all, 23 mothers reported they were threatened that if they did not sign, their children would be adopted or they would never be able to see their children again.⁶⁰ Of the 76 mothers surveyed, 48 were presented with the form two or more times, with four mothers being presented with the form as many as five times. Only seven of the 76 mothers indicated they were allowed to ask questions regarding the form's contents before signing.

It is difficult to cross reference the mothers' accounts with the actual Election Forms presented to them because only 14 of the 76 mothers reported being provided with some copies of forms they had signed; 62 of the 76 mothers were not provided any copies of the forms they had signed.

⁵⁷ On behalf of an illiterate mother surveyed, a staff member wrote for her, "I don't know how to read and write but it didn't matter to the officials and they took my fingerprints without giving me an explanation about the document."

⁵⁸ For the mothers surveyed who speak rare languages as their primary language, such as Mam or Quiche, where interpreters were not available, fellow survey respondents and their children helped translate.

⁵⁹ One mother indicated, "They told me that if I didn't sign, they'd leave us detained for two years and that they would punish us. So, we signed and out of fear I signed and I did not understand because I don't speak much Spanish. They treated us like dogs."

⁶⁰ One mother wrote, "They required us, one-by-one, to sign. They said that they would deport us alone or we would not see our kids and if I did not sign they said that my son would be adopted." Another mother indicated that she was given bad legal advice by an immigration official while detained in Laredo, writing, "The chief deportation officer told me that if I asked for asylum I would be imprisoned for nine months to a year and ultimately they wouldn't give it to me. I asked what would happen to my child and she said he would be detained and then put up for adoption. She told me that what I could do was to ask to be deported in my [asylum] interview so that I would not lose my child, and if my cousin asked for the child, he would lose his residency, job, house, and they would deport him to his country of origin."

INDIVIDUAL COMPLAINTS: EXAMPLES OF EXPLICIT COERCION AND COERCIVE BEHAVIOR TOWARDS PARENTS SEPARATED FROM THEIR CHILDREN

The cases below represent only a sample of the cases in which separated families reported that they were subject to coercion by CBP and ICE officers.⁶¹ This coercion was both explicit, in which parents were forced by government officials to take actions contrary to their best interest, and more subtle, inherent in the behaviors and actions of CBP or ICE officers, or those with whom they have subcontracted duties, such as guards. The pervasive nature of this coercive behavior underscores the many ways in which separated families were—and possibly continue to be—subject to agency action that violates policies, laws, and regulations.⁶²

1. Case of (b)(6) Honduras, who was separated from her 9-year-old daughter for 47 days, threatened verbally and physically, and placed in retaliatory solitary confinement for ten days without sufficient food or water.

(b)(6) and her 9-year-old daughter entered the United States and immediately expressed a fear of return to Honduras, their home country, to a Border Patrol officer. She was detained and sent to the *hielera* along with her daughter.

Shortly after her arrival, CBP officers called (b)(6) into a room to interview her, without her daughter. A male CBP official interviewed her and then told her to sign some paperwork that she believed were deportation papers. She refused to do so because she was afraid to return to her country. The officer then threatened her and told her that if she did not sign the papers, “I would never see my child again because she was going to be adopted.” (b)(6) began crying, but again refused to sign any papers despite the officer’s threats.

When (b)(6) returned from the interview, her daughter was missing. CBP officers had taken her away. Hysterical, (b)(6) began “crying like crazy and yelling that I wanted my daughter.” In response, CBP officers laughed at her and told her that “if I did not quiet down they would put me in a cell by myself.”

(b)(6) was detained in the *hielera* for about three days. During this time, she reported that she cried constantly, did not eat, and could not sleep. Officers repeatedly yelled at her to stop crying and to stop asking for her daughter. Her time in the *hielera* was also traumatic because CBP officers refused to provide her with sanitary products even

⁶¹ The authors note that, while this complaint focuses specifically on ways in which ICE and CBP officers subject parents to coercion, there is substantial evidence that children were also the subjects of coercion, abuse, and duress while in ICE and CBP custody, as well as while in the custody of the Office of Refugee Resettlement. While this complaint only details such coercion in passing, the authors recommend that CRCL and OIG conduct an independent review of the ways in which the rights of children were violated during the family separation process.

⁶² In addition, the stories detailed below show the ways in which trauma has affected separated parents. Following the survey taken at Dilley, many mothers were referred for psychological evaluations by trained psychologists; all but one mother was diagnosed with Post-traumatic Stress Disorder.

⁶³ Complainants have authorized to the use of their real names in this complaint with the explicit understanding that their identities will not be shared beyond which is necessary for the OCRCL and the OIG to conduct investigations.

though she was menstruating. “I was also hemorrhaging and bleeding through my pants and was not provided with clothing or feminine hygiene products. I was ashamed and degraded.”

(b)(6) was eventually transferred to the Port Isabel Detention Center, after pleading guilty to improper entry. While detained at Port Isabel, (b)(6) was repeatedly subject to coercion and abuse. She states that the guards “treated us [mothers] as less than human.” (b)(6) received her credible fear interview more than two weeks after arriving at Port Isabel. The interview was on the phone with an Asylum Officer and an interpreter. She explained how being separated from her child and subjected to the coercive environment at Port Isabel severely compromised her ability to meaningfully participate in the process:

During the interview ... I could not control my emotions, I was only thinking about my daughter. I did not even realize when the officer asked me different questions related to my asylum case. The asylum officer asked me why I left, and I said because I was threatened and beaten, and that is why I left. And when the asylum officer in response required [me] to provide more details, I started to cry. Because I cried a lot, the asylum officer raised his voice again. Instead of providing more details, I started asking where my child was. In response, he said that if I wanted to know where my daughter was, he recommended me to watch the news. I told him I did not have any access to the news. And that is how the interview was ended.

The Asylum Officer found that she did not have a credible fear of persecution. After she was informed of the decision, she was called in to interview with an ICE officer that people called “The Deporter.” He demanded that she sign deportation papers and yelled at her when she refused. He became so hostile that she was terrified he would strike her. He physically intimidated her, stood over her, and became red in the face as he demanded she sign the papers.

(b)(6) had another interaction with this officer in which she refused to sign a voluntary departure form. In response, the officer stated, “Fine, stay in detention for a year waiting for your daughter.” He then got very close to her, in a way that made her feel as if he was trying to “physically overwhelm” her, particularly because she was alone with him without any visible cameras in the room.

Even worse, (b)(6) was subjected to solitary confinement and other retaliation by officials at Port Isabel. When some mothers heard that a “White House representative” was going to visit the detention center, she tried to talk to him. Despite guards telling her she was not supposed to talk to this man, she yelled to the representative “to let him know what was going on.” As a result, the man came over and spoke to (b)(6) and she told him her story. After this person left, officials at the jail punished (b)(6) by throwing her in solitary confinement for 10 days and subjecting her to starvation and deprivation of basic human needs.

The detention officers punished me and the other mothers who disobeyed and spoke with the representative. I was handcuffed and put in solitary confinement for ten days. I was put in a dark room, so I did not know when it was day or night. I was not given food or water for about three days. After about three days I was given bread... I was handcuffed for five days and had to eat and go to the bathroom in this way. They did not give me toilet paper. I felt desperate and depressed.

(b)(6) was eventually reunified with her daughter pursuant to the court-ordered reunification process. She continues to suffer both physically and mentally, and her daughter has repeated nightmares due to their traumatic experiences in detention. Both mother and daughter were eventually transferred to the South Texas Family Residential Center in Dilley, Texas.

In early August, an immigration judge vacated the asylum officer's negative credible fear finding, allowing her to pursue asylum in removal proceedings. (b)(6) was later released from detention along with her daughter.

2. Case of (b)(6)
Guatemala, who was separated from her 17-year-old and 15-year-old daughters for 55 days and coerced into signing documents with the threat of having her children taken away from her forever.

(b)(6) fled Guatemala along with two daughters after their family was subject to threats, including rape and death threats. The family was apprehended by CBP officers near San Luis, Arizona, after turning themselves in to Border Patrol officers and requesting humanitarian protection. CBP officials then separated her from her daughters and took them to a *hielera*, telling her that she was only going to be separated while she was "punished for coming here." She describes being intimidated by CBP officials during her six-day stay in the *hielera*, during which she was not allowed to speak to her children.

(b)(6) was eventually transferred to the San Luis Detention Center, then to the Eloy Detention Center, where she was held for approximately seven weeks. She repeatedly tried to contact her children, but was unsuccessful. The extreme duress of being separated from her children appears to have greatly affected her ability to successfully present her case for humanitarian relief. She describes a phone interview with an unknown individual who asked her about her reasons for coming to the United States.

One day, I was told I had a phone call waiting and that it was from my children. My heart was soaring. I could not wait to hear their voices. However, when I picked up the phone, I was told it was for an interview. I asked if it was an interview with a social worker or to speak with my children. I had no idea that this was an important conversation that affected my immigration case. The man on the phone started asking questions about why I was there, but I kept asking about my daughters. He told me I would be able to speak with them after. But my

mind was totally gone. I was only able to think about my daughters. I had barely eaten or had anything to drink for a long time because of the stress.

Several days later, an ICE official forced (b)(6) to sign a form without telling her what she was signing and refusing to inform her of the form's purpose despite her repeated requests.

A few days later I was called to speak with ICE. An immigration officer told me to sign a paper if I wanted to see my daughters again. When I asked him what the paper was for he hid it behind his back and said, "It doesn't matter what it says. You are going to sign it anyway." He told me I would never speak to my daughters again if I did not sign it. He told me that because I was not from this country this was not his problem. He just told me over and over that I had to sign it or I would be deported without my daughters and I would never see them again. I bet ICE treats their dogs better than they treated me. Finally, I signed the paper. When I did, the officials let me speak with my daughters.

(b)(6) was also subject to retaliation after a visit from attorneys. She describes attending a presentation from legal visitors who gave her a "piece of paper telling us that we had rights, and that a lawsuit had been filed to demand that we get our children back." She writes that "[a]fter this, ICE was furious," and that mothers who kept that piece of paper were retaliated against.

The guards turned off our televisions and unplugged the microwave. They didn't let us go outside. But we held on to the fact that the visitors had told us about the national protests. I finally felt like I was not alone.⁶⁴

(b)(6) was eventually reunited with her daughters through the court-mandated reunification process. ICE officers initially fit her with an ankle monitor and issued release papers. Soon after, she and her daughters were transferred to a family detention center in Dilley, where they remain.

3. Case of (b)(6) Honduras, who was separated from her 13-year-old son for 62 days and subject to verbal abuse and coercion.

(b)(6) fled Honduras along with her 13-year-old son after receiving death threats. After entering the United States, she was apprehended by immigration officers who told her almost immediately that she would be separated from her son. She was kept separate from him for the next nine days.

⁶⁴ (b)(6) explains the retaliation she endured after visiting with attorneys: "After this, ICE was furious. They told us that what 'these visitors' had told us was a lie and that they didn't have to do anything to give us our children. They punished us for having the paper explaining our rights. The guards turned off our televisions and unplugged the microwave. They didn't let us go outside. But we held on to the fact that the visitors had told us about the national protests. I finally felt like I was not alone."

When officers came to take (b)(6) to federal court to face charges of improper entry, they told her that she would never see her child again. An officer told her, "You are going to be deported, and your son is going to be placed for adoption." She became terrified that her son was going to be put up for adoption, especially after an official repeated that threat after she returned from court.

(b)(6) was eventually taken to a detention center in Laredo for 13 days, and then was transferred to the La Salle Detention Center in Louisiana. While there, she describes being so despondent that she stopped eating. She was not permitted to go outside, was given no information about her son, and reports that she cried constantly. One guard became so angry at her constant tears that she would bang on the cell window and shout "Shut up you *hija de la madre*" (or son of a bitch).⁶⁵ (b)(6) had her credible fear interview during this period. She was unable to concentrate on the interview because of the stress of being separated from her child.

Eventually, (b)(6) was transferred to the South Texas Detention Center in Pearsall, Texas. At some point while she was there, her son was rushed to the hospital from the shelter he was being held in (b)(6). No official informed her that her son had undergone emergency surgery. (b)(6) did not find out until three days after the fact, when a family member in the United States in contact with her son informed her about the surgery. She was afforded absolutely no opportunity to consent to her son's medical care.

(b)(6) was subject to at least one more instance of coercion by ICE officers. While detained in Pearsall, ICE officers called her in for a meeting. She describes what happened next:

ICE called me and said I was going to be deported. I told them, "My son has been operated on and I am not going anywhere without him." I told them I was not going to leave without my son, even if they killed me. An immigration official told me to sign my deportation paper. When I asked to read it, he said "No, you will sign it regardless," and he covered up the text with his hand so that I could not read it. He told me I had to sign on the line no matter what it said. I refused to sign it, because I had to be with my son again.

(b)(6) was eventually reunified with her son through the court-ordered reunification process. She reports that he wakes up frequently throughout the night with nightmares.

⁶⁵ Literally translates as "daughter of the mother," and colloquially translates as "son of a bitch."

4. Case of (b)(6)
Guatemala, who was separated for over one month from her six-year-old daughter who had recently had heart surgery, and who contemplated suicide due to extreme duress while in detention.

(b)(6) fled Guatemala along with her six-year-old daughter. She presented herself and her daughter at the Port of Entry between San Luis Río Colorado, Mexico, and San Luis, Arizona, and expressed a fear of returning to Guatemala. CBP officials then took them to a detention center where there were “many women with children.”

Despite having legally presented herself at a Port of Entry and asked for asylum, CBP officials told her that her 6-year-old daughter would be taken from her and she was going to prison. When she asked them why, CBP officers told her that she “didn’t have a right to speak” and that she “had stepped into a country that was not mine.” None of this was true; she had committed no crime and was not prosecuted. Nevertheless, (b)(6) was separated from her daughter.⁶⁶

(b)(6) describes a traumatic and dangerous separation process for her own daughter and for the other mothers and children detained with her. Because her daughter had recently (b)(6) she was terrified that high levels of stress could prove physically dangerous to her daughter. She begged CBP officers not to take her daughter, but CBP still separated them.

The other children were so terrified of being taken from their mothers that they grabbed onto their shirts in fear and would not let go. The immigration officials had to drag them away, putting the children in headlocks and pulling them away from their mothers. I knew that my daughter would be in danger if she were treated that way, so I tried to keep her calm. These were two days of terror.

After (b)(6) was separated from her daughter, she was transferred to the Irwin Detention Center in Irwin, Georgia. While there, she describes being “sick with fear and sadness.” She begged guards and ICE officers to connect her with her daughter. After repeated requests, ICE officers became so frustrated that they yelled at her and told her, “That’s enough. Stop it. We are not going to explain this to you.” The situation became so desperate that she contemplated suicide and told a friend that she was going to throw herself from the second floor of the detention center. However, thoughts of her daughter prevented her from going through with it.

⁶⁶ On June 18, 2018, DHS Secretary Nielsen stated at a White House press briefing that “D.H.S. is not separating families legitimately seeking asylum at ports of entry.” *Kirstjen Nielsen Addresses Families Separation at Border: Full Transcript*, NY Times (June 18, 2018), <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/06/18/us/politics/dhs-kirstjen-nielsen-families-separated-border-transcript.html>. Despite DHS’s repeated claims that families were not separated if they arrived at a port of entry, the *Ms. L.* court found that “the practice of family separation ... has resulted in the casual, if not deliberate, separation of families that lawfully present at the port of entry, not just those who cross into the country illegally.” *Ms. L.*, 310 F. Supp. at 1144; see also Paloma Esquivel & Brittny Mejia, *The Trump administration says it’s a ‘myth’ that families that ask for asylum at ports of entry are separated. It happens frequently, records show*, L.A. Times (Jul 1, 2018).

After more than a month in detention, (b)(6) was permitted to talk to her daughter. Her daughter described difficult and painful conditions where she was being held, including an older girl who hit her “all the time,” and that people would cover her mouth when she cried to stop her.

(b)(6) was eventually reunited her daughter through the court ordered reunification process. Following reunification, they were both detained at the South Texas Family Residential Center in Dilley, Texas, along with her daughter. Her daughter now suffers repeated nightmares and often “wakes up crying and tells me that she dreams the men in green uniforms are taking me away from her.” While there, an asylum officers found that she had a credible fear of persecution. She was then released from detention along with her daughter, and will seek asylum in non-detained removal proceedings.

5. Case of (b)(6) Guatemala, who was separated from her 14-year-old son for 60 days and was unable to meaningfully participate in the asylum process due to duress.

(b)(6) is a Guatemalan woman who fled her home country along with her 14-year-old son, who had been subjected to serious threats. After they were apprehended by CBP, they were taken to the *hielera* and immediately separated from each other and put in different cells. (b)(6) could see her son from her cell, but could not communicate with him. While she was detained in the *hielera*, CBP officers screamed at her and told her that she would never see her child again. She also observed her son’s face turning blue from cold and his lips becoming so dry that they came close to bleeding. On her second day in the *hielera*, (b)(6) was taken to federal court to face criminal charges of improper entry. Upon her return, her son was gone. She describes what happened next:

When I walked back to the cell, I walked past the cell where my son was being held, and he was no longer there. I became frantic and asked the guard where he went. The guard started screaming and told me that the president was going to take away my child... It felt like an arrow went through my heart.

(b)(6) was eventually transferred to the Eloy Detention Center. Two days after she arrived, an ICE official presented her with a paper with her son’s name on it and told her to sign it. ICE officials did not explain what she was signing. She signed it immediately because she thought it would help her reunite with her son. While in Eloy, (b)(6) was eventually given a credible fear interview, but could only think about her son.

I asked the Asylum Officer several times about my son, but she explained that was not something she could help with and she could not control what happened. My mind could not focus on anything other than the well-being of my son. As a result of being separated, I could not focus on the questions. I also was concerned that anything I said would end up hurting my son, so I did not explain that it was MS-13 that was after him.

(b)(6) was found not to have a credible fear of persecution, a decision she is currently seeking to overturn. She was eventually reunited with her son and transferred to the South Texas Family Residential Center in Dilley, Texas. Her son is “extremely traumatized” by the separation, is always nervous now, and appears “completely different” than before they were separated. In early August, an immigration judge vacated the asylum officer’s finding and determined that (b)(6) fear of persecution was credible. She was later released from detention along with her daughter and is seeking asylum.

**6. Case of (b)(6)
Guatemala, who was separated from her 7-year-old son for 53 days and forced to sleep on a concrete floor for 12 days.**

(b)(6) is a Guatemalan woman who fled her home country with her 7-year-old son to seek asylum in the United States. After crossing the border, they were apprehended and detained. She was sent to a *hielera*, where she was held for three days. When CBP officials separated from her child at the *hielera*, the officials lied to her and told her that her son would only be taken away for a single day. She described the traumatic experience in which officials falsely promised her 7-year-old son would be only removed from her for a short period of time:

The guard said, “Grab your child, don’t make this harder than it is, your child needs to go to the bus.” My son started to cry and I began to console him and told him this was only for a short period of time and that I loved him very much. In that moment, I felt as if I was going to die. I could not believe that they were taking my child away. ... I said I was scared and didn’t want to leave my son, but they promised to give him back the next day, so I tried to be brave and allowed it to happen. They assured me they would return him the next day. My son cried and cried and begged me not to leave him or separate from him. They took me to a bus and told me not to look back at him.

Instead of being reunited with her son, (b)(6) was taken to a different short-term custody detention, that she called the “dog pound.” She was held there for eight days, during which time immigration officials did not permit her to brush her teeth and denied her the ability to shower, despite the fact that she was menstruating. Because of overcrowding, she was forced to sleep on the floor in the area designated as a bathroom. The entire cell had a “horrible stench.”

While detained in the “dog pound,” (b)(6) and other mothers were subject to repeated verbal abuse. She frequently broke down in tears as she begged for information about her son, but immigration officials just made fun of her and called her and the other women “crazy women.” She notes that “[t]hey would tell us we were annoying old women and that nobody wanted us here, but they were thankful because of us they had a job.” She felt treated less than human.

(b)(6) was eventually transferred to the La Salle detention center, where she was again subject to verbal abuse. When she repeatedly asked guards for information about her son, the guards became frustrated, told her to “stop talking,” “don’t you talk enough,” and eventually called her a “motherfucker.”

Like many of the other separated parents, (b)(6) asylum case was negatively affected by the trauma of separation. She had been separated from her son for 30 days at the time of the interview, and she describes being “so upset” that she “could not concentrate, all I could think about was my son.” After the asylum officer determined that she did not have a credible fear of persecution, she considered appealing the decision, but she decided not to because she believed doing so would mean that she would never get her son back.

(b)(6) was eventually reunited with her son and transferred to the South Texas Family Residential Center in Dilley, Texas. After receiving legal assistance for the first time, she filed an appeal of the negative credible fear determination. In early August, an immigration judge vacated the asylum officer’s decision and determined that (b)(6) had a credible fear of persecution. She was subsequently released from detention.

7. Case of (b)(6) Honduras, who remains separated from his 17-year-old son after 100 days, and was forced to sign documents without any explanation of what they said.

(b)(6) fled his home country of Honduras with his 17-year-old son to seek asylum in the United States. They were apprehended after crossing the border and brought to a CBP processing facility near McAllen, Texas, where (b)(6) expressed a fear of return. The next day, he was separated from his son and transferred to another facility. He said, “The security guard told me to hug my son now, because we will be separated, and we won’t know when we will see each other again.” (b)(6) was then transferred to the Rio Grande Detention Center, and then after two weeks to the Stewart Detention Center in Lumpkin, Georgia. While detained at Stewart, he described the coercive environment and the duress that he suffered:

The conditions at Stewart were much worse than in the places I had been before. The guards were very aggressive toward the inmates...One time I saw a detainee on his knees in front of a guard begging for forgiveness. I felt scared and tormented there...

About 15 to 18 days into his detention at Stewart, he was called in by an official to sign documents that were in English, although (b)(6) only speaks Spanish. He recalls:

The official had a paper with him and shoved a pen in my hand, and indicated for me to sign it. I did not know what this paper was and was not given any explanation. I signed the paper because I felt I had no choice, no control. The man with the paper seemed angry... After I signed the paper, the man took it and walked away.

About eight days later, (b)(6) was transferred again to a facility in Fulston, Georgia, then to one in South Texas, and then he was transferred again—for the seventh time within about two months—to Port Isabel. Despite expressing fear of return to his home country upon apprehension, (b)(6) still has not been provided with a credible fear interview or any other interview with any immigration officer. (b)(6) indicates, “Last week, a visiting attorney told me that the government thinks that I withdrew my fear claim. I did not know about this before last week.”

Accordingly, (b)(6) has since submitted a request for a credible fear interview and remains in detention. He has not been reunited with his son, who has since turned 18 and has been released from ORR custody to live with a sponsor.

**8. Case of (b)(6)
Guatemala, who was separated from her 10-year-old daughter for 29 days
and subject to duress and coercion.**

(b)(6) is a Guatemalan woman who fled her home country along with her 10-year-old daughter to seek asylum. She was apprehended by the Border Patrol after crossing the border with her daughter. While detained in the *hielera*, (b)(6) was subject to verbal abuse from officers who frequently yelled at her. One officer told her that immigrants were coming to this country to “take up their resources” and “live off of their tax money.”

The day she was detained, officials told her that they were going to take away her daughter. When she protested, they told her it would only be for a brief period of time while she was in court. After two days, officers came to her cell to take her daughter from her. Her daughter “began to weep uncontrollably and began to beg me not to let them take her.” The immigration officials then physically dragged (b)(6) 10-year-old daughter away from her as she wept, and was taken to another cell. This caused (b)(6) “extreme emotional distress.”

Despite officials telling her that she would be reunited with her daughter after she returned from court, when (b)(6) came back from court two days later, her daughter was nowhere to be found. An officer falsely told her that she would be reunited with her daughter after being transferred to a different detention center.

Once (b)(6) was eventually transferred to a different detention center, she continued to worry about the fate of her daughter. Within six days after having her daughter forcibly taken from her, she had a credible fear interview. She states that she was “not able to fully tell my story because all I could think about was where my daughter was and if she was okay.” After (b)(6) was found not to have a credible fear of persecution, she chose not to appeal the denial. She describes the ways in which family separation affected her decision not to pursue an appeal:

Two days after my interview, I was told that I had failed. I took the opportunity while talking with an immigration officer to ask once again where my daughter

was, and the officer said, “I don’t have that information, and we can’t do anything about it.” I told the officer I did not want to appeal my case so that I could see my daughter as soon as possible. I thought this would bring my daughter back to me sooner.

(b)(6) was eventually reunited with her daughter and is currently detained in the South Texas Family Residential Center in Dilley, Texas. Although she and her daughter are finally reunified, (b)(6) reports being unable to sleep or eat, suffers from constant headaches, and experiences other residual emotional and physical problems from detention and separation.⁶⁷ She was later released from detention after successfully appealing the asylum officer’s decision.

9. Case of (b)(6) El Salvador, who was separated from her 15-year-old daughter for about 60 days, subjected to verbal abuse and threats, and was unable to focus on anything other than her daughter during the credible fear interview.

(b)(6) is a Salvadoran woman who fled her home country along with her 15-year-old daughter. After she was apprehended crossing the border, they were taken to a facility she called a *perrera* (or dog pound), and she was separated from her daughter and placed in a different. The first day she was detained there, during an interview, a CBP official used abusive language and threats and told her that she would be separated from her daughter and that her daughter would be adopted in the United States:

The officer asked me how old my daughter was and when I told them she is 15, he began yelling at me, [asking] why was I lying. He said that she is older than that and that they would investigate it. The officer continued interrogating me. When I told him I was from El Salvador, he yelled at me that that all people from El Salvador are the biggest liars, that we are worse than those from Guatemala or Honduras, and he again threatened that my child will be put up for adoption.

(b)(6) was later transferred to the Laredo Detention Center and two weeks after that to the La Salle Detention Center. For the first month of detention, she received no information about her daughter. She became so despondent that she could not sleep at night and mostly stopped eating. She said that she often “felt dead” and “felt like I could not breathe correctly” because of conditions in the detention center and the uncertainty about her daughter.

Like many of the other mothers, when (b)(6) was given a credible fear interview, she was given no notice. She was just placed in a room and handed a phone. Prior to the interview she “had not slept for a full night in a month, had not been eating ... felt

⁶⁷ (b)(6) states: “Being separated from my daughter and knowing nothing about her whereabouts has caused extreme trauma for both me and my daughter. My daughter is so desperate to get out, she always asks me when we’re going to be able to leave this center. This trauma has begun to impact our physical health, we are unable to sleep or eat and I constantly have a headache.”

depressed... [and] could not concentrate at all on what was being asked of me. I could only think of my daughter.”

(b)(6) was eventually reunited with her daughter more than a month later. She says that her experience “was hell.” Following reunification, she was detained, along with her daughter, in the South Texas Family Residential Center in Dilley, Texas. In early August, an immigration judge vacated the asylum officer’s finding and determined that (b)(6) had a credible fear of persecution, allowing her asylum claim to move forward. Both Yasmin and her daughter remain detained.

10. Case of (b)(6) Honduras, who has been separated from his 17-year-old son for over 76 days and is subject to coercion.

(b)(6) a national of Honduras, fled his home country after MS-13 threatened to kill him and his 17-year-old son if his son refused to join the gang. He was apprehended by the Border Patrol and indicated that he wished to seek asylum. CBP officials separated him from his son at the *hielera* and detained him for over a month, during which time he spoke to his son only on three occasions. (b)(6) suffers from what he considers “serious vision problems” that prevent him from being able to read, and he says that, “Because of this the only way that I am confident in what a document says is if someone I trust reads the document to me.”

While in detention, (b)(6) was presented twice with forms that immigration officials told him would reunite him with his son. Although the officers read him the form due to his poor vision, he refused to sign because they refused him the opportunity to speak with his son about the form’s contents before signing and because he did not trust the officials. “However,” both times, he says, “I made sure to tell the officials that I wanted to be reunified.”

Nonetheless, despite his refusal to sign any documents, (b)(6) was included in a list of individuals that the government provided during litigation alleging that he relinquished his custody rights and sought to be deported without his son.⁶⁸

At no point in the process was (b)(6) told he could have a lawyer present when considering signing the forms presented to him, and upon learning he was entitled to consult with an attorney, he said, “I do not want to sign anything from the government without a lawyer who can tell me what the form is.”

(b)(6) remains detained at the El Paso Processing Center and has not been reunited with his son. In mid-August, an immigration judge permitted his asylum case to proceed. He is currently in removal proceedings in El Paso.

⁶⁸ See Declaration of Susanne Gilliam, Dkt. 153 at Exhibit 52, ¶5, *Ms. L. v. ICE*, No. 18-cv428-DMS-MDD (S.D. Cal. July 25, 2018).

11. Case of (b)(6) Guatemala, who remains separated from his 16-year-old son and was forced to sign a form affecting his rights despite speaking only limited Spanish and no English.

(b)(6) is a Guatemalan man who was separated from his 16-year-old son after being apprehended by CBP. He speaks Mam primarily and limited Spanish. He is also illiterate. (b)(6) reported signing a document provided by an ICE officer, which he believed would allow him to be reunited with his son. Since signing this form, he has not been reunited with his son.

(b)(6) did not understand the form that he signed. No interpreter was provided to explain it to him in Mam, his principal language. He was not provided a copy of the form in English, Mam, or Spanish. He is currently in removal proceedings pursuing an asylum claim, but he remains separated from his son.

12. Case of (b)(6) Guatemala, who was separated from her 17-year-old daughter, who speaks only limited Spanish and was threatened with two years of jail if she refused to sign a form affecting her rights to reunification.

(b)(6) is a Guatemalan woman who fled her home country to seek asylum in the United States. She primarily speaks Q'eqchi' and only speaks limited Spanish. She speaks no English and can neither read nor write. CBP officials separated her from her 17-year-old daughter after they crossed the border together. Possibly due to her limited Spanish, neither ICE nor CBP officers have ever given her the opportunity to apply for asylum, despite her fear of returning to her home country.

While detained in the El Paso area, an ICE officer called (b)(6) into a room and presented her with the Election Form, which was written entirely in English. The ICE officer told her in Spanish that she had to sign the form or else they would put her daughter up for adoption. She did not understand what was happening and so was hesitant at first. ICE officers then told her that if she didn't sign, she would be punished, and that she would be locked up in a jail for two years without her daughter. Out of fear, and afraid that she would never see her daughter again, she signed the form. She describes feeling that she was treated like a dog.

Due to language barriers, (b)(6) was totally unaware of the contents of the form that ICE officers made her sign. However, unlike many parents, she was provided a copy of the form. Volunteers at the Dilley Pro Bono Project confirmed that it a copy of the Election Form. Until the form was explained to her, she had no idea what she had signed.

(b)(6) was reunited with her daughter and eventually transferred to the South Texas Family Residential Center in Dilley, Texas. Since being transferred to Dilley, she has requested a credible fear interview with ICE officers on seven different occasions. She has yet to receive one. She remains detained, along with her daughter.

13. Case of (b)(6)

Guatemala, who was separated from her 5-year-old son for 32 days and threatened with solitary confinement and other coercion, which impacted how she responded during credible fear interview.

(b)(6) fled Guatemala along with her 5-year-old son to seek asylum in the United States. They were apprehended near McAllen, Texas, and taken to the *hielera*. (b)(6) speaks Mam as her first language and is also able to speak Spanish. When she arrived at the facility, a CBP officer told her that her child would be taken from her while she went to court the following Monday. Her 5-year-old son was traumatized by this experience, shouting “Don’t leave me *mami*. Don’t leave me with immigration. Why are you letting them take me?! Why are you leaving me?” Because she became distraught, officials tried to reassure her, and told her that she would be reunited with her son the day after court. This did not happen.

Following a court proceeding, (b)(6) was transferred to the Port Isabel Detention Center. Disturbingly, she reports that guards at Port Isabel frequently threatened solitary confinement for mothers who were reacting to the trauma of family separation. (b)(6) reports that she had lost all appetite due to the stress of her missing son and did not eat. She also cried frequently. In response, guards threatened her and other mothers with solitary confinement.

They said they would take us to *El Pozo* or “the well” as punishment if we kept crying about our children. ... They said I would be punished because I refused to eat in the mornings. ... They would tell me that they were going to also put me in *El Pozo*. I did not know what that was. The women told me it was an ice cold room that was dark with no windows.

Like many other mothers, the coercive environment created by family separation affected her credible fear interview. (b)(6) describes arriving at the interview after days in which she had not eaten or slept well due to worry. “I could not concentrate on anything else [other than my son] because I was extremely concerned about my son and distraught from being separated from him.”

During the family reunification process, ICE officers did not adequately explain her rights and coerced her into choosing an option on the Election Form without explaining it to her.

An officer approached me and said, “Sign here [and] you will get your child back if you return to your country.” I was so desperate to know the whereabouts of my son and finally hold him in my arms again that I signed for both of us to be reunited even if it meant going back to Guatemala.

(b)(6) was eventually reunified with her son and is currently detained at the South Texas Family Residential Center in Dilley, Texas. She has appeared in court five times

seeking to overturn the asylum officer's finding that she did not have a credible fear of persecution, but has been unable to present her case yet because of difficulties in obtaining a Mam interpreter.

14. Case of (b)(6) Honduras, who was separated from her 17-year-old daughter for over 35 days and subject to coercion and duress.

(b)(6) fled Honduras along with an adult daughter, her 17-year-old daughter, and her 4-year-old blind granddaughter after being subject to threats from gangs. They were apprehended after crossing the border near El Paso, Texas, after which her adult daughter and her granddaughter were separated from her and taken to a different location. She was detained along with her younger daughter for six days in the *hielera*.

(b)(6) was repeatedly yelled at by CBP officers during her time in the *hielera*, including officers taunting her and shouting, "Why did you come here? What are you doing here? You came to a country that is not yours, and now look at you." She was forced to sleep on the concrete floor of the *hielera* for six days, after which CBP officers separated her from her daughter. When her daughter grabbed onto her out of fear and would not let go, CBP officers yelled at her until she let go.

(b)(6) was then sent to federal jail and prosecuted for illegal entry. After a week in jail, she was transferred to the West Texas Detention Facility in Sierra Blanca, Texas. The trauma of being separated from her daughters and subject to abuse and duress left her in an almost catatonic state:

While I was detained in Sierra Blanca my mind went completely blank. Even when I tried to pray, the words of the songs I have sung my whole life would not come to me. I feel like my mind is just beginning to come back.

(b)(6) was eventually reunited with her 17-year-old daughter through the court-ordered reunification process.

CONCLUSION

The case examples above demonstrate the disturbing ways in which ICE and CBP officers explicitly coerced separated parents, and through abusive tactics and deplorable conditions of confinement created a coercive environment that prevented these parents from meaningfully exercising their rights. Coercive tactics employed against a vulnerable population raises significant legal concerns and threatens the fundamental due process, statutory, and regulatory rights of parents who were separated from their children.

We urge your office to investigate and clarify DHS policy on the use of coercive tactics against parents, and to ensure that ICE and CBP officers are properly trained on the

fundamental due process protections to which migrants are entitled. We also urge the following corrective actions:

1. DHS should end any policy that results in the separation of parents from their children, absent truly exceptional circumstances, and require that family unity be the determinative factor in charging and detention decisions.
2. DHS should establish a clear policy requiring that all parents be reunified with their child before being asked to relinquish any legal rights or claims to legal relief. The policy should also require that parents be given the opportunity to confidentially discuss their options with an attorney, their child, and the child's attorney, if applicable. Upon the parent's request, legal counsel or a representative from a legal assistance organization must be present at the time such waiver or relinquishment of rights is made.
3. DHS should announce a clear policy forbidding the use of any tactics that have the effect of pressuring an individual to relinquish or make any decisions affecting their legal case.
4. DHS should investigate all reports of abuse and coercion against parents and their children and discipline any officer found to have violated parent's rights or any applicable provision of law, regulation, or policy.
5. DHS should ensure that all parents who were separated from their children are given a meaningful opportunity to apply for asylum. DHS should immediately release all of these parents from detention (including the use of an alternatives to detention program when necessary) and permit them to present their claim for relief before an Immigration Judge in a non-detained setting following reunification with their children. DHS should also grant a new credible fear interview to any such parents who were found not to have a credible fear of return. Further, DHS should file a motion to reopen any removal proceedings that resulted in a final order of removal during the period of separation.
6. DHS should ensure that rare and indigenous language speakers are provided interpretation in every interaction with a DHS official. DHS should ensure that all immigration forms are presented in a language the individual can understand, and that all individuals be provided with a copy of the signed form.
7. DHS should investigate widespread violations of CBP's National Standards on Transportation, Escort, Detention, and Search against parents and children held in short-term detention facilities, including the failure to provide basic necessities such as feminine hygiene products, the failure to provide nutritionally-appropriate meals to juveniles, and the failure to provide edible food.
8. DHS should immediately establish a clear policy prohibiting the use of solitary confinement or disciplinary segregation against any detainee. Solitary confinement has been widely condemned by mental health experts and has no place in a civil confinement setting. DHS should investigate each incident of alleged use of solitary confinement against a parent or other individual.
9. DHS should investigate and return on a grant of humanitarian parole to the United States any parent who was separated from their child and deported to their home country without being allowed to reunify with their child or meaningfully participate in the asylum process.

Thank you in advance for your time and consideration. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact (b)(6) National Advocacy Counsel for the Immigration Justice Campaign, at (b)(6)

(b)(6) or (b)(6) Director of Government Relations at AILA at (b)(6)
(b)(6)

American Immigration Council

American Immigration Lawyers Association

CC:

Ronald D. Vitiello
Acting Director
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Department of Homeland Security
Washington, DC 20528

Kevin McAleenan
Commissioner
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Washington, DC 20528

Page 186

Withheld pursuant to exemption

(b)(5)

of the Freedom of Information and Privacy Act

Page 187

Withheld pursuant to exemption

(b)(5)

of the Freedom of Information and Privacy Act

Page 188

Withheld pursuant to exemption

(b)(5)

of the Freedom of Information and Privacy Act

Page 189

Withheld pursuant to exemption

(b)(5)

of the Freedom of Information and Privacy Act

Page 190

Withheld pursuant to exemption

(b)(5)

of the Freedom of Information and Privacy Act

Page 191

Withheld pursuant to exemption

(b)(5)

of the Freedom of Information and Privacy Act

Page 192

Withheld pursuant to exemption

(b)(5)

of the Freedom of Information and Privacy Act

From:	Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6)
To:	"Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)
Subject:	RE: Complaint Coercion Against Separated Parents in DHS Custody
Date:	2018/08/24 09:42:36
Priority:	Normal
Type:	Note

Will do

From: Quinn, Cameron
Sent: Thursday, August 23, 2018 11:54:49 PM
To: Salvano-Dunn, Dana
Cc: Venture, Veronica; (b)(6)
Subject: FW: Complaint | Coercion Against Separated Parents in DHS Custody

Dana – you may want to make sure the appropriate OPRs get a copy, as well.

From: Quinn, Cameron
Sent: Thursday, August 23, 2018 11:39 PM
To: (b)(6) Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6)
(b)(6)
(b)(6)
Cc: (b)(6)
(b)(6)
Subject: RE: Complaint | Coercion Against Separated Parents in DHS Custody

(b)(6) many thanks to you all for bringing this to us at CRCL. Allegations of coercive behavior or abuse by federal employees is always concerning. And as you know, it is challenging for CRCL to investigate without actual names of affected individuals, so we truly appreciate that you have identified several complainants whose individual situations Compliance can better investigate with such specificity.

Know that in addition to the Compliance Branch addressing this in regular process, I will be sharing it with appropriate senior DHS officials whom I know will want to see your complaint. Commissioner McAleenan in particular has regularly encouraged CRCL to bring specific allegations of this nature to his attention, as he understands the negative impact of inappropriate behavior by CBP staff, and also realizes these kinds of specific situations do not always come to his attention.

Thank you again for all the work you all have put into this and for working with CRCL to try to improve DHS' adherence to its legal obligations under the Constitution and other federal law.

Best, Cameron

From: (b)(6)

Sent: Thursday, August 23, 2018 9:26 AM

To: Quinn, Cameron (b)(6) Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6)

(b)(6)

Subject: Complaint | Coercion Against Separated Parents in DHS Custody

Dear Ms. Quinn:

Over the past several several weeks, we have personally met with dozens of detained men and women whose children were taken from them pursuant to the Trump administration's "zero tolerance" policy. These mothers and fathers shared with us numerous troubling accounts regarding abuse, mistreatment, and coercion by Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) officials.

Please find attached a complaint lifting up thirteen individual cases of parents who describe in detail the explicit coercion they endured at the hands of DHS officials, in addition to the horrific trauma of the separation on the parents and their ability to meaningfully access the asylum process. You will find that in many cases, the parents were coerced into signing documents they simply did not understand, which resulted in the parents ostensibly relinquishing their right to be reunited with their children. We maintain that the government's actions are in direct violation of the U.S. Constitution, federal statute, and regulations.

We ask that your agency investigate DHS policy on the use of coercive tactics against parents to the fullest extent permissible. Further, we ask that you investigate all reports of abuse and coercion against parents and their children and discipline any officer found to have violated parents' rights or any applicable provision of law, regulation, or policy.

Sincerely yours,

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

National Advocacy Counsel, Immigration Justice Campaign

(b)(6)

American Immigration Council

(b)(6)

*Admitted only in Texas and New York.

Sender:	Salvano-Dunn, Dana	(b)(6)
	(b)(6)	
Recipient:	"Quinn, Cameron	(b)(6)
	(b)(6)	
Sent Date:	2018/08/24 09:42:36	



Homeland
Security

October 5, 2017

MEMORANDUM FOR: Rebekah Salazar
Acting Executive Director
Privacy and Diversity Office
U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Erick Funn
Executive Director, Investigative Operations
Office of Professional Responsibility
U.S. Customs and Border Protection

FROM: William McKenney
Acting Director, Compliance Branch
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties

(b)(6)

SUBJECT: CRCL Information Layer- FY16 Data

Purpose: The purpose of this memorandum is to provide U.S. Customs and Border Protection's (CBP) Privacy and Diversity Office (PDO) and the Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) with information relating to allegations of civil rights violations involving CBP that were received by the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) in Fiscal Year 2016 (FY 2016), but were not opened as complaints to be investigated. We are providing this information as we did in September 2016, and we plan to continue doing so on an annual basis.

Background: Pursuant to 6 U.S.C. § 345 and 42 U.S.C. § 2000ee-1, CRCL reviews and assesses information alleging abuses of civil rights, civil liberties, and profiling on the basis of race, ethnicity, or religion, by employees and officials of DHS. CRCL also reviews allegations that DHS employees, programs, or activities failed to accommodate an individual's disability under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, 29 U.S.C. § 794(a). CRCL may investigate all matters that fall under its jurisdiction, however, CRCL does not open a complaint for every allegation it receives. CRCL decided whether to open a complaint based on an allegation on a case-by-case basis. Regardless of whether it is opened as a complaint, CRCL enters all civil rights and civil liberties allegations it receives into our complaint management database. The allegations are entered as "information layer"¹

¹ The term information layer is in quotation marks to denote that this is a term utilized by CRCL for the matters described. As stated above, the information layer consists of allegations that are within CRCL's jurisdiction to

matters and analyzed for the purpose of identifying trends and patterns which may reveal issues needing further review or a complaint investigation.

CRCL has examined its CBP-specific information layer data for FY 2016 and is providing you with a summary of the data. We believe this data will be useful for CBP PDO and CBP OPR to have and share as deemed appropriate within CBP.

Highlights: Attached to this document CRCL has provided tables which present the CBP-specific data contained in CRCL's FY 2016 information layer. Examples include tables showing allegations made against Border Patrol (BP), including data outlining allegations concerning unaccompanied alien children (UAC), both categorized by primary issue and sector. Office of Field Operations (OFO) allegations are divided by primary issue and land border port of entry or airport. Although, as stated above, this information is for informational purposes, CRCL would like to draw your attention to a few data points bulleted below.² The data shows:

- CRCL received 196 allegations of "Due Process" violations concerning UACs in the Rio Grande Valley Sector; largely consisting of family separation allegations.
- CRCL received 39 allegations of "Due Process" violations at the El Paso Port of Entry, 38 of which involved family separation. CRCL received 38 allegations of "Due Process" violations at the at the Hidalgo Port of Entry, 36 of which involved family separation;³
- CRCL received 19 allegations of inadequate "Medical/Mental Health Care" in the Rio Grande Valley Sector; and
- CRCL received 162 allegations of "Discrimination/Profiling" by OFO; which were primarily allegations of racial profiling. Among these, Los Angeles International Airport (18) and Miami International Airport (12) were referenced most frequently. .

This data is provided to CBP PDO and CBP OPR to provide visibility into the civil rights allegations that were raised to CRCL in FY 2016. However, CBP may use this data deemed appropriate and we do not request a response to this memorandum. Additional information on the specific data points underlying this data will be provided to CBP PDO or CBP OPR upon request. Please contact Senior Policy Advisor (b)(6) at (b)(6) with any questions or concerns.

investigate, but CRCL has decided not to open as complaints and pursue a full investigation. Other investigative entities may use other terminology for similar work.

² CRCL has not drawn any conclusions from its review of this data at this time. Should a complaint be opened following a review of information layer matters, it will follow the normal CRCL complaint process, including CBP notification.

³ CRCL has an open investigation of allegations claiming wrongful family separations involving CBP (. Of the 400+ allegations of wrongful separation that CRCL received, 35 were opened as complaints. They represent a cross section of the family separation allegations. The remaining allegations were entered into the information layer.

From:	Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
To:	"MCALEENAN, KEVIN K (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
Subject:	One more issue we need to address Wed.
Date:	2018/06/01 16:46:29
Importance:	High
Priority:	Urgent
Type:	Note

Kevin – just finding out CRCL staff spoke yesterday to CIS after a significant jump in calls & emails (sufficient to require a script for staff getting the calls) regarding Operation Streamline.

We're being told that Operation Streamline is causing parents to lose their opportunity to have their credible fear claims heard by CIS - apparently CIS cannot interview once they are in Marshall's custody. I know you realize that removal should not happen prior to that screening. And as a consequence, the children rendered UAC due to the separation are now not part of the parents asylum claim. They would have to affirmatively request asylum (they now go straight to 240 proceedings) which in some cases, given their tender age, is not likely.

We expect to expedite our rec memo to you all on Operation Streamline to address these issues, but it would be helpful to also discuss this after the PREA audit & more general family separation issues (wondering if this may be driving those separation claims).

Cameron Quinn
DHS/CRCL

(b)(6)

DHS - With honor and integrity, we will safeguard the American people, our homeland, and our values

Sender:	Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
Recipient:	"MCALEENAN, KEVIN K (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
Sent Date:	2018/06/01 16:46:28
Delivered Date:	2018/06/01 16:46:29

From:	Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)
To:	(b)(6)
CC:	"Miller, Bennett (b)(6)
Subject:	FW: Complaint Coercion Against Separated Parents in DHS Custody
Date:	2018/08/23 23:56:01
Priority:	Normal
Type:	Note

(b)(6) FYSA.

From: Quinn, Cameron
Sent: Thursday, August 23, 2018 11:53 PM
To: Vitiello, Ronald D (b)(6) KEVIN K MCALEENAN
(b)(6)
Cc: John Mitnick (b)(6)
(b)(6)
Subject: FW: Complaint | Coercion Against Separated Parents in DHS Custody

Gentlemen – while some of what's in this is a difference in view as to appropriate policy, some of the allegations, if true, about CBP or ICE employees' behavior is troubling. I expect Compliance staff will be reaching out to the appropriate Component staff soon, but wanted to bring this to your attention as well.

Cameron

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Thursday, August 23, 2018 9:26 AM
To: Quinn, Cameron (b)(6) Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6)
(b)(6)
Cc: (b)(6)
(b)(6)
Subject: Complaint | Coercion Against Separated Parents in DHS Custody

Dear Ms. Quinn:

Over the past several several weeks, we have personally met with dozens of detained men and women whose children were taken from them pursuant to the Trump administration's "zero tolerance" policy. These mothers and fathers shared with us numerous troubling accounts regarding abuse, mistreatment, and coercion by Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) officials.

Please find attached a complaint lifting up thirteen individual cases of parents who describe in detail the explicit coercion they endured at the hands of DHS officials, in addition to the horrific trauma of the separation on the parents and their ability to meaningfully access the asylum process. You will find that in many cases, the parents were coerced into signing documents they simply did not understand, which resulted in the parents ostensibly relinquishing their right to be reunited with their children. We maintain that the government's actions are in direct violation of the U.S. Constitution, federal statute, and regulations.

We ask that your agency investigate DHS policy on the use of coercive tactics against parents to the fullest extent permissible. Further, we ask that you investigate all reports of abuse and coercion against parents and their children and discipline any officer found to have violated parents' rights or any applicable provision of law, regulation, or policy.

Sincerely yours,

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

National Advocacy Counsel, Immigration Justice Campaign

(b)(6)

American Immigration Council

(b)(6)

www.AmericanImmigrationCouncil.org

www.ImmigrationImpact.com

**Admitted only in Texas and New York.*

Sender:	Quinn, Cameron	(b)(6)
	(b)(6)	
Recipient:	"Miller, Bennett	(b)(6)
	(b)(6)	
Sent Date:	2018/08/23 23:56:00	
Delivered Date:	2018/08/23 23:56:01	

From:	Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6)
To:	"Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)
CC:	"Venture, Veronica (b)(6)
Subject:	FW: Complaint Submission on Family Separation at the U.S.-Mexico Border
Date:	2017/12/12 13:10:08
Priority:	Normal
Type:	Note

Cameron –

I wanted to let you know that we have added this to the family separation investigation and have responded to the WRC (you were copied). Compliance has a briefing with you scheduled for Jan 9th on this issue. I have also checked in with (b)(6) who is the Policy Advisor leading the investigation, and a draft rec memo is in the early stages of development. Finally, attached is the summary we provided for you prior to your Arizona trip which summarizes the investigation and where expect the rec to go.

Dana

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Monday, December 11, 2017 2:56 PM
To: Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6); Quinn, Cameron
CC: (b)(6)
Subject: Complaint Submission on Family Separation at the U.S.-Mexico Border

Dear all,

Please find attached a complaint from Women's Refugee Commission, American Immigration Council, American Immigration Lawyers Association, RAICES, Kids in Need of Defense, Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service, the Florence Immigrant and Refugee Rights Project, and Al Otro Lado documenting an alarming increase in cases of family separation while in custody at the U.S.-Mexico border. The complaint documents well over a dozen cases in which children have been separated from their parents when seeking protection at the U.S.-Mexico border, without any clear reason or justification, both in cases in which they were apprehended by U.S. Border Patrol or in the custody of the Office of Field Operations. The complaint illustrates the trauma and impact on the ability to seek legal relief caused by family separation at the border, and especially highlights concern over cases of family separation where parents are subsequently referred for criminal prosecution, exacerbating the impact of separation. We are particularly concerned to see this increase in the separation of families despite former DHS Sec. Kelly stating on the record that such separations should not occur, and given the impact it has on families' ability to seek relief.

The attached complaint includes confidential case information of individuals who wish to file complaints and whose personal information we are sharing confidentially only with your agencies, as well as additional case examples that are anonymized and further illustrate a trend of separation. We are filing the complaint both with your office and the Office of Inspector General and urge your offices to investigate these cases and the broader issue of family separation expeditiously. We are also attaching the declaration of three of the complainants, as well as an affidavit from Jessica Jones of LIRS to which the complaint cites.

Please do not hesitate to reach out to either us with any questions about this complaint.

Sincerely,

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Senior Policy Advisor, Migrant Rights and Justice



Women's Refugee Commission

(b)(6)

womensrefugeecommission.org

Research. Rethink. Resolve.

Follow us on Facebook: facebook.com/wrcommission and Twitter: twitter.com/wrcommission

Sender:	Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
Recipient:	"Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Venture, Veronica (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
Sent Date:	2017/12/12 13:10:07
Delivered Date:	2017/12/12 13:10:08
From:	Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
To:	"Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
CC:	(b)(6)
	"Venture, Veronica (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
Subject:	Summary of Family Separation Investigation
Date:	2017/12/01 15:52:00
Priority:	Normal
Type:	Note

Cameron –

As we discussed yesterday, we do not have a draft yet of CRCL's investigation and recommendations stemming from our family separation investigation. As you recall from the NGO meeting, we received

hundreds of complaints on this issue and culled them into representative samples which were then put in the investigation's formal retention documents Moreen provided you yesterday.

Since you will likely hear about this issue while you are in Arizona, we provided a down and dirty summary of where we are on the findings and potential recommendations. We have already met with CBP and socialized the issues on the staff level and we feel they are receptive to our concerns. Attached is a summary of some underlying docs that underpin this issue.

Have a safe trip and let us know if you want a further briefing when you get back in town.

Best –

Dana

FINDINGS:

CBP

(b)(5)

ICE

(b)(5)

(b)(5)



ANTICIPATED CRCL RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDE:

(b)(5)



(b)(5)

Sender:	Salvano-Dunn, Dana	(b)(6)
	(b)(6)	
Recipient:	"Quinn, Cameron	(b)(6)
	(b)(6)	
	Venture, Veronica	(b)(6)
	(b)(6)	
Sent Date:	2017/12/01 15:52:21	
Delivered Date:	2017/12/01 15:52:00	

From:	Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)
To:	"Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6)
CC:	"Sultan, Jennifer (b)(6) "Venture, Veronica (b)(6) "Miller, Bennett (b)(6)
Subject:	FW: Complaint Coercion Against Separated Parents in DHS Custody
Date:	2018/10/02 13:19:43
Priority:	Normal
Type:	Note

From: Vitiello, Ronald D (b)(6)
Sent: Tuesday, October 2, 2018 6:22 AM
To: Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)
Cc: Blank, Thomas (b)(6)
Subject: RE: Complaint | Coercion Against Separated Parents in DHS Custody

Thanks Cameron,

I will review with the team here and get you some feedback.

Ronald D. Vitiello
Acting Director



Image result for immigration and customs enforcement

(b)(6)

From: Quinn, Cameron
Sent: Tuesday, October 2, 2018 1:07 AM
To: Vitiello, Ronald D (b)(6)
Cc: Blank, Thomas (b)(6)
Subject: RE: Complaint | Coercion Against Separated Parents in DHS Custody

PS - one of my priorities as CRCL Officer is to increase transparency, which in my view is important in improving trust in government. While I am considering a variety of ways to do this, one idea that has been recently suggested is that we could post to the DHS FOIA Reading Room appropriately redacted CRCL Expert Consultant Cover Memoranda.

I want to gauge ICE concerns, if any, about our taking this step.

As you may be aware, the expert consultant cover memos are summaries of CRCL findings and recommendations from our onsite investigations at immigration detention facilities. ICE generally releases its responses to these CRCL memos as part of its internal FOIA process, which has given us the impression that ICE does not consider this information to be privileged. [In addition, ICE also posts inspection reports by the Office of Detention Oversight (ODO) to the ICE FOIA Reading Room as standard practice; these ODO reports are substantively quite similar to the CRCL expert cover memos.]

Ultimately, we believe that our posting the initial memos would not result in significant *additional* material being made public, but would make the release of that information faster and more direct. Before we go too far down the road in considering this option, however, I am interested in learning whether you have any concerns about our releasing these memos and, if so, what they are. I am happy to answer any questions you might have and look forward to discussing this idea with you further, hopefully, soon.

Many thanks in advance for your consideration! Cameron

From: Quinn, Cameron
Sent: Tuesday, October 2, 2018 1:03 AM
To: Vitiello, Ronald D (b)(6)
Cc: Blank, Thomas (b)(6)
Subject: FW: Complaint | Coercion Against Separated Parents in DHS Custody

Dear Ron – I know you’re incredibly busy. I am concerned our meeting, originally scheduled earlier this summer, keeps slipping. I hope you will encourage your EA to re-prioritize it very soon, as issues are stacking up.

I’m not sure you’ve seen the below from the American Immigration Council. While we don’t accept as true all the complaints we receive, there is often kernels of truth in allegations, and this one is troubling.

Best, Cameron

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Tuesday, September 25, 2018 11:55 AM
To: Quinn, Cameron (b)(6); Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6)
Cc: (b)(6)
Subject: RE: Complaint | Coercion Against Separated Parents in DHS Custody

Dear Officer Quinn:

I hope this finds you well. We are writing to supplement a complaint filed with your office on August 23, 2018. The complaint, "The Use of Coercion by U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Officials Against Parents Who Were Forcibly Separated From Their Children," addresses a disturbing pattern of coercive behavior and threats made by ICE and CBP officers, and their agents, towards families who were, or continue to be separated as a result of the Trump administration's "zero tolerance policy."

As you may know, many families who were separated were subsequently reunited and transferred to the South Texas Family Residential Center in Dilley, Texas. As of today, over forty of these families remain detained in Dilley. Many of the reunified mothers reported that, on Thursday, September 6, they approached ICE as a group, to inquire about their release from detention. According to several of the mothers, over a dozen ICE officers and CoreCivic staff surrounded them became angry, accused the mothers of striking, and told them that if they continued to assemble in a group they would be separated from their children again.

Please see attached a sworn statement from one of the mothers, who describes the incident in detail.

We kindly ask that any findings made by your Office related to the issue of family separation (dating back to March 2017) be made public. We specifically request that your Office advise the current administration through a Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Impact Assessment, pursuant to 6 U.S.C. Sec. 345.

It would also be incredibly helpful to immigrant advocacy groups and NGOs such as the American Immigration Council, and immigration practitioners, to publish a break-down of complaints received by the Office and the basis for the complaint. The last time this data appears to be available is in 2016, though the page overall was updated as recently as April 2018.

The lack of transparency by this administration is extremely disconcerting, especially as it relates to the treatment and custody of non-citizens, many of them – including asylum-seekers, families and children – who are uniquely vulnerable and merit special protections under the law. Your Office continues to play a critical role in developing policies, procedures, and guidance to protect the civil and human rights of immigrants (and immigrant detainees, in particular).

Again, kind thanks for your attention to this matter.

It is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

(b)(6)

From: Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)**Sent:** Thursday, August 23, 2018 11:39 PM**To:** (b)(6) Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6)

(b)(6)

Cc: (b)(6)

(b)(6)

Subject: RE: Complaint | Coercion Against Separated Parents in DHS Custody

(b)(6) many thanks to you all for bringing this to us at CRCL. Allegations of coercive behavior or abuse by federal employees is always concerning. And as you know, it is challenging for CRCL to investigate without actual names of affected individuals, so we truly appreciate that you have identified several complainants whose individual situations Compliance can better investigate with such specificity.

Know that in addition to the Compliance Branch addressing this in regular process, I will be sharing it with appropriate senior DHS officials whom I know will want to see your complaint. Commissioner McAleenan in particular has regularly encouraged CRCL to bring specific allegations of this nature to his attention, as he understands the negative impact of inappropriate behavior by CBP staff, and also realizes these kinds of specific situations do not always come to his attention.

Thank you again for all the work you all have put into this and for working with CRCL to try to improve DHS' adherence to its legal obligations under the Constitution and other federal law.

Best, Cameron

From: Katie Shepherd (b)(6)**Sent:** Thursday, August 23, 2018 9:26 AM**To:** Quinn, Cameron (b)(6) Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6)

(b)(6)

Cc: (b)(6)

(b)(6)

Subject: Complaint | Coercion Against Separated Parents in DHS Custody

Dear Ms. Quinn:

Over the past several several weeks, we have personally met with dozens of detained men and women whose children were taken from them pursuant to the Trump administration's "zero tolerance" policy. These mothers and fathers shared with us numerous troubling accounts regarding abuse, mistreatment, and coercion by Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) officials.

Please find attached a complaint lifting up thirteen individual cases of parents who describe in detail the explicit coercion they endured at the hands of DHS officials, in addition to the horrific trauma of the separation on the parents and their ability to meaningfully access the asylum process. You will find that in many cases, the parents were coerced into signing documents they simply did not understand, which resulted in the parents ostensibly relinquishing their right to be reunited with their children. We maintain that the government's actions are in direct violation of the U.S. Constitution, federal statute, and regulations.

We ask that your agency investigate DHS policy on the use of coercive tactics against parents to the fullest extent permissible. Further, we ask that you investigate all reports of abuse and coercion against parents and their children and discipline any officer found to have violated parents' rights or any applicable provision of law, regulation, or policy.

Sincerely yours,

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

National Advocacy Counsel, Immigration Justice Campaign

(b)(6)

www.immigrationjustice.us

American Immigration Council

(b)(6)

www.AmericanImmigrationCouncil.org

www.ImmigrationImpact.com

**Admitted only in Texas and New York.*

Sender:	Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
Recipient:	"Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Sultan, Jennifer (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Venture, Veronica (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
Sent Date:	2018/10/02 13:19:42
	Delivered Date: 2018/10/02 13:19:43

From:	Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
To:	"Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
CC:	"Miller, Bennett (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Venture, Veronica (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
Subject:	RE: Complaint Coercion Against Separated Parents in DHS Custody
Date:	2018/10/02 09:31:40
Priority:	Normal
Type:	Note

Cameron –

Would you like us to prepare a TP for your Vitiello mtg on the 25th re this issue if we do not hear back before in a substantial way?

Thanks for sending, I'll be interested to hear the response.

Dana

From: Quinn, Cameron
Sent: Tuesday, October 2, 2018 1:09 AM
To: Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6)
Cc: Miller, Bennett (b)(6); Venture, Veronica (b)(6)
Subject: FW: Complaint | Coercion Against Separated Parents in DHS Custody

Dana – please don't forward this email to others, but you're welcome to share with your staff that I've

(b)(5)

From: Quinn, Cameron
Sent: Tuesday, October 2, 2018 1:07 AM
To: Vitiello, Ronald D (b)(6)
Cc: Blank, Thomas (b)(6)
Subject: RE: Complaint | Coercion Against Separated Parents in DHS Custody

PS - one of my priorities as CRCL Officer is to increase transparency, which in my view is important in improving trust in government. While I am considering a variety of ways to do this, one idea that has been recently suggested is that we could post to the DHS FOIA Reading Room appropriately redacted CRCL Expert Consultant Cover Memoranda.

I want to gauge ICE concerns, if any, about our taking this step.

As you may be aware, the expert consultant cover memos are summaries of CRCL findings and recommendations from our onsite investigations at immigration detention facilities. ICE generally releases its responses to these CRCL memos as part of its internal FOIA process, which has given us the impression that ICE does not consider this information to be privileged. [In addition, ICE also posts inspection reports by the Office of Detention Oversight (ODO) to the ICE FOIA Reading Room as standard practice; these ODO reports are substantively quite similar to the CRCL expert cover memos.]

Ultimately, we believe that our posting the initial memos would not result in significant *additional* material being made public, but would make the release of that information faster and more direct. Before we go too far down the road in considering this option, however, I am interested in learning whether you have any concerns about our releasing these memos and, if so, what they are. I am happy to answer any questions you might have and look forward to discussing this idea with you further, hopefully, soon.

Many thanks in advance for your consideration! Cameron

From: Quinn, Cameron
Sent: Tuesday, October 2, 2018 1:03 AM
To: Vitiello, Ronald D. (b)(6)
Cc: Blank, Thomas (b)(6)
Subject: FW: Complaint | Coercion Against Separated Parents in DHS Custody

Dear Ron – I know you’re incredibly busy. I am concerned our meeting, originally scheduled earlier this summer, keeps slipping. I hope you will encourage your EA to re-prioritize it very soon, as issues are stacking up.

I’m not sure you’ve seen the below from the American Immigration Council. While we don’t accept as true all the complaints we receive, there is often kernels of truth in allegations, and this one is troubling.

Best, Cameron

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Tuesday, September 25, 2018 11:55 AM
To: Quinn, Cameron (b)(6); Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6);
 (b)(6); Murphy, Moreen (b)(6);
 (b)(6)
Cc: (b)(6)
 (b)(6)
Subject: RE: Complaint | Coercion Against Separated Parents in DHS Custody

Dear Officer Quinn:

I hope this finds you well. We are writing to supplement a complaint filed with your office on August 23, 2018. The complaint, “The Use of Coercion by U.S. Department of Homeland

Security (DHS) Officials Against Parents Who Were Forcibly Separated From Their Children,” addresses a disturbing pattern of coercive behavior and threats made by ICE and CBP officers, and their agents, towards families who were, or continue to be separated as a result of the Trump administration’s “zero tolerance policy.”

As you may know, many families who were separated were subsequently reunited and transferred to the South Texas Family Residential Center in Dilley, Texas. As of today, over forty of these families remain detained in Dilley. Many of the reunified mothers reported that, on Thursday, September 6, they approached ICE as a group, to inquire about their release from detention. According to several of the mothers, over a dozen ICE officers and CoreCivic staff surrounded them became angry, accused the mothers of striking, and told them that if they continued to assemble in a group they would be separated from their children again.

Please see attached a sworn statement from one of the mothers, who describes the incident in detail.

We kindly ask that any findings made by your Office related to the issue of family separation (dating back to March 2017) be made public. We specifically request that your Office advise the current administration through a Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Impact Assessment, pursuant to 6 U.S.C. Sec. 345.

It would also be incredibly helpful to immigrant advocacy groups and NGOs such as the American Immigration Council, and immigration practitioners, to publish a break-down of complaints received by the Office and the basis for the complaint. The last time this data appears to be available is in 2016, though the page overall was updated as recently as April 2018.

The lack of transparency by this administration is extremely disconcerting, especially as it relates to the treatment and custody of non-citizens, many of them – including asylum-seekers, families and children – who are uniquely vulnerable and merit special protections under the law. Your Office continues to play a critical role in developing policies, procedures, and guidance to protect the civil and human rights of immigrants (and immigrant detainees, in particular).

Again, kind thanks for your attention to this matter.

It is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

(b)(6)

From: Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)

Sent: Thursday, August 23, 2018 11:39 PM

To: (b)(6) Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6)

(b)(6) Murphy, Moreen (b)(6)

(b)(6)

Cc: (b)(6)

(b)(6)

Subject: RE: Complaint | Coercion Against Separated Parents in DHS Custody

(b)(6) many thanks to you all for bringing this to us at CRCL. Allegations of coercive behavior or abuse by federal employees is always concerning. And as you know, it is challenging for CRCL to investigate without actual names of affected individuals, so we truly appreciate that you have identified several complainants whose individual situations Compliance can better investigate with such specificity.

Know that in addition to the Compliance Branch addressing this in regular process, I will be sharing it with appropriate senior DHS officials whom I know will want to see your complaint. Commissioner McAleenan in particular has regularly encouraged CRCL to bring specific allegations of this nature to his attention, as he understands the negative impact of inappropriate behavior by CBP staff, and also realizes these kinds of specific situations do not always come to his attention.

Thank you again for all the work you all have put into this and for working with CRCL to try to improve DHS' adherence to its legal obligations under the Constitution and other federal law.

Best, Cameron

From: (b)(6)

Sent: Thursday, August 23, 2018 9:26 AM

To: Quinn, Cameron (b)(6) Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6)

(b)(6)

Murphy, Moreen

(b)(6)

Cc: (b)(6)

(b)(6)

Subject: Complaint | Coercion Against Separated Parents in DHS Custody

Dear Ms. Quinn:

Over the past several several weeks, we have personally met with dozens of detained men and women whose children were taken from them pursuant to the Trump administration's "zero tolerance" policy. These mothers and fathers shared with us numerous troubling accounts regarding abuse, mistreatment, and coercion by Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) officials.

Please find attached a complaint lifting up thirteen individual cases of parents who describe in detail the explicit coercion they endured at the hands of DHS officials, in addition to the horrific trauma of the separation on the parents and their ability to meaningfully access the asylum process. You will find that in many cases, the parents were coerced into signing documents they simply did not understand, which resulted in the parents ostensibly relinquishing their right to be reunited with their children. We maintain that the government's actions are in direct violation of the U.S. Constitution, federal statute, and regulations.

We ask that your agency investigate DHS policy on the use of coercive tactics against parents to the fullest extent permissible. Further, we ask that you investigate all reports of abuse and coercion against parents and their children and discipline any officer found to have violated parents' rights or any applicable provision of law, regulation, or policy.

Sincerely yours,

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

National Advocacy Counsel, Immigration Justice Campaign

(b)(6)

www.immigrationjustice.us

American Immigration Council

(b)(6)

www.AmericanImmigrationCouncil.org

www.ImmigrationImpact.com

**Admitted only in Texas and New York.*

Sender:	Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
Recipient:	"Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Miller, Bennett (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Venture, Veronica (b)(6)
Sent Date:	(b)(6)
	2018/10/02 09:31:40

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Withheld pursuant to exemption

(b)(5);(b)(6)

of the Freedom of Information and Privacy Act

Page 217

Withheld pursuant to exemption

(b)(5);(b)(6)

of the Freedom of Information and Privacy Act

Page 218

Withheld pursuant to exemption

(b)(5);(b)(6)

of the Freedom of Information and Privacy Act

Page 219

Withheld pursuant to exemption

(b)(5);(b)(6)

of the Freedom of Information and Privacy Act

Page 220

Withheld pursuant to exemption

(b)(5);(b)(6)

of the Freedom of Information and Privacy Act

Page 221

Withheld pursuant to exemption

(b)(5);(b)(6)

of the Freedom of Information and Privacy Act

Page 222

Withheld pursuant to exemption

(b)(5);(b)(6)

of the Freedom of Information and Privacy Act

Page 223

Withheld pursuant to exemption

(b)(5);(b)(6)

of the Freedom of Information and Privacy Act

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Withheld pursuant to exemption

(b)(5);(b)(6)

of the Freedom of Information and Privacy Act

Page 225

Withheld pursuant to exemption

(b)(5);(b)(6)

of the Freedom of Information and Privacy Act

Page 226

Withheld pursuant to exemption

(b)(5);(b)(6)

of the Freedom of Information and Privacy Act

DHS FAMILY SEPARATION WORKGROUP

Summary:

The Compliance Branch (Compliance) will be issuing recommendations on behalf of CRCL resulting from our investigation into the separation of family members in DHS custody. In order to ensure implementation of the recommendations, which involve multiple DHS Components and inter-agency partners, CRCL believes the establishment of a working group, preferably run or co-chaired by DHS Policy, would be an effective tool to meet this goal.

Context:

The forthcoming Recommendations Memo (Rec Memo) will discuss the investigative findings resulting from our 2017 investigation into 27 of the 950 family separation matters that Compliance has received since 2016. CRCL will also issue recommendations to address the investigation's findings, highlighting that voids exist in current DHS policy and procedure regarding the separation of families. As stated above, these recommendations will form the basis for an interagency DHS/HHS ORR workgroup.

Findings and Recommendations:

Compliance expects the following general areas to be addressed in the findings and recommendations.

Findings

- **Inadequate Protocols:** There is a lack of clear family separation protocols to guide CBP and ICE agents and officers in their decisions whether or not to separate family members. There is also no uniform and clear understanding within CBP and ICE regarding their legal obligations under the *Flores* Settlement Agreement and the TVPRA
- **Inconsistency:** CRCL found significant inconsistency in agents'/officers' separation decisions and custody placements, complicated by an array of miscellaneous and outdated internal instructions as well as with record-keeping.
- **Lack of Collaboration:** CBP, ICE and ORR, are not communicating, which can lead to family fragmentation, with members of the same family placed in facilities in different legal jurisdictions across the U.S. Additionally, there is a lack of coordinated, timely, and effective inter-agency coordination and information-sharing protocols.
- **Resources:** There are an inadequate number of two-parent family detention centers for families in ICE detention.

Recommendations:

CRCL's Rec Memo will recommend (b)(5)

(b)(5)

Page 228

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(b)(5)

of the Freedom of Information and Privacy Act

FAMILY SEPARATION

CRCL Complaints

Currently 950 Family Separation Matters in Entellitrak:

- 27 Open Complaints (+ 11 Open Contacts linked to Open Complaints)
- 6 Closed Complaints
- 52 Open Contacts (awaiting review/consideration)
- 854 Closed Info Layer Complaints

Complaint Concerns

- Lack of clear, formalized family separation decision-making criteria or separation procedures lead to different outcomes for family members arriving together (CBP)
- Inconsistent I-213/EARM record-keeping on family separations (CBP/ICE):
 - Inconsistent, inaccurate, or no record-keeping for all arriving family members in I-213/EARM system (e.g. names of parent(s)/children, A#s for all family members, detention locations, and inaccurate spelling, pronouns and dates, missing required separation approval documentation)
- Lack of reviews of I-213/EARM records for problems/edits (CBP/ICE), or untimely reviews, or no reviews or edits

Problematic Outcomes

- Prolonged separations of parents and minor children
 - Fathers/Mothers and minor children not detained together at FRCs. Some children into ORR custody
 - Nursing mothers and infants separated
 - No contact or awareness of other family members' locations (CBP/ICE)
 - No established process to coordinate communication among separated family members (CBP/ICE/ORR)
 - Family reunification upon release or bond is difficult due to detention placements/communication problems
- Negative impact on asylum cases when family members are detained in different jurisdictions
 - Members of the same family claiming fear upon arrival receive different decisions
 - Families fragmented: Some family members remain/others removed
 - 4 year old returned alone to Central America
 - Permanent family separation
 - New populations of U.S. orphans

CRCL Strategy Moving Forward (Some of this has been done)

- Identify Component decision-makers for Workgroup to formalize policies, procedures and training. Workgroup tasks include:

- Add Family Separation Section to I-213/EARM system
- Formalize separation decision-making criteria and separation procedures (CBP/ICE)
 - Conduct training
- Formalize separation sign-off and review process (CBP/ICE)
- Develop Jurisdiction-Coordination procedures (CBP/ICE/ORR)
 - Address possibility for duo-parent Family Residential Centers (ICE)
- Require timely I-213/EARM Review/Updates (CBP/ICE/ORR)
- Establish effective process for ease of communication among separated family members (CBP/ICE/ORR)
- Develop specific Family-Member Locator System (CBP/ICE/ORR)
- Develop decision-making criteria/policies/procedures for family reunification to address various immigration needs (IJ-approved family asylum, family releases, family removals)

From:	Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)
To:	"Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6)
CC:	"Venture, Veronica (b)(6)
Subject:	FW: Complaint Coercion Against Separated Parents in DHS Custody
Date:	2018/08/23 23:54:49
Priority:	Normal
Type:	Note

Dana – you may want to make sure the appropriate OPRs get a copy, as well.

From: Quinn, Cameron
Sent: Thursday, August 23, 2018 11:39 PM
To: (b)(6) Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6)
(b)(6) Murphy, Moreen (b)(6)
(b)(6)
Cc: (b)(6)
(b)(6)
Subject: RE: Complaint | Coercion Against Separated Parents in DHS Custody

(b)(6) – many thanks to you all for bringing this to us at CRCL. Allegations of coercive behavior or abuse by federal employees is always concerning. And as you know, it is challenging for CRCL to investigate without actual names of affected individuals, so we truly appreciate that you have identified several complainants whose individual situations Compliance can better investigate with such specificity.

Know that in addition to the Compliance Branch addressing this in regular process, I will be sharing it with appropriate senior DHS officials whom I know will want to see your complaint. Commissioner McAleenan in particular has regularly encouraged CRCL to bring specific allegations of this nature to his attention, as he understands the negative impact of inappropriate behavior by CBP staff, and also realizes these kinds of specific situations do not always come to his attention.

Thank you again for all the work you all have put into this and for working with CRCL to try to improve DHS' adherence to its legal obligations under the Constitution and other federal law.

Best, Cameron

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Thursday, August 23, 2018 9:26 AM
To: Quinn, Cameron (b)(6) Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6)
(b)(6) Murphy, Moreen

(b)(6)

Cc: (b)(6)

(b)(6)

Subject: Complaint | Coercion Against Separated Parents in DHS Custody

Dear Ms. Quinn:

Over the past several several weeks, we have personally met with dozens of detained men and women whose children were taken from them pursuant to the Trump administration's "zero tolerance" policy. These mothers and fathers shared with us numerous troubling accounts regarding abuse, mistreatment, and coercion by Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) officials.

Please find attached a complaint lifting up thirteen individual cases of parents who describe in detail the explicit coercion they endured at the hands of DHS officials, in addition to the horrific trauma of the separation on the parents and their ability to meaningfully access the asylum process. You will find that in many cases, the parents were coerced into signing documents they simply did not understand, which resulted in the parents ostensibly relinquishing their right to be reunited with their children. We maintain that the government's actions are in direct violation of the U.S. Constitution, federal statute, and regulations.

We ask that your agency investigate DHS policy on the use of coercive tactics against parents to the fullest extent permissible. Further, we ask that you investigate all reports of abuse and coercion against parents and their children and discipline any officer found to have violated parents' rights or any applicable provision of law, regulation, or policy.

Sincerely yours,

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

National Advocacy Counsel, Immigration Justice Campaign

(b)(6)

www.immigrationjustice.us**American Immigration Council**

(b)(6)

www.AmericanImmigrationCouncil.orgwww.ImmigrationImpact.com**Admitted only in Texas and New York.*

Sender:	Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
Recipient:	"Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Venture, Veronica (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Miller, Bennett (b)(6)
Sent Date:	(b)(6)
	2018/08/23 23:54:49



OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Department of Homeland Security

Washington, DC 20528 / www.oig.dhs.gov

October 11, 2018

Distinguished Members of Congress

(See enclosed list)

United States Congress

Washington, DC

Dear Distinguished Members of Congress:

Thank you for your recent letter requesting an investigation into allegations that Department of Homeland Security employees used coercion and abuse to compel parents who were separated from their children to sign paperwork to forgo their parental rights or their rights to pursue asylum claims.

We are currently considering your request as part of our work planning process and evaluating the best way to proceed. We will reach out to your staff once a determination has been made.

Should you have any questions, please contact me, or your staff may contact Faiza Mathon-Mathieu, Legislative Counsel, Office of Legislative Affairs, at (202) 981-6000.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John V. Kelly".

John. V. Kelly

Senior Official Performing the Duties of
the Inspector General

cc: The Honorable Kirstjen M. Nielsen, Secretary
DHS Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Cameron Quinn



OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
Department of Homeland Security

Letter to the Requesting Members of Congress:

The Honorable Kamala Harris
The Honorable Jerrold Nadler
The Honorable Zoe Lofgren
The Honorable Richard Blumenthal
The Honorable Bernard Sanders
The Honorable Elizabeth Warren
The Honorable Edward J. Markey
The Honorable Mazie Hirono
The Honorable Luis V. Guterres
The Honorable Steve Cohen
The Honorable Jamie Raskin
The Honorable Hakeem Jeffries
The Honorable Sheila Jackson Lee
The Honorable Ted Deutch
The Honorable Pramila Jayapal
The Honorable David N. Cicilline
The Honorable Ted W. Lieu
The Honorable Val Demings
The Honorable Henry C. Johnson, Jr.
The Honorable Cedric Richmond

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Withheld pursuant to exemption

(b)(5)

of the Freedom of Information and Privacy Act

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Withheld pursuant to exemption

(b)(5)

of the Freedom of Information and Privacy Act

From:	Mitnick, John (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
To:	"Waldman, Katie (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
CC:	
	"Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"FLANAGAN, PATRICK S (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Hoffman, Jonathan (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	(b)(6)
Subject:	Re: APPROVAL TONIGHT: Amnesty International
Date:	2018/10/11 08:30:36
Priority:	Normal
Type:	Note

(b)(6) sent you our version last night.

On Oct 11, 2018, at 8:24 AM, Waldman, Katie (b)(6) wrote:

OGC please clear this – reporters need this by 9:30am. Thank you

(b)(5)

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Wednesday, October 10, 2018 11:24 PM
To: (b)(6) Waldman, Katie

(b)(6) Quinn, Cameron <(b)(6)>
FLANAGAN, PATRICK S (b)(6)
(b)(6) Mitnick, John (b)(6)
(b)(6)
Hoffman, Jonathan (b)(6)
(b)(6)
Cc: Mitnick, John (b)(6)
(b)(6) Baroukh, Nader (b)(6)
(b)(6)

Subject: RE: APPROVAL TONIGHT: Amnesty International

DHS OGC concurs with the deletions in (b)(6) message below, but also strongly recommends (b)(5) (b)(5)

(b)(5)

(b)(6)
Associate General Counsel, Legal Counsel Division
Office of the General Counsel
U.S. Department of Homeland Security

From: Mitnick, John
Sent: Wednesday, October 10, 2018 7:58 PM
To: (b)(6) Baroukh, Nader

(b)(6)

Subject: Fwd: APPROVAL TONIGHT: Amnesty International

Please review this and send edits to Katie.

Begin forwarded message:

From: (b)(6)
Date: October 10, 2018 at 7:43:53 PM EDT
To: "Waldman, Katie" (b)(6) "Quinn,
Cameron" (b)(6) "FLANAGAN, PATRICK
S" (b)(6)
(b)(6) "Mitnick, John"
(b)(6)
Cc: "Hoffman, Jonathan" (b)(6)
(b)(6)
Subject: RE: APPROVAL TONIGHT: Amnesty International

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

(b)(6)

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

(b)(6)

From: (b)(6)

Sent: Wednesday, October 10, 2018 5:58 PM

To: Quinn, Cameron (b)(6) FLANAGAN, PATRICK S

(b)(6)

(b)(6) Mitnick, John

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Cc: Hoffman, Jonathan (b)(6)

(b)(6)

Subject: APPROVAL TONIGHT: Amnesty International

All -- since this crosses multiple components, we would like to have one DHS statement for if asked only on the Amnesty International "report".

Please let us know of any concerns. The report is off embargo at 10AM tomorrow.

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

Thank you

Sender:	Mitnick, John (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
Recipient:	
	"Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"FLANAGAN, PATRICK S (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Hoffman, Jonathan (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Baroukh, Nader (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
Sent Date:	2018/10/11 08:30:35
Delivered Date:	2018/10/11 08:30:36

From:	Mitnick, John (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
To:	"Hoffman, Jonathan (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
CC:	"Waldman, Katie (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"FLANAGAN, PATRICK S (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
Subject:	Re: APPROVAL TONIGHT: Amnesty International
Date:	2018/10/10 23:21:28
Priority:	Normal
Type:	Note

We have an edited version. (b)(6) et al will be in touch.

On Oct 10, 2018, at 10:23 PM, Hoffman, Jonathan (b)(6) wrote:

Katie - What are four points most reporters are asking? I do not want litigate the whole thing. I think the 6000 is the big point. The rest is just noise and restated attacks.

This is getting to be too much. Back to a tight statement.

(b)(5)

On Oct 10, 2018, at 8:26 PM, Mitnick, John (b)(6) wrote:

Do we have access to the report?

On Oct 10, 2018, at 5:58 PM, (b)(6)
 (b)(6) wrote:

All -- since this crosses multiple components, we would like to have one DHS statement for if asked only on the Amnesty International "report".

Please let us know of any concerns. The report is off embargo at 10AM tomorrow.

(b)(5)

Thank you

Sender:	Mitnick, John (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
Recipient:	"Hoffman, Jonathan (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Waldman, Katie (b)(6)
	(b)(6)

	"Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"FLANAGAN, PATRICK S (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
Sent Date: 2018/10/10 23:21:28	

From:	Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Merson, Gary (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Miller, Bennett (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
To:	"Venture, Veronica (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Sultan, Jennifer (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
Subject:	RE: OIG Report: Initial Observations Regarding Family Separation Issues Under the Zero Tolerance Policy
Date:	2018/10/03 10:52:28
Priority:	Normal
Type:	Note

Helpful, thanks, Gary!

From: Merson, Gary

Sent: Wednesday, October 3, 2018 10:23 AM

To: Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)

Venture, Veronica (b)(6) Sultan, Jennifer (b)(6)

Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6)

Subject: OIG Report: Initial Observations Regarding Family Separation Issues Under the Zero Tolerance Policy

Good morning. You may have seen media articles on the OIG report on the Zero Tolerance Policy. Here is a link to the report: <https://www.oig.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/assets/2018-10/OIG-18-84-Sep18.pdf>. At 25 pages, it's not too long, so worth a read. There are no recommendations in the report.

Here are some key excerpts:

(b)(5)

With respect to asylum seekers and processing at ports of entry, the reports states the following:

(b)(5)

A DHS response is included in a report appendix. The way it is formatted, I can't copy and paste from it, but with respect to asylum turnarounds, it states that "the process [is] known as 'queue management.'" and that "these policies and operations [zero tolerance and asylum turnarounds] are separate and distinct."

Thanks.

Gary N. Merson
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties
U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Sender:	Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
Recipient:	"Merson, Gary (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Miller, Bennett (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	venture, veronica (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Sultan, Jennifer (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
Sent Date:	"Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6)
	(b)(6)

From:	Murphy, Moreen (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
To:	"Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
CC:	"Sultan, Jennifer (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Venture, Veronica (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Miller, Bennett (b)(6)
Subject:	RE: need more info
Date:	2018/08/01 20:24:40
Priority:	Normal
Type:	Note

Below is information regarding the Grandmother/Grandchild (with disabilities) separation, which I got from both JFRMU and OFO. The I-213s and EARM records are attached here if interested.

(b)(6)

Grandmother's and Grandson's CBP Processing – Santa Teresa POE, NM

(b)(6)

Reasons to Separate

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

After CBP Separation + Current Status

(b)(6)

From: Salvano-Dunn, Dana**Sent:** Wednesday, August 1, 2018 12:10 AM**To:** Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)

(b)(6)

Cc: Sultan, Jennifer (b)(6) Venture, Veronica

<Veronica.Venture@HQ.DHS.GOV>; Miller, Bennett (b)(6) Murphy, Moreen

(b)(6)

Subject: RE: need more info

We will see what we can find out. Copying (b)(6) to check with ICE JFRMU and (b)(6) at CBP. We are hoping to cover persons with disabilities in the rec memo we are currently working on re at-risk pops in CBP custody. Also adding (b)(6) as the fam sep task force lead.

Will also send to Comp account as a potential allegation to review.

From: Quinn, Cameron**Sent:** Tuesday, July 31, 2018 11:41:44 PM**To:** Salvano-Dunn, Dana; (b)(6)**Cc:** Sultan, Jennifer; Venture, Veronica; Miller, Bennett**Subject:** need more info

(b)(6)

Cameron P. Quinn,
Officer,
Civil Rights & Civil Liberties,
Department of Homeland Security

(b)(6)

Sender:	(b)(6)
Recipient:	"Salvano-Dunn, Dana (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Quinn, Cameron (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Sultan, Jennifer (h)(6)
	(b)(6)
	"Venture, Veronica (b)(6)
Sent Date:	(h)(6)
	"Miller, Bennett (b)(6)
	(b)(6)
Sent Date: 2018/08/01 20:24:39	
Delivered Date: 2018/08/01 20:24:40	



U.S. Department of Homeland Security
National Records Center
P.O. Box 648010
Lee's Summit, MO 64064-8010



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

June 14, 2019

NRC2018159378

Austin Evers
American Oversight
1030 15th St NW, Ste B255
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Austin Evers:

This is a response to your Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act (FOIA/PA) request received in this office relating to e-mails for USCIS employee Robert Law, which was assigned control number NRC2018159378.

We have completed the search for responsive records and are currently reviewing and processing records responsive to your request. Records will be provided on a rolling basis in accordance with the parties' agreement. Enclosed is the second production of responsive records, which consists of 517 pages. We have reviewed these records and determined to release all information, except those portions that are exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6) (Exemption 6) of the FOIA.

Some of the records appear to be missing information along the left-side margin of the document. In a good-faith attempt to provide complete records, we are seeking better copies and, if available, will produce such records in a supplemental release.

Some information was redacted pursuant to Exemption (b)(6), which permits the government to withhold all information about individuals in personnel, medical and similar files where the disclosure of such information would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. The types of documents and/or information we have withheld consists of personally identifiable information, such as telephone numbers, email addresses, home addresses, dates of birth, or various other documents and/or information belonging to an individual. The records were minimally redacted and all reasonably segregable, non-exempt information was produced. As previously noted, we are seeking more complete copies of the responsive documents that appear to be cut off at the margin. We will inform you if such records are available and, if so, will provide in a future records production.

If you have any questions about our records production, please contact our attorney, Assistant United States Attorney Scott Sroka.

Sincerely,

Jill A. Eggleston
Director, FOIA Operations

From: Bob Dane <bdane@fairus.org>
Sent: Monday, October 23, 2017 2:44 PM
To: Law, Robert T
Subject: Bob Dane Question

Rob

Did you do a written exit interview?

Bob Dane
Executive Director
Federation for American Immigration Reform
25 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Suite 330
Washington, DC 20001
(202) 328-7004 | FAIRus.org



CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE:

This message is intended only for the use of the individual or entity to which it is addressed, and may contain information that is privileged, confidential and exempt from disclosure under applicable law.

From: Center for Immigration Studies
<center@mail1.mcsignup.com> on behalf of Center for Immigration Studies <center@cis.org>

Sent: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 8:06 AM

To: Law, Robert T

Subject: E-mail Updates: Please Confirm Subscription

Please Confirm Subscription

Yes, subscribe me to this list.

If you received this email by mistake, simply delete it. You won't be subscribed if you don't click the confirmation link above.

For questions about this list, please contact:

press@cis.org

From: Center for Immigration Studies
<center@mail4.mcsignup.com> on behalf of Center for Immigration Studies <center@cis.org>

Sent: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 8:07 AM

To: Law, Robert T

Subject: E-mail Updates: Subscription Confirmed

Your subscription to our list has been confirmed.

For your records, here is a copy of the information you submitted to us...

-
- **Email Address:** robert.t.law@uscis.dhs.gov
 - **First Name:** Robert
 - **Last Name:** Law
 - **List Name:** CIS Weekly
-

If at any time you wish to stop receiving our emails, you can:
[unsubscribe here](#)

You may also contact us at:
press@cis.org

From: RJ Hauman <rjhauman@fairus.org>
Sent: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 10:00 AM
To: Law, Robert T
Subject: DACA Replacement Chart
Attachments: Factsheet_DACA Dream RAC Succeed Comparison.pdf

We are in the process of adding the Bridge Act. Working through format issues. Will shoot that over when it is done.

RJ Hauman
Government Relations Director



25 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Suite 330
Washington, DC 20001
Tel: (202) 328-7004
Fax: (202) 387-3447
www.FAIRus.org

To receive FAIR's weekly Legislative Update, please sign up [here](#)

From: Law, Robert T
Sent: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 1:33 PM
To: RJ Hauman
Subject: RE: DACA Replacement Chart

Thanks. I see you didn't waste time updating your signature line.

From: RJ Hauman [mailto:rjhauman@fairus.org]
Sent: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 11:00 AM
To: Law, Robert T
Subject: DACA Replacement Chart

We are in the process of adding the Bridge Act. Working through format issues. Will shoot that over when it is done.

RJ Hauman
Government Relations Director



25 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Suite 330
Washington, DC 20001
Tel: (202) 328-7004
Fax: (202) 387-3447
www.FAIRus.org

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From: Center for Immigration Studies
<center=cis.org@mail236.atl121.mcsv.net> on behalf of
Center for Immigration Studies <center@cis.org>

Sent: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 1:35 PM

To: Law, Robert T

Subject: Immigration Events, 10/24/17



Center for Immigration Studies

Low-immigration, Pro-immigrant



Share



Tweet



Forward

Immigration Events, 10/24/17

ation Studies by donating on line here: <http://cis.org/donate>

he Center's Combined Federal Campaign number is 10298.

and Security Week

migration conference

minar on the history of the Refugee Convention's additional protocol

ss-border school

minar on the US visa lottery and global citizenship

t hearing on the refugee admissions program - **[New Listing]**

e 'migrants' vs 'refugees' dichotomy - **[New Listing]**

conference on European asylum law

up on combatting human trafficking

ouse field hearing on physical security and cybersecurity at the nation's ports - [\[New Listing\]](#)

the U.S. Customs and Border Protection acting commissioner

U.S. U.S. foreign policy discussion on refugee resettlement

r on the responses of school systems to the needs of immigrants, refugees, and unaccompanied minors - [\[New Listing\]](#)

on on migrants' homeland engagement

minar on migrant journeys from Central America

nd - Workshop on addressing the root causes of the migration crisis

on the impact of immigration policy on health and human rights - [\[New Listing\]](#)

on how nation-states enforce boundaries - [\[New Listing\]](#)

nd - Lecture on migration and the rise of everyday bordering

ar on immigration integration gateways for growth

ar on Muslim integration in Western societies - [\[New Listing\]](#)

e on technological interventions in the refugee/migration crisis - [\[New Listing\]](#)

on refugee and asylum policies in the present age - [\[New Listing\]](#)

ek

S, 2017

Downtown Hotel

[week.com/](#)

g complex times with growing advancements in technology alongside the global presence of evolving terrorists open
provide the necessary dialogue to help drive homeland security initiatives to protect our homeland.

Security Week will bring together 250+ individuals ranging from DHS officials, industry executives, elected officials, and others to discuss the challenges at the forefront of homeland security operations, policy and procurements.

at the summit will be on:

Surveillance

Disseminating Intelligence and ISR Platforms

Cities

Groups and panels you will have the opportunity to be a part of the summit sharing your expertise whilst learning about current priorities, strategies, requirements and future operations.

Free Attend for Free

IDENTIFYING AND EXECUTING THE NATIONAL VISION OF A SECURED BORDER

What does border security look like?

How do we enhance border security

Partnerships to extend security past physical borders

STRENGTHENING OUR BORDERS AND PREVENTING ILLEGAL BORDER CROSSINGS

by developing infrastructure plans
enhance Border Patrol's situational awareness capabilities
through the use of advanced surveillance system

TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS TO SUPPORT HOMELAND OPERATIONS

the R&D behind it
technology and overcoming environmental challenges of field operations

Chief Scientist, Homeland Security Advanced Research Projects Agency, DHS

UTILIZING A LAND, AIR, AND MARINE MULTI-LAYERED APPROACH TO ADDRESS THREATS ON THE BORDER

inter-agency cooperation to strengthen border cooperation
enhance marine and air response capabilities
and identify, track and coordinate interdiction

Director, Air & Marine Operations Center, CBP

IMMIGRATION DETENTION AND REMOVAL OPERATIONS IN A CONSTANTLY EVOLVING POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT

immigration and detention operations resulting from the increase in interior enforcement and illegal apprehensions
100 participants in the ATD Alternatives to Detention Program
collaborating and working with sanctuary cities to enforce apprehension of illegal immigrants

Associate Director, Enforcement and Removal Operations, ICE

SECURITY WITH AUTOMATION

ough investments in advanced R&D projects
update on pilot program of screening lanes in airports
for integrating solutions nation wide

Administrator, Office of Requirements and Capabilities Analysis (ORCA), TSA

DEFENDING THE SOUTHWEST MARITIME BORDERS

s with the first OPC Offshore Patrol Cutter and 4 new Fast Response Cutters
programs to enhance domain awareness
ogy systems integration for platform selection

TRAVEL WHILE HALTING ILLEGAL ACTIVITY AT THE BORDERS

Target Center's operations
bat transnational criminal organizations networks and smuggling operations
o and traveler vetting

ADDRESSING AND SUPPORTING THE CONCERNS AND CHALLENGES FACED BY STATE AND LOCAL LAW

s of local sheriff departments in the southern border

n sharing and support to deter illegal activity

ING NONTRADITIONAL CONTRABAND TRANSPORTATION METHODS

ntify tunnels and illegal border crossings

orts of unmanned aerial systems UA

SECURING AMERICA IN TIMES OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL DIVISIVENESS

cies that keep America safe in the 21st Century

anticipating threats both home and abroad

he role of Homeland Security within the fabric of the United States

PRACTICES FOR THE NEXT GENERATION OF HOMELAND SECURITY PROFESSIONALS

grams for federal law enforcement

he Department of Homeland Security is trained to perform at the best of their ability

IS THE DHS BUYING?

ology at the enterprise level to combat threats to our homeland

of teamwork, building partnerships in the community to achieve tangible goals
ments throughout DHS to compliment existing and next generation of capabilities

ment Officer, DHS

TRY -EXIT SOLUTION TO ADDRESS BORDER SECURITY CHALLENGES

grams on re-engineering the exit-exit program
et the future operational environment

e Director, Planning, Program Analysis, and Evaluation, U.S. Customs and Border Protection

ORTS AND ENHANCING CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE WITH ADVANCED BIOMETRICS

s safe with the anticipated increase volume of passenger travelers
nd identity technology to support checkpoints and baggage screening
modernize identity systems and equipment

R MANDATING NATIONWIDE USE OF E-VERIFY SYSTEM

the future of e-verify system
se processing times and employer enrollment
re with user friendly technology

irector, Immigration Records and Identity Services Directorate, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

MOBILE BIOMETRICS AND THEIR IMPACT ON BORDER SECURITY

breakfast briefing to discuss the future impact mobile biometrics will have on border security, immigration, and trade.

REMARKS

der Secretary for Science and Technology, DHS

SHARING COUNTER TERRORISM BEST PRACTICES AND INFORMATION ACROSS NATIONAL BOUNDARIES

information sharing with domestic and foreign partners

elligence efforts to support homeland and abroad operations

STRATEGIES FOR ADOPTING INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES AND SHARING INTELLIGENCE TO KEEP CITIZENS SAFE

NYPD

CAPABILITIES TO SUPPORT DHS

efforts to support and combat future anticipated threats

of standardization and information sharing amongst partner intelligence agencies

ns for acquisition for the next generation of ISR technology

ON FOCUS DAY

deeper into new technologies, policies, and priorities facing the immigration sector. Such as updates to strategies for working with international stakeholders and supporting customer service and operations of customs and immigration a

STAYING ONE STEP AHEAD: COMBATTING ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION THROUGH INNOVATIVE MEANS

ods of illegal border immigration being developed
designed to identify and thwart these methods of illegal immigration
forcement and private industry to secure the border

TELLIGENCE SOLUTIONS TO ENHANCE VETTING OPERATIONS

while simultaneously increasing security through investments in biometric technologies
controlling foreign nationals entry/exit within the United States

ATION SYSTEM TO INCREASE PUBLIC SAFETY

y investing in emerging technologies
plicant experience
n effort to make it more reliable and efficient

MODERNIZING INFRASTRUCTURE TO SUPPORT THE OFFICE OF BIOMETRIC IDENTITY MANAGEMENT OF

ecessary information to act timely on immigration and law enforcement matters on a local, federal and international level
Increased bandwidths to increase storage capabilities
guarding information

of Biometric Identity Management, DHS

TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION TO ENHANCE FACILITATION, SECURITY & CUSTOMER SERVICE

use of technology at USCIS
and plans to support USCIS operations and partner agencies
igration System (ELIS) to improve the process and the flow of operations

TECHNOLOGY TO QUICKLY IDENTIFY IMMIGRATION FRAUD TO ENSURE FEDERAL LAWS ARE UPHELD

who overstay their welcome within the United States
and conducting removal operations on immigrants who are no longer cleared for admittance into the Nation
immigration fraud

Director, Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

TECHNOLOGY TO ADDRESS CONCERN OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRANT HUMAN TRAFFICKING THROUGH THE UNITED STATES

s of transportation human trafficking utilizes when entering the United States
ing major human trafficking entry points to maximize responder presence
ess model of human trafficking

DEVELOPING POLICY TO PREVENT UNAUTHORIZED PERSONNEL FROM ENTERING THE UNITED STATES

port removal enforcement operations
y to identify unauthorized personnel

CTICES TO SUPPORT GLOBAL SECURITY

anding the homeland security network to support operations abroad
quirements to enhance enterprise information platforms

e 2017

24, 2017

[entre/events/calendar-detail/?no_cache=1&tx_calender_pi2%5Bentry%5D=1159](#)

ation Conference (VMC) is ICMPD's flagship conference that brings together politicians, senior officials, experts and
rganisations, civil society, academia and the media to debate the central aspects of migration policy making.

ongoing UN Global Compact for Migration Process, the VMC will, in its second edition, debate the concept of Region

regular and orderly migration as stipulated in the New York Declaration of 2016. Governments are presently engaged in this situation, they all too often resort to short-term operational cooperation, while the longer-term objectives require the development of migration partnerships and will highlight approaches aimed at solving immediate migration challenges associated with irregular migration flows as a pre-condition to tackle the fundamental and long-term requirements of better migration management. Regional Migration Partnerships will be required to reframe their scope to go well beyond the crisis mode. They need to provide enabling frameworks and work together to ensure that international migration can be the positive force in support of economic, social and cultural development. The Vienna Migration Conference 2017 will critically assess the current concepts and practices of Regional Migration Partnerships between countries and which they represent such enabling frameworks.

but the Vienna Migration Conference 2017 will be available soon.

Convention's Additional Protocol

Series on International Migration

October 24, 2017

Studies

MA 02142

[international-migration/myron-weiner-seminar-series-international-migration](#)

southeast Asian Studies

re

[research/research-centres/about-ncbr/conferences-seminars/call-papers-cross-border-school/](#)

2017, the Association for European Border Regions (AEBR), together with the Nijmegen Centre for Border Research, organized the “Cross Border School”, as part of the Annual Event of the AEBR in Extremadura.

Cooperation community “is haunting Europe and other continents” in terms of researchers, practitioners, and beneficiaries. Financing is devoted systematically to this type of cooperation every year, there is a stronger demand of for showcasing

originates from the frequently perceived communication gap between science and practice, not only in terms of communication but also of feeding and feedback from professionals to academics. The mission of the “Cross Border School”, therefore, is to ensure that academics and professionals are equals, and share and learn from each other’s experiences in a more horizontal, interactive manner.

cross Border School”, which is scheduled to become an annual event, the chosen broad theme is “Knowledge and Practices and concurrent workshops of different forms such as presentation sessions, discussion sessions poster-session parallel session include, but are not limited to:

ship

ment (and other natural resources)

u to participate in this event. Of course, you are most welcome to join as a (active) participant. Participant registration invites you to send in a contribution to the curriculum. The ways for you to contribute are either by sending an abstract up as a discussant or panellist, or providing a poster presentation. It is also possible to provide us with a full workshop

presentation this could be for a:

tion of a research-project or effective practices for the audience to learn from (proposed duration: 20 minutes presentation)

ledge providing a short presentation of potentially useful concepts or methods leading to a discussion on how to implement the applicability of the concept or method (proposed duration: 10 minutes introductory pitch, 20 minutes discussion).

providing a short presentation of a case (either based on academic research results or practical experiences) leading to a discussion

perspectives of the audience, with their respective knowledge and experience (proposed duration: 10 minutes introduction)

ing the form below.

Visa Lottery and Global Citizenship

inar, Global Studies and Languages, MIT Anthropology

er 25, 2017

[ents/migration-stories-us-visa-lottery-and-global-citizenship](#)

essor of Cultural Anthropology and African and African American Studies

per capita apply for the US Diversity (Green Card) lottery than those from any other African country, with winners attending interviews and submitting documents to their dossiers. The US consulate in Lomé knows this gaming is going on and constructs ever-more elaborate tests for winners' marriages and job profiles – and of their moral worth as citizens – tests that immediately circulate to those on the waiting list.

ame between street and embassy, situating it within the post-Cold War conjuncture – of ongoing crisis, of an eviscer
emptiness of citizenship under such conditions, of a sprawling transnational diaspora and the desires and longings it
surveillance regimes and their travails, and of the way in which mobility/immobility and sovereignty are newly entangle

es Refugee Admissions Program

26, 2017

ciary

uilding

[ring/oversight-united-states-refugee-admissions-program/](#)

tant Secretary

es, and Migration; U.S. Department of State

Immigration Services; U.S. Department of Homeland Security

nt; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

U.S. Government and Accountability Office

Are We Heading to a New Regime of Exclusion?

26, 2017

[refugees-vs-migrants-are-we-heading-to-a-new-regime-of-exclusion-tickets-38549436402?aff=ebapi](#)

Visiting Professor of Law and Senior Research Scholar in Law

Center in the University of Paris 1, Pantheon-Sorbonne

on comparative immigration, citizenship, and church-state law and policy. His most recent book is *The Sovereign Citizen* (Penn Press, 2013). Among his other recent publications are "Citizenship, Passports, and the Legal Identity of the Citizen: A Case in the Courts" (2014); "Headscarf versus Burqa: Two French Bans with Different Meanings," in *Constitutional Studies*

"From Conditional to Secured and Sovereign: The New Strategic Link Between the Citizen and the Nation-State in a
participated in a 2003 Presidential Commission on secularism, established by Jacques Chirac. In 1997, he completed
policy reform for Prime Minister Lionel Jospin which led to the implementation of new immigration and citizenship laws
chairman of the NGO Libraries Without Borders.

European Asylum Law 2017

27, 2017

xelles

[6f4e61a888e04a86f2c864c1b56d00549138059316& sprache=en& bereich=artikel& aktion=detail&idartikel=12634](#)

Annual Conference on European Asylum Law 2017 is to provide legal practitioners with an update on the ongoing reform
to consideration some of the main challenges on the ground. It will give them the opportunity to exchange with high-
the refugee crisis.

European Asylum System: where do we stand?

mechanisms in the CEAS reform and in practice: Dublin III v. Dublin IV, hotspots, relocation and resettlement

added value for the new EU Agency for Asylum (EASO+)?

and third countries in the field of asylum

al issue - Asylum seekers with special needs (e.g. children, disabled persons): mechanisms of identification, procedure

U Court of Justice and the European Court of Human Rights

Human Trafficking-Migration Nexus Workshop

Tool Initiative on Forced Migration and Human Trafficking at Boston University

8, 2017

Global Studies

[/disrupting-the-human-trafficking-migration-nexus-workshop-1008909](#)

ther academics, practitioners, local, national, and regional policymakers, NGOs, advocates, students, first person ob

discuss the convergence of trafficking and migration, with a particular focus on innovation that disrupts exploitation m

igate human trafficking within a broader migration framework and propose innovative solutions to disrupt trafficking a

address this from multiple perspectives, including policy, activism, and research.

conference will be centered upon three themes:

on, Prosecution, and Protection

ombatting Human Trafficking with Data Analytics and Disruptive Technologies

y of Human Trafficking and Migration – Recommendations for Future Policy & Research

ble discussions, there will be breakout panels featuring a variety of presentations, papers, technological solutions, and
h the contributions in two formats: a conference policy report and an academic symposium publication.

y and Cybersecurity at Our Nation's Ports

nd Security

Maritime Security

ation Building, Second Floor

[hearing/examining-physical-security-cybersecurity-nations-ports/](#)

account for 23 million American jobs and \$4.6 trillion dollars of economic activity, or 26% of the U.S. economy. By 2030, the U.S. government estimates that securing U.S. seaports and the cargo that moves through them safe, while optimizing the flow of commerce, is both important and necessary.

The U.S. government mitigates physical security risks at U.S. and overseas seaports. Reducing physical security risks at U.S. seaports, and continues unimpeded through the global supply chain.

Seaports are no longer just physical in nature. We are now also facing 21st century threats such as cyberattacks. This highlights the need for our collective efforts to mitigate cyber threats and vulnerabilities at seaports.

Commissioner Kevin K. McAleenan, U.S. Customs and Border Protections

November 1, 2017

[https://www.americanoversight.org/conversation-with-acting-commissioner-kevin-k-mcaleenan-u-s-customs-and-border-protections/](#)

Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Kevin McAleenan, will be at Bipartisan Policy Center on Wednesday, November 1, 2017, with BPC's Director of Immigration and Cross Border Policy Theresa Cardinal Brown. They'll cover topics such as border security and international engagement.

it will be webcast on this page.

stoms and Border Protection

oss-Border Policy, BPC

udapp.net/Pages/Home.aspx?eventid={9455812B-7DA8-E711-8113-5065F38AD991}

Trump Administration: Ten Months, Ten Perspectives

ember 2, 2017

en Auditorium

CA 92110

<https://www.dhs.gov/cas/detail.php?focus=64581>

Department of Physics and Associate Vice President for Academic Affairs, San Diego State University

er, Center for Immigration Studies, Washington DC

(retired) and former Commander of the US 7th Fleet, Founder of the Thomas Research Group

Professor (retired,) Department of Political Science, San Diego State University

(retired,) Pakistani Army, Lecturer Naval Postgraduate School Monterey

Responding to the Needs of Immigrants, Refugees, and Unaccompanied Minors?

September 2, 2017

[g/events/how-are-school-systems-responding-needs-immigrants-refugees-and-unaccompanied-minors](#)

on and Refugee Programs Branch, California Department of Social Services

t, MPI

ional Center on Immigrant Integration Policy, MPI

r years, U.S. schools have invested considerable resources to respond to a dramatic increase in the number of unaccompanied immigrant youth from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, and the arrival of other immigrant and refugee students. Many of the unaccompanied youth face significant education and considerable challenges due to poverty and trauma from violence experienced in their home country or

e of a new Migration Policy Institute report that explores some of the responses made by school districts to bring new students into the system, all while focused on the educational system's ultimate goal of high school completion with the skills necessary for the workforce. In the webinar, the author, Dr. Julie Sugarman, will summarize findings based on insights from interviews and activities conducted with school districts. Success, a private network that brings together administrators and practitioners in the education, social services, and health care sectors, is providing services to immigrant and refugee newcomers ages 12 to 21. The discussion will focus on how schools create programs that address students' immediate and ongoing academic and socioemotional needs, and how they designed programs and curricula to address these needs.

ve supported newcomer youth is through the Refugee School Impact Grant, which provides approximately \$15 million to support school districts that receive significant numbers of school-age refugees. The grants support activities such as afterschool tutoring and club activities. In 2018, California allocated \$10 million in new state resources for programs working with students served by the Refugee School Impact Grant. The California Department of Social Services will join the webinar to discuss the California Newcomer Education and Well-Being project.

https://www.migrationpolicy.org/p/salsa/event/common/public/?event_KEY=86935

Transnationalisms: Class, Gender, and Agency in Migrants' Homeland Engagement

6, 2017

iego

[minars.html](#)

at the CNRS

cherche Scientifique, France

he CNRS

cherche Scientifique, France

nt

San Diego

ofessor

San Diego

val Plays and Clandestine Journeys from Central America

eries on International Migration

ember 7, 2017

udies

MA 02142

[international-migration/myron-weiner-seminar-series-international-migration](#)

essor, Department of Political Science

Aid and Governance to Control Migration

tries of transit and origin: the implications of EU policies in practice (partners from Afghanistan and Sudan have already

aid and actors on the ground (e.g. their criminalisation and current attempts at regulation at sea)

comparative perspectives from other countries are also encouraged.

ffects Health and Human Rights

November 8, 2017

purpose Room, 1st floor

ego

92093

[minars.html](#)

Sociology

migration Studies, UC San Diego

Lado

en

e Dean of Minority Advising & Programs, Professor of Pediatrics

Boundaries: The Reconciliation of People and Markets Through Migration Policy

ember 9, 2017

[/how states enforce boundaries the reconciliation of people and markets?utm_campaign=widget&utm_medium](#)

ociologist

oi

s work focuses on understanding migration, race, ethnicity, law, and citizenship in an international field of power. He
State Competition for Immigrants (Stanford University Press 2013: ASA's Thomas & Znaniecki Best Book on Interna
Gerald of Culling the Masses: The Democratic Origins of Racist Immigration Policy in the Americas (Harvard Univers
ation Award, MSS Distinguished Book Award, APSA's Best Book on Migration and Citizenship 2015, ASA's Thomas
ASA's Best Scholarly Contribution to Political Sociology). David has taught courses on research methods, the sociolo

tion to sociology, and on the relationship between states, race, and science."

cornell.edu

Everyday Bordering

September 9, 2017

Center for Research

nccr-ontheflyer.ch

[ive14/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/nccrotm-Lecture-Series-5-Flyer-148x210-Web.pdf](#)

ion, Refugees and Belonging, University of East London

Gateways for Growth: San Diego, California and Beyond

September 13, 2017

Sheldon Conference Room

International Lane

[Seminars.html](#)

Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, UC San Diego

; Assistant Director, 21st Century China Center

Director Alliance, Partners for Progress

Professor, Ethnic Studies, UC-San Diego

Director, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, UC-San Diego

Manager, San Diego Regional Economic Development Corporation

Hewlett Chair in Global Information and Social Entrepreneurship, UC-Santa Cruz

Center for Study of Immigrant Integration, USC

Professor, CUNY Graduate Center

Professor of Ethnic, Immigration and Pluralism Studies, University of Toronto

Head of Media and Communications, Migration Observatory, University of Oxford

Discourse, Policy and Reality of Muslim Integration in Western Societies

October 14, 2017

Provost's Building, Conference Room 115

Chicago

92093

[seminars.html](#)

Professor of Ethnic, Immigration and Pluralism Studies, University of Toronto

Professor of Political Science, UC San Diego

in the Refugee/Migration Crisis

ember 28, 2017

01

50

[/techlaw_colloquium_3671?utm_campaign=widget&utm_medium=widget&utm_source=Cornell](#)

ia

cornell.edu

n an Age of Resurgent Nationalism

December 1, 2017

Provost's Building, Conference Room 115

ago

92093

minars.html

sterberg Prager Professor of Law, UCLA School of Law

partment of Sociology, UCLA

rtment of Sociology, UCLA

partment of Sociology, UC San Diego

essor of Law and Founder and Director of the Harvard Law School Immigration and Refugee Clinical Program (HIRC)

ciate Professor, Department of Political Science, UC Irvine

Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, UC San Diego

essor and Director of the Zolberg Institute on Migration and Mobility, The New School

, San Diego

[Visit Website](#)



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Our mailing address is:

Center for Immigration Studies 1629 K St., NW, Suite 600 Washington, DC 20006 USA

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This is the Center for Immigration Studies CISNews e-mail list.

From: Center for Immigration Studies
<center=cis.org@mail154.atl21.rsgsv.net> on behalf of Center
for Immigration Studies <center@cis.org>

Sent: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 11:21 PM

To: Law, Robert T

Subject: 65.5 Million in U.S. Speak Foreign Language at Home



65.5 Million in U.S. Speak Foreign Language at Home

New report shows number has doubled since 1990, nearly tripled since 1980

Washington, D.C. (October 25, 2017) – An analysis of newly released 2016 Census Bureau data by the Center for Immigration Studies shows that a record 65.5 million U.S. residents five years of age and older speak a language other than English at home. As a share of the population, more than one in five U.S. residents now speaks a foreign language at home – including residents like Jovita Mendez, who has lived in the California for over 20 years and recently became a U.S. citizen, despite being unable to speak, read, or write in English.

The largest percentage increases since 2010 among languages with more than

400,000 speakers were for Arabic, Hindi, Urdu, Chinese, Persian, Haitian, and Gujarati. (Hindi and Gujarati are spoken in India; Urdu is spoken in Pakistan.)

"The English language has always been part of the glue that holds our country together," said Steven Camarota, co-author of the report and Director of Research at the Center. "But the number of immigrants allowed into the country is now so large that it may be overwhelming the assimilation process, including learning English."

View the entire report at <https://cis.org/Report/655-Million-US-Residents-Spoke-Foreign-Language-Home-2016>

Among the findings:

- Of those who speak a foreign language at home, 26.1 million (39.8 percent) told the Census Bureau that they speak English less than very well. This figure is based entirely on the subjective opinion of the respondents.
- On an objective test of English literacy, prior CIS research showed that even among immigrants who have lived in the country for more than 15 years, 43 percent score at the "below basic" level, which is sometimes equated to functional illiteracy.

- CIS has also estimated in prior research that roughly one out of three immigrants *who are naturalized citizens* has below basic English literacy.
- The new Census Bureau data show that many Americans who speak a foreign language at home are not immigrants. In fact, half of the growth in foreign language speakers since 2010 is among those born in the United States. Overall, 44 percent (29 million) of those who speak a language other than English at home are U.S.-born.
- Of foreign languages with more than 400,000 speakers, the largest percentage increases since 2010 were among speakers of Arabic (up 42 percent), Hindi (up 33 percent), Urdu (up 22 percent), Chinese (up 20 percent), Persian and Haitian (each up 15 percent), and Gujarati (up 14 percent). Hindi is a national language of India, Urdu is the national language of Pakistan, Persian is the national language of Iran, and Gujarati is spoken in India.
- States with the largest share of their populations speaking a foreign language at home in 2016 were California (45 percent), Texas (36 percent), New Mexico (34 percent), New Jersey (32 percent), New York

and Nevada (each 31 percent), Florida (29 percent), Arizona and Hawaii (each 27 percent).

- States with the largest percentage increases in the number of foreign-language speakers 2010 to 2016 were: Wyoming (up 25 percent), Utah (up 20 percent), Maryland (up 19 percent), Nevada (up 18 percent), Oklahoma (up 17 percent), Nebraska and North Dakota (each up 16 percent), and Virginia, Florida, and Minnesota (each up 15 percent).
- Taking the longer view, states with the largest percentage increases in foreign-language speakers 1980 to 2016 were: Nevada (up 1,040 percent), Georgia (up 926 percent), North Carolina (up 744 percent), Virginia (up 475 percent), Tennessee (up 425 percent), Arkansas (up 412 percent), Washington (up 395 percent), Florida (up 361 percent), South Carolina and Utah (each up 349 percent), Oregon (up 346 percent), and Maryland (up 345 percent).

[Visit Website](#)

More from Steven A. Camarota:

U.S. Immigrant Population Hit Record 43.7 Million in 2016

By Steven A. Camarota and Karen Zeigler on October 16, 2017

The Declining Fertility of Immigrants and Natives

By Steven A. Camarota and Karen Zeigler on October 2, 2017

Deportation vs. the Cost of Letting Illegal Immigrants Stay

By Steven A. Camarota on August 3, 2017



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1.

Is Paul Ryan Planning to Drop a Standalone "Dreamer's Amnesty" Into a Budget Bill?

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, October 26, 2017

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According to the HuffPo article, Ryan hopes to slide a Dreamer amnesty into the budget bill now being negotiated among and between the White House, and both chambers of Congress. His past flirtations with amnesties great and small, and his apparent affinity for large-scale immigration programs, whether by family chain migration or via massive "guestworker" programs, put him into the "but by no means all" category of Republicans where immigration enforcement and control are concerned — and thus place the story squarely into the realm of entirely possible. (NumbersUSA's immigration score sheet grades Ryan in recent years as an abysmal D-.)

But, if the HuffPost article true, could Ryan be overreaching himself this time? Feelings about unchecked immigration and its harmful effects are so strong among Trump's base, not to mention many of the front-line border state governments that confront these effects daily, that it might backfire in a tremendous way.

...

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Paul-Ryan-Planning-Drop-Standalone-Dreamers-Amnesty-Budget-Bill>

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2.

Sloppy Reporting and Media Bias on Display in the Tampa Bay Times

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, October 25, 2017

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The subject of immigration court backlogs is, or at least should be, a matter of deep concern to both the right and the left, and it deserves careful, thoughtful attention on the part of journalists who choose to examine the matter. The Center's Andrew Arthur, himself a former immigration judge of significant experience, has spoken more than once about the backlog, most recently with "The Immigration Court Backlog Is Larger than We Know: An administrative closure pig in the backlog python".

Instead of addressing the story on its own merits, the *Tampa Bay Times* has largely chosen to use it instead as a springboard for the purpose of revealing the "human interest" stories of aliens caught up in the backlog. That's self-evident from the reference in the title to "stymied" immigrants. In truth, the aliens affected are stymied because they've been charged with immigration law violations serious enough to result in being hauled into deportation proceedings. In that context, the backlog is simply an aggravating factor.

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<https://cis.org/Cadman/Sloppy-Reporting-and-Media-Bias-Display-Tampa-Bay-Times>

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3.

McCaul's Myopic Border Bill Revisited

The House Homeland Security Committee fiddles around the edges of H.R. 3548

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, October 24, 2017

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Conclusion

Readers may be wondering why so much time has been spent analyzing and re-analyzing the same bill.

There are a few cogent reasons for that:

First, there has been a great deal of discussion about the possibility, perhaps even likelihood, of marrying a "Dreamers" amnesty with some kind of immigration enforcement measure. Any balanced immigration enforcement bill must focus as much attention on the significant problem attending the interior of the United States as it does on the border. A Dreamer bill, by itself, is unambiguously not the answer, because such an approach only pushes the reset button for illegal aliens to aggregate again for the next decade or two. It is increasingly obvious that such an answer will not satisfy the American people. For this reason, a marriage of bills must attend to more than the border, and McCaul's bill fails on that count alone.

Second, it's worth noting that the McCaul bill has been embedded as the first portion of a piece of legislation introduced by Sen. Cornyn (R-Texas) into the upper chamber, S. 1757, the "Building America's Trust Act". (A separate analysis of that bill is forthcoming.) As such, McCaul's measure merited close examination, given that Cornyn decided to fold it into his larger, broader immigration bill.

Third, even in the context of a border bill, both the original and the substitute exhibit significant failings that would likely undermine its effectiveness in the long term — in no small measure because it is a classic example of legislative micro-management across the spectrum, ranging from apportionment of equipment, material, and resources to the egregiously over-generous pay provisions relating to hiring and retention.

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<https://cis.org/Cadman/McCauls-Myopic-Border-Bill-Revisited>

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4.

Pausing the Risky Refugee 'Family Unification' Program Is the Right Thing to Do

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, October 23, 2017

Reuters reports that the Trump administration is considering putting a pause on what the news service describes as the "refugee family unification program". I hope it's true.

. . .

Another singular case shows even more clearly the dangers in follow-to-join circumstances. A Bosnian woman, Divna Maslenjak, was admitted to the United States in 2000 as a refugee. Over the years, she adjusted status to that of a lawful permanent resident, and then applied for and was granted naturalization. While a refugee, Maslenjak sought to have her husband join her under the provisions of INA Section 208 previously described. After the husband's admission, it was discovered that he had engaged in war crimes during the post-Yugoslavia war in the Balkans, and he was taken into custody. Thereafter, she herself was charged with the criminal offense of illegally procuring her naturalization by having concealed the material fact of her husband's participation in war crimes, under 18 U.S.C. Section 1425. In fact, Maslenjak had to have done so serially: First, when she made her own application for refugee status; again, when she sought to aid her war criminal husband to enter; a third time when she filled out the paperwork to become a resident alien; and the fourth and last time when she withheld the information in seeking citizenship.

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<https://cis.org/Cadman/Pausing-Risky-Refugee-Family-Unification-Program-Right-Thing-Do>

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5.

Assessing the Success of President Trump's ICE Removal Record

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, October 27, 2017

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The most important statistic to track on this figure is the removals by ICE from the interior of the United States, which are marked in blue. These are aliens who are identified, apprehended, and removed by ICE from within the United States. The portion of the figure in red, on the other hand, represents aliens who were apprehended by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), either at the ports of entry or along the border, and handed over to ICE for removal.

Interior removals reached a high of 237,941 in FY 2009, and declined steadily for the next three years until they dropped precipitously in FY 2012, to 180,970. There was another precipitous drop off in FY 2013, when 47,419 fewer aliens were removed from the interior. This represented a 26 percent decline year to year between FY 2012 and FY 2013.

More importantly, the interior removal numbers for FY 2013 represented a 44 percent decline from FY 2009. The trend continued in FY 2014, when removals dropped to 102,224, an additional 23 percent decline year to year from FY 2013.

Interior removals plummeted after the issuance of the so-called "Policies for the Apprehension, Detention and Removal of Undocumented Immigrants", by Homeland Security Secretary Jeh Johnson on November 20, 2014. Largely as a result of those policies, interior removals in FY 2015 decreased to 69,478, a 32 percent

drop from the already anemic number of interior removals in FY 2014. The number of interior removals dropped, although not as significantly, in FY 2016, when they fell to 65,332, a whopping 72.5 percent decrease from FY 2009.

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<https://cis.org/Arthur/Assessing-Success-President-Trumps-ICE-Removal-Record>

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6.

Jeff Flake, Victim of His Own Hubris?

By Jason Richwine

The Corner at National Review Online, October 25, 2017

...

Flake’s speech would have been better had he explored why the ideological Jeff Flakes of the world struggle to maintain Republican support. It can’t just be Donald Trump’s mean tweets! One possibility is that party coalitions have changed. Mass immigration, mostly legal, has allowed Democrats to swell their ranks with majorities of Hispanic and Asian-American newcomers who are, as political scientist George Hawley has observed, “considerably more progressive, on average, than non-Hispanic whites across multiple issues.” To compensate, Republicans broke off a larger chunk of the white working class from the Democratic coalition. The new arrangement has given the GOP nominal control of the lawmaking branches, but it comes with a price — the new working-class Republicans are not as interested in the limited-government principles that Jeff Flake (and I and most NR readers) value. As a result, there may no longer be enough small-government voters to elect lots of Jeff Flakes to national office.

For Flake to explain his downfall that way, however, would be to acknowledge his own culpability. He has

been a steadfast supporter of mass immigration, importing voters who are more open to big government and more likely to vote for Democrats. The ensuing realignment, in which Republicans reached for more populist-minded voters in order to stay competitive, has reduced the influence of the limited-government bloc and left Flake feeling like a man without a party.

Flake would probably argue, as most conservative immigration advocates do, that if Republicans had only done a better job spreading the free-market message to immigrant newcomers, then the party would not need populism to win elections. As I explained in a recent essay for NR, that view has never been convincing. Immigrants are ideologically inclined to larger government and have consistently voted that way, despite years of GOP outreach. Believing that we can bring in large numbers of big-government supporters without affecting the nation's ideological balance is a case of hubris, and it may be at the heart of Flake's downfall today.

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<http://www.nationalreview.com/corner/453105/jeff-flake-immigration-republicans-hubris>

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7.

'Vulnerability' Is No Longer the Key to Selecting Refugees for Resettlement

But we knew that already.

By Nayla Rush

CIS Immigration Blog, October 23, 2017

...

As I watched refugees with no specific vulnerabilities being resettled in the U.S, I couldn't help but ask, why them and not others? Why pick a "lucky few" out of millions who are undergoing common hardships?

While my queries remained unanswered, a recent shift in the official discourse caught my attention. The selling point "resettling the most vulnerable" was adjusted to "resettling *not only* the most vulnerable". The new talking points are now along those lines: Vulnerability is just one component of the decision to resettle. The resettlement program is not solely a humanitarian tool; it is also used for foreign policy purposes. Another selection criterion is assimilation, those who can assimilate the best need to be resettled here.

When under scrutiny and with the advent of a new administration under President Trump, those in charge of the refugee resettlement program dropped their emotional appeal to save the "most vulnerable" refugees to finally admit to more practical selection criteria. What is also telling is the introduction of the assimilation factor to the conversation. Selecting refugees who are more apt to adopt the American values is now part of the resettlement discussion. This is a clear shift from former debates that often revolved around admission numbers — how many should be allowed in — while largely ignoring other issues such as assimilation.

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<https://cis.org/Rush/Vulnerability-No-Longer-Key-Selecting-Refugees-Resettlement>

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8.

DACA Recipients Should Make Restitution to Their American Identity Theft Victims

By Ronald W. Mortensen

CIS Immigration Blog, October 26, 2017

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Now that President Trump has terminated the Obama administration's DACA program, any new program passed by Congress must require all recipients to disclose the Social Security number(s) they used for pre-

DACA employment or other purposes. Furthermore, DACA recipients must be required to make restitution to the owners of those Social Security numbers as a condition of adjusting their immigration status and in return for amnesty from identity theft and other job-related felonies.

Combining mercy for children who were brought to the United State illegally by their parents with justice for their American victims is a win-win situation, as opposed to the current mercy only, win-lose situation. By making restitution, DACA recipients resolve their illegal immigrant status and receive amnesty from job-related felonies while their American citizen victims are able to recover from the devastating financial, emotional, psychological and even criminal burdens that identity theft places on them.

Providing justice for the victims of DACA applicants would require the establishment of what might be called the DACA Victims' Restitution Fund (DVRF). The DVRF would be funded by a fine paid by each DACA recipient who used an unlawfully obtained Social Security number for any purpose before obtaining DACA status. The fine might be \$3,000 for the unlawful use of one number and \$5,000 for the unlawful use of two or more Social Security numbers.

When DACA applications are processed, the owners of illegally used Social Security numbers would be notified by federal authorities that their numbers have been compromised. All expenses incurred by these American citizen victims in order to recover their identities or the identities of their children and clear their credit, arrest, and medical records along with wiping out unpaid tax liabilities linked to their Social Security numbers will be reimbursed from the DVRF with a maximum reimbursement per identity theft victim of \$5,000.

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<https://cis.org/Mortensen/DACA-Recipients-Should-Make-Restitution-Their-American-Identity-Theft-Victims>

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9.

'Fairness for High Skilled Immigrants Act of 2017' Would Create Trainwreck in Immigration System

By John Miano

CIS Immigration Blog, October 26, 2017

...

Another factor in green card backlogs is per-country quotas. Since 1965, the United State has had a policy of diversity in immigration. Aliens from no country are allowed more than 7 percent of the green cards each year. With 140,000 employment-based green cards, that means each country is limited to about 10,000.

The drafters of the Immigration Act of 1990 allowed workers on H-1B visas to flow into the green card queue, but they did not impose matching per-country quotas on H-1B visas. Just like merging three-inch sewer pipes into a one-inch pipe, the dual intent combined with a lack of per-country quotas on H-1B visas created an entirely predictable result: green card backlogs.

Because the H-1B program is nearly exclusively a path for importing labor from low wage countries, Indians received about three-quarters of the H-1B visas approved in FY 2016. The problem of telling 70,000 workers from India each year to apply for 10,000 green cards should have been apparent to all.

The solution to this backlog problem is obvious (to all but members of Congress): Make H-1B and L visas truly non-immigrant, i.e., temporary. Force employers to choose up front whether they will hire a temporary guestworker or a permanent immigrant. That way, each foreign worker knows the day he arrives whether he is going to stay or go home.

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<https://cis.org/Miano/Fairness-High-Skilled-Immigrants-Act-2017-Would-Create-Trainwreck-Immigration-System>

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10.

Ceiling on Chinese in EB-5 Program Provides Billions More for Developers

By David North

CIS Immigration Blog, October 26, 2017

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Given the continuing disconnect in China between those with financial power and those with political power (and a certain amount of corruption), many rich Chinese are anxious to get immigrant visas to the United States and have opted to chip in \$500,000 to the EB-5 program in exchange for a family-sized set of green cards. There are so many of these worried rich Chinese, that the waiting period between making the investment and getting the conditional green cards has risen to as much as 10 years.

Now, in the rest of the immigration process, if there is a waiting period, the aliens simply get older before they come here (that's a subject for another day) and there are no financial complications. But in the convoluted and controversial EB-5 program it is not that simple.

The EB-5 investments are supposed to remain in place and remain "at risk" from the time the application is made until the green cards are granted. But suppose the investment process is over — the building has been built and sold, or refinanced, in say three or four years, for example. So what happens to the money if the Chinese investor's EB-visa is still in the waiting queue?

It so happens that I was tipped about this problem by a San Francisco financial manager, Seth R. Freeman, who heads EM Capital Management, the day before the WSJ story was published. He said that the combination of circumstances will leave a number of real estate developers with many EB-5 millions on their hands, which must be "re-deployed" from the original investment to something else, something not necessarily as appropriate as the original investment, and perhaps riskier.

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<https://cis.org/North/Ceiling-Chinese-EB5-Program-Provides-Billions-More-Developers>

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11.

Visa Fraud Scheme, in Unlikely Place, Leads to \$4.3 M in Forfeitures

By David North

CIS Immigration Blog, October 24, 2017

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The case is interesting for several reasons:

First, the visa used in this case is not one we hear about very often. It is a subset of the elite EB-1 immigrant visa, used for people of "extraordinary ability" like "outstanding professors or researchers", to quote the law, and, oddly, the not particularly exceptional (in my eyes) "multinational executives or managers".

What is exceptional is that at the time of the first of these offenses, those arriving from China in any of these three categories were not subject to waiting periods, or to Department of Labor reviews of the applicants' resumes. In an understatement, the indictment notes, "Thus immigrants eligible for a visa under EB-1 have a distinct advantage over those applying for entry under other visa programs."

The indictment says, incorrectly, though the error is not pertinent to the case, that "Immigrants who fulfill the specific criteria to be eligible for a visa under EB-1 are not subject to the United States annual numerical immigration quotas." That never was the case, although those numerical limits did not slow the process for Chinese in the EB-1 category until a few years ago; now there is a waiting period of more than five years for aliens from Mainland China in this category.

I have heard from time to time, from two or three of my valuable informants, that there was growing abuse of this visa, but I do not recall seeing criminal cases in this connection.

The second matter of note is the, shall we say, middleman-heavy distribution of the illicit fees.

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<https://cis.org/North/Visa-Fraud-Scheme-Unlikely-Place-Leads-43-M-Forfeitures>

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12.

Mexico Files Amicus Brief in Texas SB4 Lawsuit

By Kausha Luna

CIS Immigration Blog, October 25, 2017

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In a press release announcing the amicus brief, the Mexican government erroneously argues that SB 4 "forces" police officers and other state officials to "interrogate individuals who they arrest about their immigration status." Per Section 752.053(b)(1), cited above, police are not prohibited from inquiring about an individual's status once detained or arrested, but they are also not required to ask, as the Mexican government claims.

Mexico's Foreign Ministry also holds that provisions of SB4 create regulations that are "different from those envisaged in federal legislation, which could lead to the selective application of the law in a discriminatory manner." And, when enacted, these regulations would be to the detriment of Mexicans who live or visit the state. Moreover, the Mexican government believes that sections of SB4 would adversely affect its relationship

with Texas and hamper effective collaboration, as well as trade between Mexico and the state.

While the Mexican Foreign Ministry goes on to recognize the sovereign right of each country to determine its domestic policy and legislation, it clarifies that it will move to exercise its "undeniable obligation" to protect the rights of Mexican migrants in the United States. The foreign government then reiterates that laws like SB4 create spaces for possible acts of racial discrimination, and foster an environment of persecution. Therefore, the government of Mexico will continue to provide a timely follow-up to the legal process against SB4.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Luna/Mexico-Files-Amicus-Brief-Texas-SB4-Lawsuit>

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13.

H-1B Program: 10-Year Trends

By Preston Huennekens

CIS Immigration Blog, October 25, 2017

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Over the 10-year period, employers sought to bring approximately 3.4 million workers to the United States. Of these, 2.6 million were approved. The program has become incredibly popular in recent years with the explosion of growth in the tech industry. Silicon Valley giants such as Google, Facebook, and Apple have relied on H-1B workers for years, and these foreign workers make up a significant percentage of their workforce. Tech companies benefit from the program because they are able to pay similarly-qualified foreign workers less than what American workers in the same position earn.

Throughout that period, USCIS approved approximately 77.5 percent of the petitions it received. The number

of approvals declined significantly from 2016 to 2017, from 348,162 to 197,129. Equally important, the rate of approvals dipped significantly, from 87 percent of applications approved to 59 percent approved in 2017.

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<https://cis.org/Huennekens/H1B-Program-10Year-Trends>

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14.

Who Deserves The Drug Cartels' MVP Award?

The growing list of those feeding the opioid crisis.

Michael Cutler

FrontPageMag.com, October 23, 2017

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Heroin is not produced in the United States. Every gram of heroin present in the United States provides unequivocal evidence of a failure of border security because every gram of heroin was smuggled into the United States. Indeed, this is precisely a point that Attorney General Jeff Sessions made during his appearance before the Senate Judiciary Committee hearing on October 18, 2017 when he again raised the need to secure the U.S./Mexican border to protect American lives.

Immigration laws provide important weapons that can and must be used against transnational gangs, drug trafficking organizations and international terrorists and their organizations. This was made abundantly clear to me during my assignments with UID and then OCDETF. Yet this commonsense fact is willfully discounted and denied by politicians from both political parties and at all levels of government.

. . .

It is my contention that not unlike the way that DEA lost its authority to block the shipments of opiates when it

is apparent that community safety is jeopardized, we have seen, for decades, parallel efforts to prevent the effective enforcement of our nation’s immigration laws and the securing of our nation’s borders in, what I have come to refer to as, Immigration Failure - By Design.

“Sanctuary cities” and now “sanctuary states” have crippled efforts to use immigration laws to combat violent transnational gangs, drug trafficking and human smuggling and even undermining national security.

On August 11, 2017 Fox News posted the incredible article, "Los Angeles Targets Contractors Who Might Work on Border Wall." The city of Los Angeles and the state of California have become sanctuaries and are now seeking to “blacklist” American companies that accept contracts from the federal government -- particularly when such companies have worked to help stem the flood of heroin and other dangerous drugs into the United States along with aliens engaged in criminal and/or terror-related activities.

...
<http://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/268191/who-deserves-drug-cartels-mvp-award-michael-cutler>

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15.
The Deal on Immigration – Only Republicans Can Win

By Mark Angelides
InvestmentWatch Blog, October 24, 2017

...
The Democrats are all about image on this issue. They want to appear “more caring” than the Republicans whilst at the same time shoring up the migrant vote share both now and in the future.

The problem is that there is no way for the Democrats to come out on top. In this situation, it is only the GOP that has the possibility of a win-win outcome.

If the Republicans get “hard-line” and make demands that massively overhaul the immigration system, they will either succeed and be hailed as heroes, or get voted down and can blame the Democrats for either not protecting “Dreamers” for partisan reasons, or blame them for not protecting American citizens’ opportunity to get gainful employment.

Should they make concessions, they can be hailed as deal makers who put compassion before politics if it passes, or they can make the Dems out to be unreasonable for not acceding. Either way they win.

The Democrats on the other hand, will either end up giving something away in terms of future migrants (thus ruining their image as the pro-migration party), or losing out on the whole deal by refusing the GOP’s terms and endangering the immigration status of “Dreamers.” It is difficult to see how they can make this a positive outcome.

. . .

<http://investmentwatchblog.com/the-deal-on-immigration-only-republicans-can-win/>

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16.

Border Agency Uses Slow Computers that Blackout & Can’t Screen Aliens with “Harmful Intent”

Judicial Watch Corruption Chronicles, October 24, 2017

. . .

As an example of traveler delays and safety issues, the DHS report offers recent system outages that affected

about 119,774 international travelers nationwide. More than 10,000, arrived at Miami International Airport and the backlog created “hazards and security concerns,” the audit says. CBP had to call local police and fire departments to help mitigate the risks and 258 CBP officers worked 762 overtime hours, resulting in more than \$58,000 in overtime pay. The incident “created numerous secondary challenges and risks, including difficulties with crowd control, temperature, health emergencies and officer and public safety,” according to the audit.

Border Patrol agents face similar issues with a system known as e3 that’s famously slow and suffers lots of outages. Agents are frequently unable to carry out border apprehension and enforcement activities, DHS investigators found, with the most common outages related to a key portal that shares information in real time with Immigration and Customs Enforcement’s (ICE). Some of the outages were prolonged and others occurred monthly. “The most significant impact of outages and slow processing in the e3 system was Border Patrol agents’ inability to meet court deadlines for submitting information about criminal aliens for possible prosecution,” The report states. For example, 48 individuals apprehended in the Tucson sector of the southwest border were not prosecuted in 2015 due to late records submissions. The same Border Patrol sector missed the deadline for transferring records for another 36 individuals due to e3 system failures.

...

<https://www.judicialwatch.org/blog/2017/10/border-agency-uses-slow-computers-blackout-cant-screen-aliens-harmful-intent/>

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17.
Trump Needs to Forget About “Foreign Policy” and BUILD A WALL
By Ann Coulter

VDare.com, October 25, 2017

...

In the last 10 months, has a single manufacturing job been created in Trump's America? Has there been one opioid death avoided? Has 1 foot of the wall been built?

No, just more of this:

...

Andrew Sullivan recently wrote in New York magazine: "I don't believe it's disputable at this point that the most potent issue behind the rise of the far right in America and Europe is mass immigration. It's a core reason that Trump is now president." He called the Democrats' sudden decision to treat illegal immigrants as a beloved constituency "political suicide."

Then this week, former Obama administration official Steven Rattner called on Democrats to abandon liberal shibboleths and focus on winning the votes of "white working-class men." Wage stagnation, he wrote in a New York Times op-ed, is "our most pressing economic challenge."

...

<http://www.vdare.com/articles/ann-coulter-trump-needs-to-forget-about-foreign-policy-and-build-a-wall>

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18.

Trump's Immigration Proposals Would Create a More Prosperous, Less Divided America

By Peter Morici

Investor's Business Daily, October 16, 2017

...

Canada and Australia face challenges similar to ours — falling birthrates, skill shortages and societies defined by waves of immigrants from Europe and Asia — and both place priority on the needs of their economies.

In contrast to other industrialized countries, the United States places greater emphasis on family reunification. Green Cards are granted automatically to spouses, minor children and parents of U.S. citizens. Subject to annual limits, entry is granted to other relatives of citizens, legal immigrants and refugees, and those who can contribute to economic growth.

Ultimately, about 65% of immigrant visas are based on family ties and 15% on employment. The remainder is mostly through a lottery for underrepresented countries.

The Cotton-Perdue bill would limit family reunification visas to minor children and spouses, end the lottery and focus on workforce needs.

Potential economic growth is determined by the sum of productivity and labor force growth. Both have fallen, causing many economists to conclude 2% growth is inevitable. However, missing from this is a discussion of labor force quality.

. . .

<http://www.investors.com/politics/commentary/trumps-immigration-proposals-would-create-a-more-prosperous-less-divided-america/>

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19.

Opponents of Immigration Enforcement Flood the Courts with Baseless Lawsuits

By Kris Kobach

Breitbart.com, October 20, 2017

. . .

The lawsuits are long on political diatribe and short on legal analysis. They make the ridiculous claim that the President cannot unilaterally reverse the DACA policy memorandum issued by President Obama's DHS Secretary Janet Napolitano – a directive that did not even rise to the level of an executive order. Instead, the plaintiffs claim, DHS must go through the formal process of notice and comment that is necessary to change a federal regulation (or “rule”) under the Administrative Procedure Act.

This is a ridiculous argument, because the Fifth Circuit of the U.S. Court of Appeals has already ruled that the Obama Administration violated this very federal law when it created the DAPA amnesty (which was an extension of the DACA amnesty). The Fifth Circuit came to this conclusion in *Texas v. United States*, a case that resulted in an injunction halting the second amnesty. In other words, the plaintiffs are claiming that even though President Obama did not jump over the necessary procedural hurdles to create DACA (which makes it null and void), President Trump still has to jump over those hurdles in order to end it.

. . .

<http://www.breitbart.com/big-government/2017/10/21/exclusive-kobach-opponents-of-immigration-enforcement-flood-the-courts-with-baseless-lawsuits/>

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20.

Congress Can't Get Enough DACA

By Kenric Ward

ImmigrationReform.com, October 26, 2017

In their rush to rescue Barack Obama’s unconstitutional DACA program, lawmakers are floating five bills that would grant green cards and citizenship to more than 1 million illegal immigrants. Aside from a few cosmetic enforcement provisions in a few of the bills, none of the proposed legislation would do anything to prevent or deter the next wave of illegal immigration.

The bipartisan measures go beyond legalizing the 787,580 young people in DACA (Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals); they open the door to as many as 3,571,000 immigrants, according to one estimate. Legal permanent residence would be awarded to:

. . .
Noting that green card holders cannot petition for extended family members, a recent Politifact tried to downplay the potential impact of chain migration, stating, “It’s unlikely that the nearly 800,000 DACA recipients have spouses and unmarried children back in their home country.”

That’s disingenuous and misleading. Once immigrants get a green card, they’re eligible to apply for citizenship, which provides the conduit for all manner of extended family.

. . .
<http://immigrationreform.com/2017/10/26/congress-cant-get-enough-daca/>

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21.
The Executive Branch is Doing its Part to Construct a Border Fence
By Spencer Raley
ImmigrationReform.com, October 20, 2017

. . .

These prototypes show that federal agencies under President Trump’s control are taking positive measures to secure the border. “Build the wall” was an effective message that rallied millions of Americans and won him the presidency. Now he is in the early stages of proving he may actually fulfill that promise.

However, completing the border wall, or even building a partial barrier, will require cooperation between the executive and congressional branches of government. President Trump will have a hard time completing the project if Congress refuses to fund it.

Congressional funding and support for building a border barrier has been underwhelming so far. FAIR estimates that it will cost a minimum of \$15 billion to build an effective fence on the southern border. The most recent funding appropriation figure, that congress is still struggling to support, is approximately \$1.6 billion – barely 10% of the minimum funds needed.

In addition to the GOP under-delivering, Democrats are threatening to hold vital funding for other programs hostage if any funds whatsoever are allocated toward constructing a border wall.

. . .

<http://immigrationreform.com/2017/10/20/executive-branch-part-construct-border-fence/>

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22.

White House Immigration Priorities Bring Common Sense to a Flawed System

By Brian Lonergan

Immigration Reform Law Institute, October 18, 2017

. . .

Merit-Based Immigration

For too long, the American immigration system has prioritized the needs of immigrants over what is best for the country. The administration proposals seek to reverse that order. Entry into the United States—and all the freedom and opportunities that come with it—is a privilege, not a right. America should exercise its right to select immigrants based on the value they bring to the country, not just family connections. In that pursuit, the proposals call for limiting family-based green cards to include spouses and minor children.

Immigration unquestionably has a role in the future of America. That role includes offering a refuge for legitimate asylum seekers and to give an opportunity for a better life to those who have the skills, work ethic, and desire to assimilate that make us stronger as a nation. When done to excess and without coherent strategy, immigration is a drain on our society and a catalyst for increased crime, drug traffic and unemployment. When administered shrewdly and at proper levels, it can be an asset to our economic strength and give us a competitive edge over other nations. These administration proposals seek the latter course, and it is one that should be pursued for the good of all Americans and future generations.

. . .

<http://www.irli.org/single-post/2017/10/18/White-House-Immigration-Priorities-Bring-Common-Sense-to-a-Flawed-System>

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23.

There Can Be No Compromise on Immigration Reform

By Spencer P. Morrison

American Thinker, October 20, 2017

. . .

Trump Should Not Surrender on DACA

All that being said, President Trump should not trade DACA for the RAISE Act – nor for the other assorted goodies. Why not? It all boils down to political asymmetries.

There is little doubt that President Trump's demands are more valuable than DACA on paper: DACA would grant residency to, at most, 3.5 million people, whereas the RAISE Act would cut immigration by 500,000 people per year. Therefore, it should not take long for the benefits of ongoing immigration reduction to outweigh the one-time costs associated with preserving DACA. Furthermore, the RAISE Act would prevent a wave of chain migration in the wake of a DACA amnesty, setting aside another major concern.

However, this assumes that the RAISE Act will last. It will not, and herein lies the political asymmetry.

The Democratic Party lost the war of ideas decades ago and now depends upon immigrant voters to survive. In fact, a report from the Center for Immigration Studies shows that immigrants vote left by a ratio of at least 2:1, and the gap is widening. This has major political consequences – especially since there are now over 40 million *legal* immigrants in America. For example, the last presidential election Democrats won without immigrant voters was that of Lyndon B. Johnson back in 1964 (excluding Ross Perot's vote-splitting antics in 1992).

Democrats need immigration, and they know it. Should the RAISE Act pass, the Democrats will work night and day to repeal it. Eventually, they will succeed. After all, the RAISE Act is just a piece of ordinary legislation. Conversely, a DACA amnesty will not be reversible – given how bitterly divided America is over the deportation of illegal immigrants, the likelihood of successfully stripping residency or citizenship rights from amnesty recipients is basically nil. Amnesty is permanent; immigration reform is not. The same goes for just about everything else on President Trump's list – with the exception of the wall, perhaps.

. . .

http://www.americanthinker.com/articles/2017/10/there_can_be_no_compromise_on_immigration_reform.html

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24.

Who Killed Kate Steinle? Sanctuary Cities - and it's Time for the Media to Admit It

By Arthur Schaper

Townhall.com, October 25, 2017

. . .

More to the point, the editorial references one Breitbart article which exposed the sketchy statistics relating to illegal alien crimes, written by then editor-in-chief Ben Shapiro: Media Cover Up Illegal Immigrant Criminality. Shapiro focused on the media's obsessions with political correctness in reference to illegal aliens—"undocumented immigrant," "immigrant without legal status," etc. He outlined the media's determination to remove mention of an assailant's unlawful status in the country. The Democratic Party and the left-wing open borders phalanx of Big Business, Big Labor, and Big La Raza also downplay this factor in illegal alien murders committed on American soil, citing that "all murders are bad." Sure, but illegal alien criminals in our country should have never been here, and if our immigration laws had been enforced, those deaths would have never occurred. This part escapes most reporters and editors.

I was stunned by this complaisant editorial defending sanctuary cities. I contacted the editorial page editor. My first question dealt with the seemingly snide aside toward conservatives at the end of the editorial: "The Steinle family deserves the facts –not the echo chamber that is the court of conservative public opinion." He advised not to read too much into that statement. Rather than calling Zarate's presence on San Francisco streets "a crime," he cited it as an example of negligent "dumping." It is true that city officials and hospitals have engaged in unlawful dumping of mentally and physically ill transients, but that outrage should focus on citizens not getting basic services from our elected officials.

. . .

The press largely dismisses the dark side of illegal immigration. They shed compassion on the illegals, often refusing to call them “illegal.” They want to promote open border policies and denigrate the government for not giving enough of taxpayer-subsidized benefits, even though sanctuary cities have ignored their primary role of protecting the rights and safety of the citizens.

Why such complaisance from the media?

. . .

https://townhall.com/columnists/arthurschaper/2017/10/25/who-killed-kate-steinle-sanctuary-cities-n2399855?utm_source=thdaily&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=nl&newsletterad=

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25.

Gillespie Is Right: There’s Too Much Crime in Northern Virginia

By Alexandra DeSanctis

The Corner at National Review Online, October 24, 2017

. . .

In an attempt to debunk Gillespie’s MS-13 figures, *Washington Post* fact-checker Glenn Kessler claimed this morning that there are in fact 1,400 MS-13 members in Fairfax County rather than 2,000 – despite having stated himself that “the plain fact is that no one knows how many MS-13 gang members are in Fairfax County.”

Kessler appears to be trying a bit too hard to find reasons to slam Gillespie, without having the necessary substance to back up his own assertions. For one thing, Jay Lanham, a retired law-enforcement officer and

former executive director of the Northern Virginia Regional Gang Task Force ended up confirming Gillespie's numbers to the *Washington Post*.

Lanham told WTOP in June that the number of MS-13 members was now "over 5,000 easy" in Northern Virginia. When contacted by the *Post* for Kessler's report, Lanham supposedly "backed away from the number" but still said he believed 2,000 MS-13 gang members for Fairfax County was "probably pretty accurate" as an estimate. This hardly serves as a refutation of Gillespie's talking point.

. . .

<http://www.nationalreview.com/corner/453065/ed-gillespie-ms-13-virginia-has-too-much-violent-crime>

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26.

Kate Steinle's Killer Goes on Trial as Kate's Law Goes Nowhere

By Chris Pandolfo

Conservative Review, October 23, 2017

. . .

The House of Representatives passed Kate's Law in June with bipartisan support, but the Senate has yet to act upon it.

The Senate will need to meet a 60-vote threshold to pass the bill, meaning eight Democratic senators will need to cross the aisle to move the bill past a filibuster for a full vote on the Senate floor.

But there is no indication when the Republican majority in the Senate will decide it's time to try to get Kate's Law to the president's desk. Having failed to repeal Obamacare several times, the top Republican priority is

the passage of a budget that will add \$1.5 trillion to the deficit in order to set the stage for tax reform to pass under budget reconciliation.

Kate's Law seems to have fallen out of the national policy discussion. In early October, the Trump administration released a list of immigration priorities the Democrats must agree to in exchange for DACA amnesty. While there was general support for increased border security in the president's ask, there was no specific mention of Kate's Law.

. . .

<https://www.conservativereview.com/articles/kate-steinles-killer-goes-on-trial-as-kates-law-goes-nowhere>

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27.

E-Verify Off the Table in Senate DREAM Negotiations — Thanks to the GOP

By Allahpundit

HotAir.com, October 24, 2017

. . .

Instead of E-Verify they're going to try to get a "down payment" on ending chain migration by barring newly legalized DREAMers from bringing their relatives to the United States too — at least until they're naturalized. How that ends chain migration rather than simply delays it by a few years, I don't know. It's going to make the bill exceptionally difficult to sell to populists. If they're essentially signing off on turning a DREAM amnesty into a mass amnesty, albeit with a delay of a decade or so before the "mass" part fully begins, why shouldn't Republicans insist on E-Verify as the price?

In a piece endorsed by Steve Bannon, Andrew Sullivan weighs the electoral consequences of Democrats'

increasingly fanatic pandering to illegal immigration activists. Lotta truth to what he says here, but it comes with the caveat that weak bipartisan immigration deals redound to the GOP's disadvantage too. The public writ large will view them as being as soft on illegals as Democrats are, undermining the restrictionist argument for preferring the GOP. And right-wing populists, ever exasperated on this subject, will turn to populists even more loose-cannon than Trump to enforce the borders. Sullivan:

. . .

<https://hotair.com/archives/2017/10/24/e-verify-off-table-senate-dream-negotiations-thanks-gop/>

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28.

City Uses 'Dirty Play' to Squelch Citizen Revolt Over Refugees

Residents who don't toe Obama's 'welcoming' line shouted down

By Leo Hohmann

WorldNetDaily.com, October 25, 2017

. . .

Of all the refugee communities brought to the United States since 1980, the Somalis have, as a community, been among the least interested in assimilating. Dozens have been arrested, tried and convicted of providing material support to overseas terrorists, while at least 40 have been confirmed by the FBI to have left the country since 2007 to fight for groups like al-Shabab, ISIS and al-Qaida.

. . .

Nearly 350 people showed up for Monday night's meeting in an environment that some described as "chaotic," with many holding signs and shouting down those with whom they disagreed. Some of the signs stated "Welcome Refugees!" and "We are one community! Don't divide us!" Other signs stated "Save our city" and "Stop refugees now."

“They tried to shut down discussion because they didn’t want Jeff [Johnson] to speak at all,” said Ron Branstner, who was at the meeting. “People were yelling, ‘Don’t let him speak!’ and ‘He’s out of order!’ The president of city council [Carol Lewis] did not want him to speak.”

The large crowd that turned out for the meeting seemed to be divided about 50-50 for and against continued unlimited, unquestioned refugee resettlement.

. . .

<http://www.wnd.com/2017/10/city-uses-dirty-play-to-squelch-citizen-revolt-over-refugees/>

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29.

ICE Acting Director Says Crackdown on Illegal Employers Coming – Start by Protecting Your Officers Making Worksite Arrests!

By Federale

VDare.com, October 25, 2017

. . .

Previously, the Obama Regime conducted an Administrative Amnesty for illegal aliens at work-sites; there the Regime would “audit” rather than raid an employer of illegal aliens, perhaps fining the employer, but not arresting the illegal aliens. It was evidenced by the non-enforcement against hiring illegal aliens by Chipotle’s. The result was illegal aliens openly demonstrating and demanding back pay and benefits from their illegal employer. Homan has pledged to end that part of the Obama Regime Administrative Amnesty.

. . .

That sounds great, but there will be resistance from the management and agents at Homeland Security

Investigations (HSI), or as this writer has described them, ICE SVU, which since its inception, has deliberately ignored immigration enforcement work, especially work-site enforcement. Currently, HSI has almost no work-site enforcement program. Work-site enforcement units in each HSI field office were long ago denuded of agents.

The San Francisco Field Office has only one agent assigned to work-site enforcement, so even if work-site enforcement was increased 4-5 times, that is not much from such a low starting point. This was a point in my warning to then President-Elect Trump about foes, and friends, he would have in the immigration bureaucracy. HSI is one of his enemies.

But right on cue, a warning was sent to ICE officers about the dangers of doing their jobs. An illegal alien was released after officers raided his work-site. The press and politicians complained the illegal alien has his 4th Amendment rights violated because the ICE officers did not have an arrest warrant. However, no immigration officer, much less an ICE officer, needs a warrant to arrest an illegal alien.

...
<http://www.vdare.com/posts/ice-acting-director-says-crackdown-on-illegal-employers-coming-start-by-protecting-your-officers-making-worksite-arrests>

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30.

To Protect Criminal Aliens, Jerry Brown Defies the Constitution

By Joe Guzzardi

Noozhawk.com, October 22, 2017

...

Once the trial begins, it will dominate California’s news cycle, and will be a constant reminder to the state’s residents of Sacramento’s blatant disregard for public safety.

Polling shows that Californians — Democrats, Republicans, Independents, blacks, whites, Asians and Latinos — reject sanctuary policies. Yet the state Senate wrote a law, the California Values Act, to grant statewide sanctuary to criminal aliens, and Gov. Jerry Brown recently signed the bill into law.

Sens. Dianne Feinstein, D-Calif., and Kamala Harris, D-Calif., heartily endorsed the legislation, which never appeared on a ballot and on which California voters had no say.

Before and since Steinle’s murder, sanctuary-protected aliens have killed other innocent victims. Yet Brown and a majority in the Legislature defied the oath that they took upon assuming office to uphold the Constitution, which mandates that they support and defend the United States against “all enemies.”

...

https://www.noozhawk.com/article/joe_guzzardi_criminal_alien_jerry_brown_defies_constitution_20171022

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31.

Liberals Demonstrate Anti-Humanitarian Hypocrisy by Supporting Illegal Immigrant Abortions

By Chris Dixon

Liberty Conservative, October 21, 2017

...

The rights of an unborn child are generally meaningless to the American left. A series of callous arguments are generally made to justify an inhumane procedure against a human being that can feel the pain. For an

illegal immigrant to be here illegally to escape dangerous conditions and want to subject an unborn child to such horrors is unfathomable.

If the illegal immigrant isn't here to escape conditions that threaten her life, why are they in the United States in the first place? What is the reason they could not return to their home country or simply enter our country through the legal procedures?

This issue puts two issues front and center. First, what conditions, if any, justify a foreigner illegally entering the country and residing here? Second, do these conditions justify seeking to put an unborn child through inhumane procedures to end their life painfully?

. . .

<http://www.thelibertyconservative.com/liberals-demonstrate-anti-humanitarian-hypocrisy-by-supporting-illegal-immigrant-abortion/>

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32.

Whites Need Not Apply: Deval Patrick and The 2020 Democratic Nomination

By Matthew Richer

VDare.com, October 23, 2017

Barack Obama and other members of the Black Overclass have reportedly decided former Massachusetts governor Deval Patrick should be the Democratic nominee in the 2020 presidential election [*Obama's Inner Circle Urging Patrick to Run*, by Edward Isaac Dove, *Politico*, August 1, 2017]. For immigration patriots, this is good news. Patrick is the perfect candidate to ensure Donald Trump's re-election.

. . .

In 1994, then-Deputy Attorney General Deval Patrick ordered FBI agents to arrive unannounced at immigration patriot Barbara Coe's family home in Huntington Beach, CA. just prior to the successful vote Coe spearheaded to pass Proposition 187 (which would have prohibited illegal aliens from receiving certain public benefits). Coe told me personally the agents were "beyond insolent", and even asked her very personal questions about herself and her children. Incensed, Coe demanded the agents leave her home.

Deputy Attorney General Deval Patrick gave this order even though Coe was not under investigation. Sounds like voter intimidation to me [*Testimony Of The Honorable Dana Rohrabacher*, Subcommittee On The Constitution, U.S. House Of Representatives October 19, 1995].

. . .

<http://www.vdare.com/articles/whites-need-not-apply-deval-patrick-and-the-2020-democratic-nomination>

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33.

The Issue That Could Lose the Next Election for Democrats

By Andrew Sullivan

New York Magazine, October 20, 2017

. . .

You would think that parties of the center-left would grapple with this existential threat to their political viability. And some have. One reason Britain's Labour Party has done well in the last couple of years is that it has recognized the legitimacy of the issue. During the Brexit referendum, their leader, Jeremy Corbyn, expressed ambivalence toward remaining in the EU, careful not to lose his working-class base to the Europhobic right, recognizing the fears so many of his own supporters had about the impact of mass immigration on their lives,

jobs, and culture. Even someone as leftist as Corbyn chose to be a pragmatist, trying to gain power, rather than a purist who might otherwise condemn his own voters as deplorable. And this is one reason why I have dwindling hopes that the Democratic Party will be able to defeat Trump in 2020. Instead of adjusting to this new reality, and listening to the electorate, the Dems have moved ever farther to the left, and are controlled by ever-radicalizing activists. There's a nuanced, smart — and shockingly honest — piece in Vox by Dara Lind about this. Money quote:

For Democrats, it's been a simple calculus. Democrats' attempts at "tough love" centrism didn't win them any credit across the aisle, while an increasingly empowered immigrant-rights movement started calling them to task for the adverse consequences of enforcement policies. Democrats learned to ignore the critics on the right they couldn't please, and embrace the critics on the left who they could.

. . .

http://nymag.com/daily/intelligencer/2017/10/the-issue-that-could-lose-the-next-election-for-democrats.html?utm_source

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34.

Guadagno Ignores Police Chiefs, Goes Trumpy on 'Sanctuary' Cities

NJ.com, October 25, 2017

. . .

But Guadagno would force these chiefs to change their policy, which is based on careful consideration of public safety, and instead follow her politically-driven directive. People would get hurt, officers would be unable to make arrests, and imagine what would happen to our cities if she cut off state aid.

It would lead to mass layoffs of police, for one. It is a huge escalation of President Donald Trump's misguided threat to cut off federal aid to sanctuary cities.

She's doubling down on his threats, as are New Jersey's congressional Republicans, also willing to scuttle the facts to score cheap political points. All five have said they would cut off federal aid to "sanctuary" cities.

. . .

http://www.nj.com/opinion/index.ssf/2017/10/guadagno_ignores_police_chiefs_goes_trumpy_on_sanc.html

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35.

Don't Blame Kate Steinle's Death on Sanctuary Cities. Here's What Matters in the Trial

The Sacramento Bee, October 23, 2017

. . .

Meanwhile, details began to trickle out about Garcia Zarate that actually do matter and should matter this week in the San Francisco Hall of Justice.

Was he mentally ill? Video from a police interview that surfaced suggested as much, but the question remains unanswered. Was he homeless? Photos shot by an amateur photographer days before the murder raised the question.

And if both are true, why was he apparently released from the San Francisco jail with no support services?

Also, how did Garcia Zarate get the gun?

Defense attorneys will argue that the shooting was an accident, saying that it went off as he was pulling it out of a T-shirt that he found. The bullet then ricocheted off the pier and hit Steinle about 80 feet away.

Prosecutors will argue that Garcia Zarate recklessly shot at people, the prerequisite for the second-degree murder conviction.

But we do know the gun itself was stolen from the car of a ranger for the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. The ranger, who was never punished and has since been promoted, carelessly left his .40-caliber Sig Sauer in a backpack on the seat of his car parked near Pier 14.

...

<http://www.sacbee.com/opinion/editorials/article180109341.html#storylink=cpy>

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36.

Government Threatens Families, Communities with Looming Temporary Protected Status Decisions

By Tory Johnson

ImmigrationImpact.com, October 25, 2017

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The United States is currently home to an estimated 325,000 individuals with Temporary Protected Status (TPS), a temporary immigration status granted to nationals of specifically designated countries that are facing an ongoing armed conflict, environmental disaster, or extraordinary and temporary conditions. Combined, more than 90 percent of these beneficiaries, or TPS holders, are from El Salvador (approximately 195,000), Honduras (approximately 57,000), and Haiti (approximately 50,000).

As the deadlines approach for the government to decide whether to extend or terminate several countries' TPS designations, critical information about this sizable population has come to the forefront. This includes research on TPS holders' social and financial contributions to American life, as well as the fiscal and social risks countries would face should the Trump administration choose to end El Salvador, Honduras, or Haiti's designations for TPS.

. . .

<http://immigrationimpact.com/2017/10/25/government-threatens-temporary-protected-status-decisions/>

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37.

New USCIS Policy Creates Obstacles for Employers and Foreign Workers

By Leslie Dellon

ImmigrationImpact.com, October 26, 2017

. . .

Doing away with this more efficient process will impact extensions of employment-based nonimmigrant visa status, such as H-1B, L-1 and O-1. Under the new policy, USCIS officers will essentially be redetermining every petition extension anew.

This is an unnecessary change as there were already safeguards in place to prevent improper extensions. When the initial petition is filed, the employer has the burden to present sufficient evidence to establish that the requirements for the visa classification have been satisfied. Importantly, under the former policy, USCIS would not defer to the original finding of eligibility if there was a material error in the initial approval, a substantial change in circumstances, or new material information that adversely impacted eligibility.

Contrary to the government's claim for the policy change, the petitioner was required to meet the burden of proof throughout the entire extension process—USCIS only gave deference if the evidence remained sufficient. Moreover, an initial grant was by no means a guarantee of an extension of that benefit.

USCIS' rejection of the longstanding deference policy likely will result in more employers being more frequently subjected to unnecessary requests for documentation after filing petition extensions.

. . .

<http://immigrationimpact.com/2017/10/26/uscis-policy-employers-foreign-workers/>

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38.

Immigration Crisis Has Quebec Feeling Under Siege

By Rachel Marsden

Townhall.com, October 25, 2017

. . .

Quebec is unique in North America and has long fought to preserve its francophone culture and history as an island in an anglophone sea. It's not anglophones Quebec has to worry about now, but rather massive waves of unassimilated foreigners, some of whom may share a language but not a culture. Such has also been the case here in France, whose media Quebeckers follow closely.

So when Trudeau reacts to waves of migrants entering Canada illegally by simply asking if they'd stop, pretty please with a cherry on top, Quebeckers' minds start reeling. They see the similarities to the open-borders policy that has transformed France for the worse, and they fear being subjected to the same.

...

On cultural matters, Quebec is often a canary in a coal mine. As painful as it is for Quebec to bear the brunt of federal government inaction on illegal immigration, the willingness of Quebec citizens to fight for their culture and heritage will ultimately draw attention to the problem on a national level.

Quebec is bearing a disproportionately heavy share of the migrant onrush in Canada. If other provinces had to bear the consequences of the federal government's open-borders laxity, perhaps the rest of the country would be more concerned about the immigration crisis. Some migrants are reportedly traveling to the United States with the ultimate objective of crossing illegally into Canada. The Canadian public safety minister recently asked U.S. officials to trace back travel visas that are being used by immigrants who jump the border.

...

https://townhall.com/columnists/rachelmarsden/2017/10/25/immigration-crisis-has-quebec-feeling-under-siege-n2399672?utm_source=thdaily&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=nl&newsletterad=

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39.

Sending Mixed Messages in Sweden

Inviting immigrants with one hand, expelling them with the other.

By Bruce Bawer

FrontPageMag.com, October 23, 2017

...

Part of the problem is that many of these rejected asylum seekers are nowhere to be found. Where are they? They've likely disappeared into Sweden's sprawling urban Muslim enclaves and are being sheltered by relatives or other coreligionists. Many gave fake names when they entered the country in the first place (a

common practice) and are now presumably living under their real names or other fake ones. Doubtless many of them are already raking in welfare benefits.

OK, you say, but at least there's a degree of reform. True – but not everybody working for the Swedish government, alas, has gotten the memo. Even as the country's citizens are calling for limits on immigration – especially from the Muslim world – its embassies in Arab capitals have done something that seems borderline nuts: namely, they've packed their websites with material designed to encourage Arab immigration to Sweden. In delectable detail, they explain to residents of Arab countries how much money may well be poured into their pockets if they pack up their tents and head north. (For example, the website of the embassy in Amman explains to potential migrants that if they move to Sweden they'll get “free school,” “free health care,” even “free public transport” if they're pushing a baby carriage. If they have, say, six kids, they'll get \$1285 a month, free and clear.)

...

<http://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/268193/sending-mixed-messages-sweden-bruce-bawer>

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40.

Germany Suffers Upsurge in Terrorism-Related Cases

The delights of an open door refugee policy.

By Joseph Klein

FrontPageMag.com, October 25, 2017

The pipe dream of peacefully integrating self-proclaimed “refugees” from Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan and other terrorist prone countries into European society is falling apart. Germany, which led the way in opening the

floodgates to such refugees, has become a leading incubator of jihadist-inspired terrorism in Europe. Prosecutors in Germany have opened up approximately four times as many terrorism-related cases this year so far than during all of 2016, and more than ten times than in 2013. There are at least 705 Islamists in the country said to be willing to carry out a terrorist attack, with thousands of more Islamists also present in the country. Germany's federal police (BKA) chief, Holger Münch, has said that the terrorist threat posed by jihadists is far graver than any threat from domestic terrorists on the left or the right.

Sex crimes have also risen in areas of Germany inhabited by refugees. The mayor of one town told his constituents, who were upset by the increase in sexual harassment from the migrants, "Just don't provoke them and don't walk in these areas." German citizens are being told to cede their freedom of movement in their own city to refugees who refuse to accept the legal and cultural norms of their host country.

A parallel system of Sharia law has emerged in Germany, the Gatestone Institute has documented. Islamist morality police patrol some German streets, enforcing Sharia law. One example involves Salafists from Chechnya. "The vigilantes," according to another Gatestone Institute report, "are using threats of violence to discourage Chechen migrants from integrating into German society; they are also promoting the establishment of a parallel Islamic legal system in Germany."

. . .

<http://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/268221/germany-suffers-upsurge-terrorism-related-cases-joseph-klein>

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Subject: New from the Center for Immigration Studies, 10/30/17



New from the Center for Immigration Studies, 10/30/17

What's Happening at the Center

In their [new report](#), Director of Research Steven Camarota and Demographer Karen Zeigler find that 65.5 million U.S. residents five years of age and older now speak a language other than English at home. That number has increased by 34 million since 1990. This foreign language speaking population now represents one in every five residents. The largest percentage increases since 2010 among languages with more than 400,000 speakers were for Arabic, Hindi, Urdu, Chinese, Persian, Haitian, and Gujarati. Nearly one in every four public school students now speaks a language other than English at home.

Publications

1. 65.5 Million U.S. Residents Spoke a Foreign Language at Home in 2016
2. Scrutinizing Senate Bill 1757, the 'Building America's Trust Act'

Blogs

3. Assessing the Success of President Trump's ICE Removal Record
4. Ceiling on Chinese in EB-5 Program Provides Billions More for Developers
5. Is Paul Ryan Planning to Drop a Standalone "Dreamer's Amnesty" into a Budget Bill?
6. 'Fairness for High Skilled Immigrants Act of 2017' Would Create Trainwreck in Immigration System
7. DACA Recipients Should Make Restitution to Their American Identity Theft Victims
8. Farm Labor & E-Verify Bills Clear House Committee
9. H-1B Program: 10-Year Trends
10. Sloppy Reporting and Media Bias on Display in the Tampa Bay Times
11. Mexico Files Amicus Brief in Texas SB4 Lawsuit
12. Visa Fraud Scheme, in Unlikely Place, Leads to \$4.3 M in Forfeitures
13. McCaul's Myopic Border Bill Revisited
14. Number of Online Ads for Tech Jobs Have No Relation to Actual Jobs Available
15. Pausing the Risky Refugee 'Family Unification' Program Is the Right Thing to Do
16. New EB-5 Fraud Cases Involves Phony Investment in a Law Firm
17. 'Vulnerability' Is No Longer the Key to Selecting Refugees for Resettlement

Video

18. Steven Camarota Discusses Use of Foreign Language on Fox News
19. Jessica Vaughan Discusses Sanctuary Laws, MS-13 on Fox News

1.

65.5 Million U.S. Residents Spoke a Foreign Language at Home in 2016

Number has doubled since 1990 and nearly tripled since 1980

By Steven Camarota and Karen Zeigler

CIS Report, October 24, 2017

<https://cis.org/Report/655-Million-US-Residents-Spoke-Foreign-Language-Home-2016>'><https://cis.org/Report/655-Million-US-Residents-Spoke-Foreign-Language-Home-2016>

Excerpt: Newly released Census Bureau data for 2016 shows that a record 65.5 million U.S. residents five years of age and older spoke a language other than English at home. The number is up six million since 2010 and has increased by nearly 34 million since 1990. As a share of the population, more than one in five U.S. residents now speaks a foreign language at home. The largest percentage increases since 2010 among languages with more than 400,000 speakers were for Arabic, Hindi, Urdu, Chinese, Persian, Haitian, and Gujarati. Hindi and Gujarati are spoken in India; Urdu is spoken in Pakistan.

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2.

Scrutinizing Senate Bill 1757, the 'Building America's Trust Act'

By Dan Cadman

CIS Report, October 24, 2017

<https://cis.org/Report/Scrutinizing-Senate-Bill-1757-Building-Americas-Trust-Act>><https://cis.org/Report/Scrutinizing-Senate-Bill-1757-Building-Americas-Trust-Act>

Excerpt: On August 4, Sen. John Cornyn (R-Texas) and several co-sponsors introduced a bill into the Senate, S. 1757, the "Building America's Trust Act", a measure that purports to establish better border security and provide sundry improvements to other immigration enforcement laws and policies already in place.

The text of the bill, which wasn't made publicly available for several weeks, forms the basis for this analysis of selected highlights of the provisions in the bill dealing with immigration and border security matters (although they are, of course, subject to change as a result of the amendments process).¹

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3.

Assessing the Success of President Trump's ICE Removal Record

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, October 27, 2017

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Assessing-Success-President-Trumps-ICE-Removal-Record>><https://cis.org/Arthur/Assessing-Success-President-Trumps-ICE-Removal-Record>

Excerpt: Critics of the president's immigration policies seem to want to argue that those policies are both too harsh and at the same time ineffective. A fuller picture of whether those policies have been successful or not will be available in December when the Department of Homeland Security releases its full statistics for FY 2017. Given the fact that the president's policies appear to have both dissuaded aliens from entering the United States illegally, and at the same time increased the number of removals from the interior, however, there is room for hope for their ultimate success.

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4.

Ceiling on Chinese in EB-5 Program Provides Billions More for Developers
By David North

CIS Blog, October 27, 2017

<https://cis.org/North/Ceiling-Chinese-EB5-Program-Provides-Billions-More-Developers>'><https://cis.org/North/Ceiling-Chinese-EB5-Program-Provides-Billions-More-Developers>

Excerpt: The EB-5 investments are supposed to remain in place and remain "at risk" from the time the application is made until the green cards are granted. But suppose the investment process is over — the building has been built and sold, or refinanced, in say three or four years, for example. So what happens to the money if the Chinese investor's EB-visa is still in the waiting queue?

It so happens that I was tipped about this problem by a San Francisco financial manager, Seth R. Freeman, who heads EM Capital Management, the day before the WSJ story was published. He said that the combination of circumstances will leave a number of real estate developers with many EB-5 millions on their hands, which must be "re-deployed" from the original investment to something else, something not necessarily as appropriate as the original investment, and perhaps riskier.

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5.

Is Paul Ryan Planning to Drop a Standalone "Dreamer's Amnesty" into a Budget Bill?

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, October 26, 2017

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Paul-Ryan-Planning-Drop-Standalone-Dreamers-Amnesty-Budget-Bill>'><https://cis.org/Cadman/Paul-Ryan-Planning-Drop-Standalone-Dreamers-Amnesty-Budget-Bill>

Excerpt: According to the HuffPo article, Ryan hopes to slide a Dreamer amnesty into the budget bill now being negotiated among and between the White House, and both chambers of Congress. His past flirtations with amnesties great and small, and his apparent affinity for large-scale immigration programs, whether by family chain migration or via massive "guestworker"

programs, put him into the "but by no means all" category of Republicans where immigration enforcement and control are concerned — and thus place the story squarely into the realm of entirely possible. (NumbersUSA's immigration score sheet grades Ryan in recent years as an abysmal D-.)

But, if the HuffPost article true, could Ryan be overreaching himself this time? Feelings about unchecked immigration and its harmful effects are so strong among Trump's base, not to mention many of the front-line border state governments that confront these effects daily, that it might backfire in a tremendous way.

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6.

'Fairness for High Skilled Immigrants Act of 2017' Would Create Trainwreck in Immigration System

By John Miano

CIS Blog, October 26, 2017

<https://cis.org/Miano/Fairness-High-Skilled-Immigrants-Act-2017-Would-Create-Trainwreck-Immigration-System>'><https://cis.org/Miano/Fairness-High-Skilled-Immigrants-Act-2017-Would-Create-Trainwreck-Immigration-System>

Excerpt: The drafters of the Immigration Act of 1990 allowed workers on H-1B visas to flow into the green card queue, but they did not impose matching per-country quotas on H-1B visas. Just like merging three-inch sewer pipes into a

one-inch pipe, the dual intent combined with a lack of per-country quotas on H-1B visas created an entirely predictable result: green card backlogs.

Because the H-1B program is nearly exclusively a path for importing labor from low wage countries, Indians received about three-quarters of the H-1B visas approved in FY 2016. The problem of telling 70,000 workers from India each year to apply for 10,000 green cards should have been apparent to all.

The solution to this backlog problem is obvious (to all but members of Congress): Make H-1B and L visas truly non-immigrant, i.e., temporary. Force employers to choose up front whether they will hire a temporary guestworker or a permanent immigrant. That way, each foreign worker knows the day he arrives whether he is going to stay or go home.

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7.

DACA Recipients Should Make Restitution to Their American Identity Theft Victims

By Robert Mortensen

CIS Blog, October 26, 2017

<https://cis.org/Mortensen/DACA-Recipients-Should-Make-Restitution-Their-American-Identity-Theft-Victims>'><https://cis.org/Mortensen/DACA-Recipients-Should-Make-Restitution-Their-American-Identity-Theft-Victims>

Excerpt: The use of unlawfully obtained Social Security numbers by individuals eligible for DACA status is so pervasive that the Obama administration instructed applicants not to disclose their illegally obtained numbers. That ensured that Americans who are the victims of DACA identity theft were left with destroyed credit, arrest records attached to their names, unpaid tax liabilities, and corrupted medical records while the DACA recipients walked away scot-free from multiple felonies — forgery, Social Security fraud, perjury on I-9 forms, and identity theft.

Now that President Trump has terminated the Obama administration's DACA program, any new program passed by Congress must require all recipients to disclose the Social Security number(s) they used for pre-DACA employment or other purposes. Furthermore, DACA recipients must be required to make restitution to the owners of those Social Security numbers as a condition of adjusting their immigration status and in return for amnesty from identity theft and other job-related felonies.

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8.

Farm Labor & E-Verify Bills Clear House Committee

By David North

CIS Blog, October 26, 2017

[https://cis.org/North/Farm-Labor-EVerify-Bills-Clear-House-](https://cis.org/North/Farm-Labor-EVerify-Bills-Clear-House-Committee)

[Committee'](https://cis.org/North/Farm-Labor-EVerify-Bills-Clear-House-Committee)>[https://cis.org/North/Farm-Labor-EVerify-Bills-Clear-House-](https://cis.org/North/Farm-Labor-EVerify-Bills-Clear-House-Committee)

Committee

Excerpt: The farm worker bill was approved by a single vote, and only after the adoption of several amendments designed to narrow the program.

The Agricultural Guestworker Act (AG Act) would, as we reported earlier, replace the current H-2A foreign farm labor program with a brand new and considerably less restrictive H-2C program.

The vote on the farm worker bill was 17 for the measure and 16 against. Most of the Republicans voted with the ag employers in favor. All 14 of the Democrats present opposed it, on fairness to farm worker issues, and were joined by two Republicans, worried about expanding migration needlessly: Steve King (R-Iowa) and Louis Gohmert (R-Texas), both immigration skeptics. (The E-Verify bill passed on a straight party-line vote of 20-10, a different vote total because members come and go during these work sessions.)

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9.

H-1B Program: 10-Year Trends

By Preston Huennekens

CIS Blog, October 25, 2017

[https://cis.org/Huennekens/H1B-Program-10Year-](https://cis.org/Huennekens/H1B-Program-10Year-Trends)

[Trends](https://cis.org/Huennekens/H1B-Program-10Year-Trends)'><https://cis.org/Huennekens/H1B-Program-10Year-Trends>

Excerpt: A recent data release from U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) included a 10-year trend of characteristics in petition filings of the H-1B visa program. The H-1B program allows companies to hire temporary workers in specialty positions. Usually, the positions that H-1B visa-holders fill are STEM jobs and other roles that require advanced education and specialized knowledge.

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10.

Sloppy Reporting and Media Bias on Display in the Tampa Bay Times

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, October 25, 2017

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Sloppy-Reporting-and-Media-Bias-Display-Tampa-Bay-Times>><https://cis.org/Cadman/Sloppy-Reporting-and-Media-Bias-Display-Tampa-Bay-Times>

Excerpt: Sometimes the bias is because journalists are sloppy or lazy and don't want to look further than the assertions of migrant advocacy groups. They accept their statements without question or challenge and without bothering to ask those with opposing points of view what they may think. Sometimes the bias is because the journalists are painfully ignorant of the complex social problems raised by massive levels of immigration, both legal and illegal, in today's America; sometimes it's because of the inherent philosophical lean of

the journalists toward a progressive, open borders, post-sovereignty viewpoint. Often, it is some combination of the above.

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11.

Mexico Files Amicus Brief in Texas SB4 Lawsuit

By Kausha Luna

Cis Blog, October 25, 2017

<https://cis.org/Luna/Mexico-Files-Amicus-Brief-Texas-SB4->

[Lawsuit'](https://cis.org/Luna/Mexico-Files-Amicus-Brief-Texas-SB4-Lawsuit)><https://cis.org/Luna/Mexico-Files-Amicus-Brief-Texas-SB4-Lawsuit>

Excerpt: Mexico's Foreign Ministry also holds that provisions of SB4 create regulations that are "different from those envisaged in federal legislation, which could lead to the selective application of the law in a discriminatory manner." And, when enacted, these regulations would be to the detriment of Mexicans who live or visit the state. Moreover, the Mexican government believes that sections of SB4 would adversely affect its relationship with Texas and hamper effective collaboration, as well as trade between Mexico and the state.

While the Mexican Foreign Ministry goes on to recognize the sovereign right of each country to determine its domestic policy and legislation, it clarifies that it will move to exercise its "undeniable obligation" to protect the rights of Mexican migrants in the United States. The foreign government then reiterates that laws like SB4 create spaces for possible acts of racial discrimination, and foster an

environment of persecution. Therefore, the government of Mexico will continue to provide a timely follow-up to the legal process against SB4.

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12.

Visa Fraud Scheme, in Unlikely Place, Leads to \$4.3 M in Forfeitures

By David North

CIS Blog, October 24, 2017

[https://cis.org/North/Visa-Fraud-Scheme-Unlikely-Place-Leads-43-M-Forfeitures'](https://cis.org/North/Visa-Fraud-Scheme-Unlikely-Place-Leads-43-M-Forfeitures)><https://cis.org/North/Visa-Fraud-Scheme-Unlikely-Place-Leads-43-M-Forfeitures>

Excerpt: Usually immigration fraud cases take place where there are a lot of immigrants, and that usually means big cities, but in this instance the alleged criminals (including a man with a Hispanic name who was working with Chinese millionaires) were indicted in the federal court for the southern district of Alabama. It is a remarkable case for a number of reasons other than the extent of the loot, the location, and the ethnic mix.

The facts, as laid out in the indictment (PACER case number 1:16-cr-00153-KD-N) are these: Two U.S. citizens living in the Mobile, Ala., area, David Jesus Jimenez and Christopher Dean, created fictitious joint ventures with wealthy Chinese nationals that allowed the latter to come to the United States on the rather obscure EB-1C immigrant visa (more on that later) in return for

substantial payments to Jimenez and Dean, usually \$300,000. How the government found out about this is not described, but Dean has pled guilty to charges of visa fraud and money laundering and Jimenez was found guilty earlier this month following a jury trial on a similar set of charges.

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13.

McCaul's Myopic Border Bill Revisited

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, October 24, 2017

<https://cis.org/Cadman/McCauls-Myopic-Border-Bill-Revisited>><https://cis.org/Cadman/McCauls-Myopic-Border-Bill-Revisited>

Excerpt: On October 4, there was a mark-up of the bill, and several amendments were adopted, the first being one introduced by McCaul himself, which was an "amendment in the nature of a substitution" — that is to say, an amendment that would take the place of the original bill in its entirety. Following that, a series of amendments were introduced, most of which were rejected; however, an additional seven were accepted which in one form or another make changes to the substitution amendment. (They can be viewed [here](#).)

In light of the numerous amendments approved via mark-up, I did a line-by-line comparison of the substitution with the original, as well as of the several follow-on amendments, to see exactly what had changed, and how. This is my

assessment of the comparison. Readers are encouraged to review the earlier blog in conjunction with this analysis, since many items discussed in that blog are still applicable but not necessarily revisited here.

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14.

Number of Online Ads for Tech Jobs Have No Relation to Actual Jobs Available

By John Miano

CIS Blog, October 23, 2017

<https://cis.org/Miano/Number-Online-Ads-Tech-Jobs-Have-No-Relation-Actual-Jobs-Available>'><https://cis.org/Miano/Number-Online-Ads-Tech-Jobs-Have-No-Relation-Actual-Jobs-Available>

Excerpt: If I go to Dice.com (which claims to be the largest engineering job board) and search for Java programming jobs within five miles of my house, I get 21 job advertisements as I write this. If you do the same search on a different day, your results will likely be different from mine, but they will certainly show the great frustration of computer job seekers: There are few real jobs.

In my search results, there may be 21 advertisements, but there is only one real job from a real company: an "IT Application Development Operations Engineer" job at CVS Health. The rest of the advertisements are from brokers. There is no way to tell if such an advertisement reflects a job that currently exists or whether it is a job that might exist or existed in the past that the broker

is using to troll for resumes.

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15.

Pausing the Risky Refugee 'Family Unification' Program Is the Right Thing to Do

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, October 23, 2017

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Pausing-Risky-Refugee-Family-Unification-Program-Right-Thing-Do>><https://cis.org/Cadman/Pausing-Risky-Refugee-Family-Unification-Program-Right-Thing-Do>

Excerpt: What is the unintended, but very real, consequence of this decision? It transmits the unambiguous message to aliens who obtain refugee status that they can serially lie to the government. With specific reference to the "family unification" program, it sends the disturbing message that you can withhold information relating to your spouse's — or son's, or daughter's — involvement with terrorist groups, or paramilitary death squads, or repressive regimes that engage in massive human rights abuses and yet suffer no penalties for having done so.

In sum, like many humanitarian efforts, the refugee "follow to join" program was built with the best of intentions, but is inherently risky and has been poorly administered. On top of all that, we now have court cases that render it even

more dangerous to the American people. The administration's decision is a move in the right direction.

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16.

New EB-5 Fraud Cases Involves Phony Investment in a Law Firm

By David North

CIS Blog, October 23, 2017

<https://cis.org/North/New-EB5-Fraud-Cases-Involves-Phony-Investment-Law-Firm>'><https://cis.org/North/New-EB5-Fraud-Cases-Involves-Phony-Investment-Law-Firm>

Excerpt: Why someone who has been involved in a multi-million dollar fraud qualifies for a free federal defender is beyond me, but being a criminal often does not equate with being a smart criminal.

The law firms were 81 Law, and 1-855 Lawyers, Inc., both said to be in Palo Alto, Calif. There were also two other paper firms, 81 Doc, Inc., and 81Doc.com, both in Las Vegas. Now, 1-855 is one of those 1-800 numbers; perhaps there is something in Chinese numerology that explains the use of 81.

And perhaps some congressional committee will have a hearing someday to explore why this program is so subject to so much multi-million dollar corruption.

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17.

'Vulnerability' Is No Longer the Key to Selecting Refugees for Resettlement

By Nayla Rush

CIS Blog, October 23, 2017

<https://cis.org/Rush/Vulnerability-No-Longer-Key-Selecting-Refugees-Resettlement>><https://cis.org/Rush/Vulnerability-No-Longer-Key-Selecting-Refugees-Resettlement>

Excerpt: When under scrutiny and with the advent of a new administration under President Trump, those in charge of the refugee resettlement program dropped their emotional appeal to save the "most vulnerable" refugees to finally admit to more practical selection criteria. What is also telling is the introduction of the assimilation factor to the conversation. Selecting refugees who are more apt to adopt the American values is now part of the resettlement discussion. This is a clear shift from former debates that often revolved around admission numbers — how many should be allowed in — while largely ignoring other issues such as assimilation.

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18.

Steven Camarota Discusses Foreign Language Use
Fox News, October 24, 2017

Video: <https://cis.org/Steven-Camarota-Discusses-Foreign-Language-Use>'><https://cis.org/Steven-Camarota-Discusses-Foreign-Language-Use>

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19.

Jessica Vaughan Discusses Sanctuary Laws, MS-13
Fox News, October 23, 2017

Video: <https://cis.org/Jessica-Vaughan-Discusses-Sanctuary-Laws-MS13>'><https://cis.org/Jessica-Vaughan-Discusses-Sanctuary-Laws-MS13>

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"Immigration Brief": Immigrant Population Size Matters

Washington, D.C. (October 31, 2017) - The Center for Immigration Studies has released the first in a series of short videos entitled "Immigration Briefs" designed to inform the viewer on current immigration policies and topics. In this video, Dr. Steven Camarota discusses the record setting size of the foreign-born population. He also discusses the size of the yearly flow of immigrants into the United States as well as immigrant demographics.

"I think any discussion of where we go from here has to begin by an understanding of just how big the numbers really are", Camarota states in the video.



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Further Reading:

- [Immigrants in the United States](#)
- [Immigration Surging; 1.5 Million Arriving Annually](#)
- [U.S. Immigrant Population Hit Record 43.7 Million in 2016](#)



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on the responses of school systems to the needs of immigrants, refugees, and unaccompanied minors

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inar on migrant journeys from Central America

nd - Workshop on addressing the root causes of the migration crisis

on the impact of immigration policy on health and human rights

on how nation-states enforce boundaries

nd - Lecture on migration and the rise of everyday bordering

ar on immigration integration gateways for growth

ar on Muslim integration in Western societies

e on technological interventions in the refugee/migration crisis

on refugee and asylum policies in the present age

op on best practices for addressing refugees and irregular migration in Australia and the EU - **[New Listing]**

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Commissioner Kevin K. McAleenan, U.S. Customs and Border Protections

November 1, 2017

[nts/conversation-with-acting-commissioner-kevin-k-mcaleenan-u-s-customs-and-border-protections/](#)

Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Kevin McAleenan, will be at Bipartisan Policy Center on Wednesday, November 1, 2017, with BPC's Director of Immigration and Cross Border Policy Theresa Cardinal Brown. They'll cover topics such as border security and international engagement.

The event will be webcast on this page.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Cross-Border Policy, BPC

[udapp.net/Pages/Home.aspx?eventid={9455812B-7DA8-E711-8113-5065F38AD991}](http://www.bpc.org/udapp.net/Pages/Home.aspx?eventid={9455812B-7DA8-E711-8113-5065F38AD991})

FILED

Trump Administration: Ten Months, Ten Perspectives

September 2, 2017

San Diego Convention Center Auditorium

CA 92110

[https://cas/detail.php?focus=64581](#)

Department of Physics and Associate Vice President for Academic Affairs, San Diego State University

Director, Center for Immigration Studies, Washington DC

(retired) and former Commander of the US 7th Fleet, Founder of the Thomas Research Group

Professor (retired,) Department of Political Science, San Diego State University

(retired,) Pakistani Army, Lecturer Naval Postgraduate School Monterey

Responding to the Needs of Immigrants, Refugees, and Unaccompanied Minors?

September 2, 2017

<https://www.dhs.gov/events/how-are-school-systems-responding-needs-immigrants-refugees-and-unaccompanied-minors>

Immigration and Refugee Programs Branch, California Department of Social Services

Director, MPI

National Center on Immigrant Integration Policy, MPI

In recent years, U.S. schools have invested considerable resources to respond to a dramatic increase in the number of unaccompanied immigrant and refugee students from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, and the arrival of other immigrant and refugee students. Many of the unaccompanied immigrant and refugee students face significant educational and considerable challenges due to poverty and trauma from violence experienced in their home country or region.

This is the focus of a new Migration Policy Institute report that explores some of the responses made by school districts to bring new

skills, all while focused on the educational system's ultimate goal of high school completion with the skills necessary for success in the workforce. In the webinar, the author, Dr. Julie Sugarman, will summarize findings based on insights from interviews and activities conducted in the field. Success, a private network that brings together administrators and practitioners in the education, social services, and health care sectors, is providing services to immigrant and refugee newcomers ages 12 to 21. The discussion will focus on how schools create programs that address students' immediate and ongoing academic and socioemotional needs, and how they designed programs and curricula to meet these needs and challenges.

California supported newcomer youth is through the Refugee School Impact Grant, which provides approximately \$15 million in federal funding to support schools that receive significant numbers of school-age refugees. The grants support activities such as afterschool tutoring and club activities. In 2017, California allocated \$10 million in new state resources for programs working with students served by the Refugee School Impact Grant. The California Department of Social Services will join the webinar to discuss the California Newcomer Education and Well-Being project.

policy.org/p/salsa/event/common/public/?event_KEY=86935

Stakeholder Meeting

September 3, 2017

San Francisco, California
Department of Social Services, Tomich Center

you to participate in a quarterly stakeholder meeting to receive updates from the Asylum Division and engage with sub

ent either in person or by teleconference (listen only).

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, please indicate so in your subscriber preferences when selecting how you will participate. Please note that seating
process your registration, you will receive a confirmation email with additional details.

uestions as agenda items before the engagement, email us at uscis-igaoutreach@uscis.dhs.gov by 5 p.m. (Eastern)

arding the registration process or if you have not received a confirmation email a week before the engagement date,

Transnationalisms: Class, Gender, and Agency in Migrants' Homeland Engagement

6, 2017

iego

[minars.html](#)

at the CNRS

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San Diego

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San Diego

Legal Plays and Clandestine Journeys from Central America

Seminars on International Migration

September 7, 2017

Studies

MA 02142

[international-migration/myron-weiner-seminar-series-international-migration](#)

Professor, Department of Political Science

Aid and Governance to Control Migration

September 7-8, 2017

Forced Migration Unit

Kingdom

<https://www.americanoversight.org/document/hrlc/documents/projectsummaries/pdfs/tackling-root-causes-migration-cfp.pdf>

European Agenda on Migration in May 2015 in response to the European refugee ‘crisis’, the European Union (EU) migration policy. Central to this is an increased reliance on aid to fund agreements with third countries of transit and origin to manage migration flows towards the EU. The 2016 Migration Partnership Framework and the agreements (‘compacts’) that it promotes to externalise migration at the core of current EU policies. These ‘compacts’ aim at prompt cooperation on expulsion or transit, in exchange for development aid and technical cooperation on border management.

These arrangements raise various concerns, both in terms of their compatibility with existing obligations of international protection and human rights and humanitarian aid.

We invite together scholars, non-governmental organisations, policy and lawmakers to discuss the nexus between EU development aid and migration, and its broader legal and political implications. For the purposes of this call for papers, the term ‘aid’ is defined broadly to encompass all forms of assistance, including the ambiguity and overlap which characterise the current approach to the refugee ‘crisis’.

Contributions from disciplinary perspectives are welcomed. Contributions are expected to examine the implications of current EU migration policies and the following thematic areas:

1. Development aid and migration in the various EU ‘compacts’ and agreements (both bilateral and multilateral) on migration.

2. The implications of EU migration policies for a broader consensus on development and/or for the SDGs;

3. The implications of EU migration policies on issues of complicity and shared responsibility;

4. The implications of EU migration policies on countries of transit and origin: the implications of EU policies in practice (partners from Afghanistan and Sudan have already been identified).

5. The implications of EU migration policies on aid and actors on the ground (e.g. their criminalisation and current attempts at regulation at sea)

comparative perspectives from other countries are also encouraged.

ffects Health and Human Rights

November 8, 2017

purpose Room, 1st floor

ego

92093

[minars.html](#)

Sociology

ration Studies, UC San Diego

Lado

en

e Dean of Minority Advising & Programs, Professor of Pediatrics

Boundaries: The Reconciliation of People and Markets Through Migration Policy

September 9, 2017

[How states enforce boundaries the reconciliation of people and markets?utm_campaign=widget&utm_medium=](#)

Sociologist

bi

His work focuses on understanding migration, race, ethnicity, law, and citizenship in an international field of power. He is the author of *State Competition for Immigrants* (Stanford University Press 2013: ASA's Thomas & Znaniecki Best Book on International Migration), *Gerald of Culling the Masses: The Democratic Origins of Racist Immigration Policy in the Americas* (Harvard University Press 2015: ASA's Best Book Award, MSS Distinguished Book Award, APSA's Best Book on Migration and Citizenship 2015, ASA's Thomas & Znaniecki Best Book Award, ASA's Best Scholarly Contribution to Political Sociology). David has taught courses on research methods, the sociology of migration, and on the relationship between states, race, and science."

cornell.edu

Everyday Bordering

September 9, 2017

Center for Research

nccr-onthemove.ch

[ive14/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/nccrotm-Lecture-Series-5-Flyer-148x210-Web.pdf](#)

ion, Refugees and Belonging, University of East London

Gateways for Growth: San Diego, California and Beyond

September 13, 2017

Sheldon Auditorium Conference Room

La Jolla Village Drive

[seminars.html](#)

Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, UC San Diego

; Assistant Director, 21st Century China Center

Director Alliance, Partners for Progress

Professor, Ethnic Studies, UC-San Diego

Director, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, UC-San Diego

Manager, San Diego Regional Economic Development Corporation

Hewlett Chair in Global Information and Social Entrepreneurship, UC-Santa Cruz

Center for Study of Immigrant Integration, USC

Adjunct Professor, CUNY Graduate Center

y Professor of Ethnic, Immigration and Pluralism Studies, University of Toronto

d Head of Media and Communications, Migration Observatory, University of Oxford

: Discourse, Policy and Reality of Muslim Integration in Western Societies

er 14, 2017

ovost's Building, Conference Room 115

ego

92093

[minars.html](#)

y Professor of Ethnic, Immigration and Pluralism Studies, University of Toronto

essor of Political Science, UC San Diego

in the Refugee/Migration Crisis

ember 28, 2017

01

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[/techlaw_colloquium_3671?utm_campaign=widget&utm_medium=widget&utm_source=Cornell](#)

ia

cornell.edu

n an Age of Resurgent Nationalism

ecember 1, 2017

ovost's Building, Conference Room 115

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sterberg Prager Professor of Law, UCLA School of Law

partment of Sociology, UCLA

partment of Sociology, UCLA

partment of Sociology, UC San Diego

essor of Law and Founder and Director of the Harvard Law School Immigration and Refugee Clinical Program (HIRC)

ciate Professor, Department of Political Science, UC Irvine

Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, UC San Diego

essor and Director of the Zolberg Institute on Migration and Mobility, The New School

, San Diego

Irregular Migration in Australia and the EU: Practices to Adopt and Policies to Avoid

Centre for Human Rights Law at Monash University

[research/centres/castancentre/our-areas-of-work/refugees-and-asylum-seekers/international-refugee-workshop](#)

The Centre will host a small workshop in December, in Italy, a country at the frontline of the EU response to irregular migration. The workshop will explore what Australia and the EU can teach each other about responding to irregular migration and refugees. Over the past few years, both have developed ideas to curb the higher numbers of irregular migrants and refugees seeking the protection of member states. In particular, Australia has developed what is called 'Australian solution' to refugees.

Prime Minister, John Howard, responded to the irregular arrival of 438 people seeking Australia's protection on the shores of Christmas Island [into Australian territory] and the circumstances in which they come'. Since then, Australia has adopted a range of policies to control access to Australian territory including third country processing and detention of refugees, temporary protection visas, border protection measures, and increasing cooperation with countries of transit to stop the onward movement of those seeking to enter Australia. These policies appear to have curbed the number of refugees entering Australian territory but have also resulted in grave human rights abuses and others owed Australia's international protection. In addition, these policies have come at a high cost to Australia in terms of financial resources and damage to Australia's international reputation.

The workshop will focus on the EU adopting Australia's border protection policies. This is not to say, however, that all aspects of Australia's border protection and resettlement program offers many refugees a durable solution and when done well, provides a model that should be followed by other countries.

The workshop will explore what Australia and the EU can learn from each other's experience of responding to refugees and irregular migration. It will also discuss in each jurisdiction that should be adopted and which policies are ineffective, dangerous and unlawful?

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for Immigration Studies <center@cis.org>

Sent: Wednesday, November 01, 2017 1:34 PM

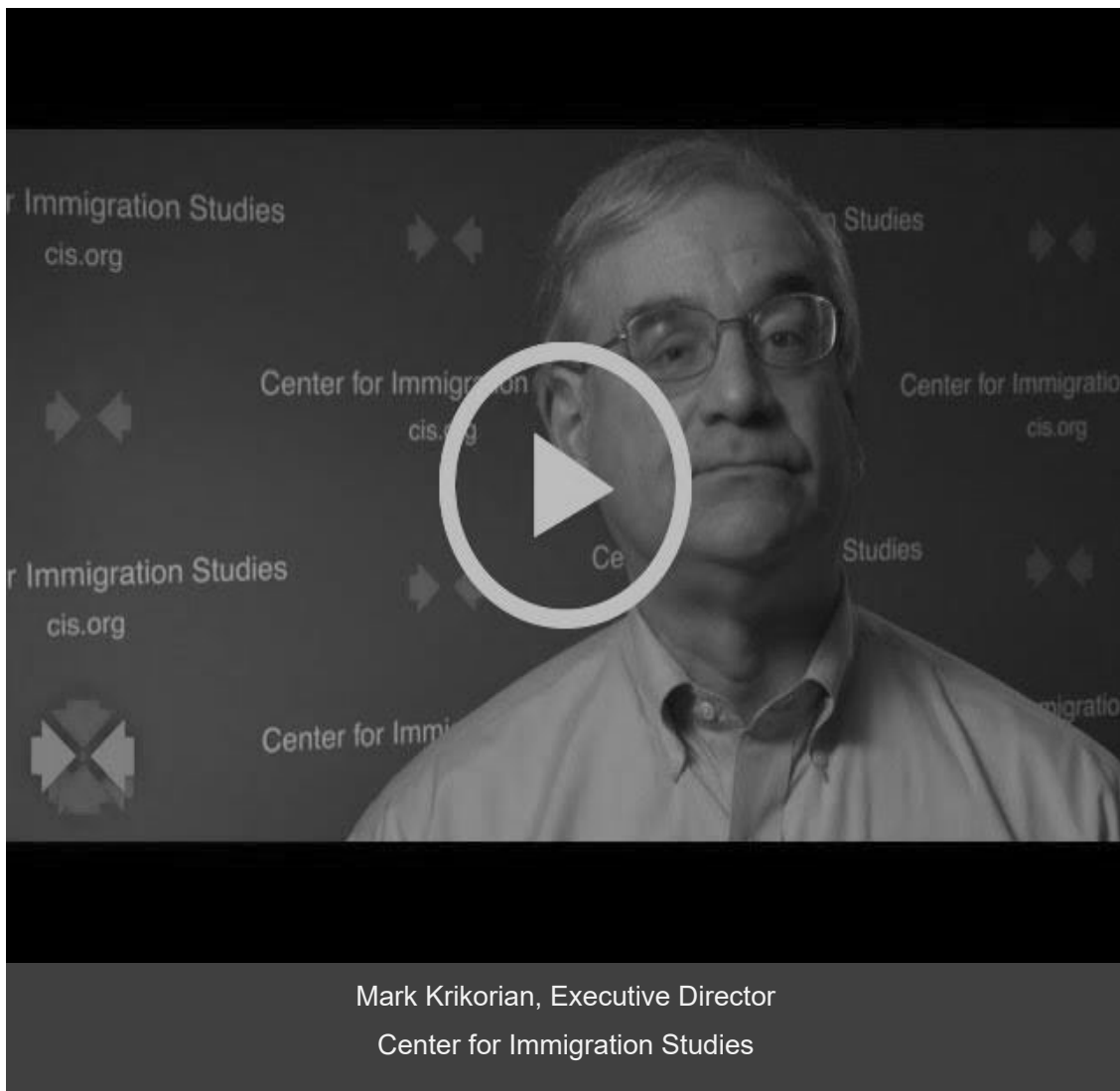
To: Law, Robert T

Subject: VIDEO Immigration Brief: Retire the Visa Lottery



Immigration Brief: Retire the Visa Lottery

Washington, D.C. (November 1, 2017) –The Center for Immigration Studies has been encouraging the termination of the Diversity Visa Lottery program for years. Mark Krikorian discusses some of the many reasons, including its failure to diversify immigration, low applicant requirements, rampant fraud, and potential security risks.



[Visit Website](#)

Further Reading:

[Another Terrorist Exploits Diversity Visa Lottery](#)

[What We DON'T Know about Sayfullo Saipov](#)

[New OIG Report Highlights Rampant Diversity Visa Fraud in Ukraine](#)

Marriage Fraud Inside Diversity Visa Fraud, All Tucked into a Useless Program

Who Wins the Visa Lottery?

Oversight Committee Hearing on the 'Diversity Visa Program'

Taking Chances: The Folly of the Visa Lottery What's Wrong With the Visa Lottery?



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From: Center for Immigration Studies
<center=cis.org@mail3.atl71.mcdlv.net> on behalf of Center
for Immigration Studies <center@cis.org>

Sent: Thursday, November 02, 2017 9:09 AM

To: Law, Robert T

Subject: The Diversity Visa Lottery



The Diversity Visa Lottery

An immigration program that is not in America's interest

Washington, D.C. (November 2, 2017) – The Center for Immigration Studies published several articles detailing the Diversity Visa Lottery program's history and relevant statistics following the attack by the Uzbek terror suspect in New York City. Sayfullo Habibullaevic Saipov is the fifth Diversity Visa Lottery recipient to be involved in terrorist acts in the United States.

Congress could have passed legislation to eliminate the visa program, stopping the exploitation of this national security vulnerability. Their concern is evident by the three hearings they held in less than three years – CIS testified at all three. The State Department inspector General in 2003 testified that "the Diversity Visa program contains significant risks to national security from hostile intelligence

officers, criminals, and terrorists attempting to use the program for entry into the United States as permanent residents."

But voices like Senators Ted Kennedy and Chuck Schumer have been avid supporters, arguing that the United States requires the visa to generate increased ethnic diversity.

View CIS articles on the Diversity Visa Lottery:

[Another Terrorist Exploits the Diversity Visa Lottery](#)

[Can We Finally Get Rid of the Visa Lottery?](#)

[Uzbekistan and the Diversity Visa Lottery](#)

[What We DON'T Know about Sayfullo Saipov](#)

VIDEO: [Immigration Brief: The Diversity Visa Lottery](#)

The security risk has grown over the years as the program admits a disproportionate share of immigrants from terrorist breeding grounds and has a high level of fraud. Of the top 10 source countries for Diversity Visa immigrants in FY 2016, four were on the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) list of Specially Designated Countries (SDCs): Egypt (2,855 immigrants), Iran (2,788 immigrants), Uzbekistan (2,378 immigrants).

Legislation eliminating the Diversity Visa Lottery has been introduced in the U.S. Senate by Senators Tom Cotton (R-AR) and David Perdue (R-GA). The RAISE Act (S.354) has a companion bill in the House, "Immigration in the National Interest Act" (H.R.3775), sponsored by Rep. Lamar Smith.

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From: Law, Robert T
Sent: Thursday, November 02, 2017 3:01 PM
To: hr@fairus.org
Subject: One last student loan form
Attachments: Robert Law PSLF (FAIR).pdf

Hi Hemant,

I hope you're doing well. Can you please fill out Section 3, line 2 (EIN) and Section 4 to certify my eligibility for student loan forgiveness. I need this one last time from you to show my date of separation from FAIR. Password to follow.

Thanks and I hope to see you and everyone soon!

Robert Law
Senior Advisor
Office of Policy & Strategy
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
Department of Homeland Security
202-272-8409 (work)
(b) (6) (cell)

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From: Law, Robert T
Sent: Thursday, November 02, 2017 3:01 PM
To: hr@fairus.org
Subject: RE: One last student loan form

PSLF

From: Law, Robert T
Sent: Thursday, November 02, 2017 4:01 PM
To: 'hr@fairus.org'
Subject: One last student loan form

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From: Human Resources <HR@FAIRUS.ORG>
Sent: Thursday, November 02, 2017 3:25 PM
To: Law, Robert T
Subject: RE: One last student loan form
Attachments: ROB.PDF

Hi Rob,

I am doing good. Thanks. Hope you doing wonderful too !

Attached is the signed and completed form as you requested.

Have a great one !!

Hemant Sharma
Staff Accountant



25 Massachusetts Ave. N.W. Suite 330 | Washington, DC 20001
Office 202.328.7004 | Fax 202.328.3447

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From: Law, Robert T
Sent: Thursday, November 02, 2017 4:01 PM
To: 'hr@fairus.org'
Subject: One last student loan form

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Robert Law
Senior Advisor

Office of Policy & Strategy
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
Department of Homeland Security
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<center=cis.org@mail63.wdc01.mcdlv.net> on behalf of
Center for Immigration Studies <center@cis.org>

Sent: Thursday, November 02, 2017 8:25 PM

To: Law, Robert T

Subject: Immigration Reading, 11/2/17



Center for Immigration Studies

Low-immigration, Pro-immigrant



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Forward

Immigration Reading, 11/2/17

es by donating on line here: <http://cis.org/donate>

Combined Federal Campaign number is 10298.

ement and administration and verification of H-1B participants

ountry of birth

ersity lottery

d DHS FY2018 appropriations

efugee applicant screening

Executive Office for Immigration Review

Refugee Admissions Program

More than English spoken at home

Findings on immigration and monthly travel statistics

Statistics and asylum seekers

First three-quarters of 2017

Asylum for 2016

Asylum and migration for September 2017

Refugee resettlement

Termination rates

Migration Policy Institute

Social Science Research Network

Immigration Law Professors' Blog

MigrationWatch

Production of Immigrant "Illegality"

War in Iraq: Sierra Leonean Labor Migrants at US Military Bases

Immigration in Canada and the United States: Casework and Campaigns in a Neoliberal Era

Immigrant Jewish Immigration to Israel, 1948-1967

Security and Beyond

The Homeland Postponed

Governance: A Global Perspective

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es

o Immigration Enforcement and Administration

OIG-18-07, October 30, 2017

[/assets/2017-11/OIG-18-07-Oct17.pdf](#)

ify H-1B Visa Participants

OIG-18-03, October 20, 2017

[/assets/2017/OIG-18-03-Oct17.pdf](#)

Country of Birth

s, October 2017

[SCIS/Resources/Reports%20and%20Studies/Immigration%20Forms%20Data/All%20Form%20Types/DACA/daca](#)

u of Consular Affairs

[mmigrate/diversity-visa/dv-2015-selected-entrants.html](#)

ces and Adjustments of Status in the Diversity Immigrant, 2005-2014

u of Consular Affairs

[Statistics/AnnualReports/FY2014AnnualReport/FY14AnnualReport-TableVII.pdf](#)

r Wall Prototypes

[media-release/cbp-completes-construction-border-wall-prototypes](#)

se is complete. CBP will now test and evaluate the finished products, provided by industry, to determine which wall o
o 60 days.

national security and relies on a combination of border infrastructure, technology, personnel, and partnerships,” said
an extremely effective part of our multi-pronged security strategy to prevent the illegal migration of people and drugs
includes patrol roads, lights and surveillance technology. These border enforcement zones give our men and women

variety of characteristics such as:

Service

d Recent Developments

7.pdf

ropriations, FY2018: Current Action

pdf

Office

ect Financial Oversight Activities for Humanitarian Assistance but Should Strengthen Monitoring

8-58, October 31, 2017

D-18-58

0/688052.pdf

Partners Have Implemented Certain Measures, but Need to Further Strengthen Applicant Screening and As

er 26, 2017

GAO-18-156T

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r Security

ght-executive-office-immigration-review/

Immigration Review

oads/2017/10/Witness-Testimony-James-McHenry-EIOR-11-01-2017.pdf

r Security

ght-united-states-refugee-admissions-program/

e Admissions Program

ary

ration; U.S. Department of State

[oads/2017/10/Witness-Testimony-Simon-Henshaw-State-PRM-Testimony-for-10-26-17-HJC-Hearing.pdf](#)

n Services; U.S. Department of Homeland Security

[oads/2017/10/USCIS-Director-Cissna-Testimony-on-Oversight-of-Refugee-Program-10-26-17.pdf](#)

partment of Health and Human Services

[oads/2017/10/Witness-Testimony-Scott-Lloyd-HHS-ORR-Statement-HJC-Refugee-hearing-10-26-17.pdf](#)

ernment and Accountability Office

[oads/2017/10/Witness-Testimony-Rebecca-Gambler-GAO-18-156T.pdf](#)

Who Speak a Language Other Than English at Home

r Estimates

er, October 24, 2017

[ensus-other than english.pdf](#)

Key results from the 2016 Census

[71025/dq171025b-eng.pdf](#)

population reported they were or had ever been a landed immigrant or permanent resident in Canada. This proportion of the population has remained relatively stable since Confederation.

Immigrants who had permanently settled in Canada from 2011 to 2016. These recent immigrants represented 3.5% of the Canadian population.

Of the recent immigrants, 26.8% were admitted under the economic category, 26.8% were admitted under the family class to join family already in Canada, and 46.4% were admitted under the humanitarian and refugee category.

Europe, as a source continent of recent immigrants to Canada, with a share of 13.4% in 2016. Asia (including Australia and New Zealand) was the second largest source continent. In 2016, the majority (61.8%) of newcomers were born in Asia.

More than half of all immigrants and recent immigrants to Canada are settling in the place of residence of over half of all immigrants and recent immigrants to Canada. More immigrants are settling in the place of residence of over half of all immigrants and recent immigrants to Canada.

tries, August 2017

[71019/dq171019b-eng.pdf](#)

00 trips to Canada in August, up 0.9% from July and 0.5% higher than in August 2016. This was also the fifth consecutive month. From January to August 2017, the number of overseas travellers to Canada was 7.5% higher compared with August 2016. The number of visitors from Asia (+2.8%) and Asia (+2.8%) in August. Together, these two continents generally account for nearly four-fifths of overseas visitors. The number of visitors from Europe (-1.3% from Europe and -1.2% from Asia) compared with August 2016. From January to August 2017, the number of visitors from Europe rose 2.7%.

Travel from all regions other than Europe and Asia increased over the first eight months of 2017 compared with the same period in 2016. The number of visitors from the United States) and the Caribbean increased 29.9% over this period, while trips from South America rose by 17.1%. Visa requirements for citizens of Brazil in May 2017.

migration

[population-growth-again-mainly-due-to-migration](#)

Population grew by over 80 thousand in the first three quarters of 2017, according to the most recent population data available. Net migration stood at 66 thousand. In addition, births exceeded deaths by nearly 15 thousand.

1 thousand immigrants registered with a Dutch municipality, almost equivalent to the same period last year. The number of students left the country.

an in the first nine months of 2016 and, as a result, total population growth was below last year's level as well. From 1 thousand down on last year. There were nearly 2 thousand more deaths: 112 thousand in total.

atives in Q3

ore-asylum-seekers-than-following-relatives-in-q3

ceived 4.4 thousand asylum seekers and 2.3 thousand following family members. This means that the number of first-time arrivals in the Q3 2016. Statistics Netherlands (CBS) reports this based on figures of the Dutch Immigration and Naturalisation Service.

e 5,509,984 at the end of September

u 2017 09 2017-10-24 tie 001 en.html

Statistics for January-September 2017, a total of 38,311 children were born, which is 2,269 fewer than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Finland from abroad and 11,425 persons emigrated from Finland during January-September period. The number of the previous year. In all, 6,092 of the immigrants and 7,899 of the emigrants were Finnish citizens.

n Germany at the end of 2016

amt), November 2, 2017

[s/Press/pr/2017/11/PE17_387_12521.html;jsessionid=5E15EC1DAF8DF6245481361BD2FAA679.InternetLive1](https://www.destatis.de/Presse/pr/2017/11/PE17_387_12521.html;jsessionid=5E15EC1DAF8DF6245481361BD2FAA679.InternetLive1)

million people seeking protection were registered in Germany. They accounted for 16% of the country's foreign population. The Federal Statistical Office (Destatis) also reports that the number of people seeking protection increased by 851,000 (+113%) since the beginning of 2015. Most of them, for humanitarian reasons, are staying in Germany. They include, for instance, people still going through the asylum process, people with pending subsidiary protection status and failed asylum seekers who continue to stay in Germany. 392,000 foreigners are currently in Germany who do not allow their unambiguous identification as people seeking protection.

September 2017

[/population/Migration/IntTravelAndMigration_MR Sep17.aspx](#)

000 in the September 2017 year, Stats NZ said today. Migrant arrivals were 131,600 and migrant departures were 60,000. "Net migration in the September 2017 year was lower than the record annual net migration of 72,400 reached in the July 2017 year," population statistics said. "There were more arrivals and more departures in the September 2017 year."

state has shifted since 2002

[7/11/02/how-u-s-refugee-resettlement-shifted-in-states-since-2002/](#)

the U.S. has been fairly consistent across the country since 2002, with no state resettling a majority of them. In fiscal 2017, the last year for which data was submitted that year. California, Texas, New York, Washington, Michigan and Ohio each accounted for at least 5% of refugees resettled in the United States. The earliest year state-level data are publicly available, California resettled 16% of the nation's 27,110 refugees, the only state to do so in the past 15 years, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. State Department data.

from the Middle East and Africa, but this has not always been the case.

Discipline and Performance Problems Signal Need for Reform

November 2, 2017

[Analysis/border-patrol-termination-rates-discipline-performance-problems-signal](#)

High School Completion by Immigrant and Refugee Students

[beyond-teaching-english-supporting-high-school-completion-immigrant-and-refugee-students](#)

Canada's Approach to Immigrant Integration

November 1, 2017

[Building-mosaic-evolution-canadas-approach-immigrant-integration](#)

Refugee Crisis in South Sudan

October 24, 2017

[escalating-violence-and-drought-drive-refugee-crisis-south-sudan](#)

Is the White House Immigration Wish List Tank Emerging DREAMer Momentum in Congress?

Sarah Pierce

October 19, 2017

[is-white-house-immigration-wish-list-tank-emerging-dreamer-momentum-congress](#)

Unauthorized Populations that Could Benefit under Different Legalization Bills

Sarah Pierce, and Randy Capps

[estimating-unauthorized-populations-could-benefit-under-different](#)

Impact of Different Legislative Scenarios for Unauthorized Youth

and Michelle Mittelstadt

[potential-impact-different-legislative-scenarios-unauthorized-youth](#)

Network

On the Earnings of East European Migrants in the UK: Evidence from a Quasi-Natural Experiment

. 55, Issue 4, pp. 716-750, 2017

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roduction of Immigrant "Illegality"

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ate offers this and other critical insights to students who may be unfamiliar with analyses of immigration developed in
d critical race studies. This text will serve as an introduction to the study of immigration and a primer for those who v
ration

Iraq: Sierra Leonean Labor Migrants at US Military Bases

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At the start of the US invasion of Iraq, military planners predicted that the mission's success would depend on using diverse contractors. To secure victory in the field, large numbers of civilian contractors, many from poor countries in Africa and Asia, were recruited. In *Workers, Risk, and the War in Iraq*, Kevin Thomas provides a compelling account of the recruitment of Sierra Leonean workers to US military bases. These bases have outsourced contracts for services to private military corporations who recruit and capitalize on cheap labor from countries such as Sierra Leone, where there are high levels of poverty and acute unemployment. The opportunity to improve their lives through migration is a powerful lure. Thomas explores migrants' experiences in their native country, at US bases, and after their return to Sierra Leone. Thomas deftly explores the complexities of this issue, and offers policy recommendations for decision-makers and practitioners in the field. Incorporating the voices of migrants, *Workers, Risk, and the War in Iraq* turns the spotlight on a subject that has remained on the periphery of history and reveals the human cost of war.

izing in Canada and the United States: Casework and Campaigns in a Neoliberal Era

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ne United States, immigrant workers face important obstacles at work and in the broader society, whether their immi
of all status groups, and their allies in unions and worker centers, are organizing to improve their conditions. In this
worker center, draw on their own experience, in-depth interviews, and academic work from the fields of law, commun
eoretically informed introduction to immigrant worker organizing in a neoliberal era. Frozzini and Law describe the ph
story, explaining how union certification and collective bargaining function under the law. Without directing activists t
l when organizers offer casework as a recruitment and research tool. The royalties from this book will go to the Immi

n Jewish Immigration to Israel, 1948-1967

Exodus offers fascinating insights into this migration, its social and economic profiles, and the motivation for the relocation from Argentina and its Jews, Jewish immigration to Israel, and immigration in general. This book's integration of a computerized database of Argentine Jewish immigrants has allowed the author to uncover their stories in a direct, intimate manner. Because immigration is a process, the individual's perspective in order to fully comprehend the process. In the area of Argentinian Jewry it brings a new perspective, pointing out the importance of family as a basis for mutual interactions. Klor's work clarifies the centrality of marginalization, the idea that Aliya from Argentina was solely ideological. In the area of Israeli studies the book takes a critical view of the disconnect between the gap between the decision-makers in Israel and in Argentina and the real circumstances of the individual immigrants. The migration of Argentine Jewish immigrants to Israel, is shaped by similar patterns that characterize classical mass migrations, such as the

Security and Beyond

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is explores current dynamics in EU border security and migration management. It argues that a crisis point has emerged and also as a life threatened and in need of protection. This leads to paradoxical situations whereby humanitarian policies sometimes lethal border security mechanisms. The dominant way of understanding these dynamics one that blames a global crisis ends up perpetuating the terms of the crisis. Drawing on conceptual resources in biopolitical theory the book offers an alternative field of critical border and migration studies.

The Homeland Postponed

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ic study of Ethiopian Jews, or Beta Israel, a few years after their migration from rural Ethiopia to urban Israel. For th
to modern society, but rather 'belonging' in their new homeland, and the loss of control they are experiencing over t
aspects of the dominant society which they dislike: they reject normative Jewish practices and uphold Beta Israel re
develop strong ethnic bonds and engage in overt forms of resistance. The difficulties of the present are also overcom
and postponed', all Jews will be united in a colour-blind world of material plenty and purity.

ernance: A Global Perspective

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a comprehensive overview of the role of local governments around the world in the management of the migration, in
North and South, this comparative work fills a lacuna in the existing literature which has focused largely on migration
rent debate by confronting northern experiences with attitudes and strategies observed in sending countries; clearly
th end of the migration spectrum. This innovative work will provide a valuable resource for students and scholars wo

ers and policymakers.

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an We Finally Get Rid of the Visa Lottery?

Mark Krikorian

Corner at National Review Online, November 1, 2017

<http://www.nationalreview.com/corner/453326/abolish-visa-lottery>

This Morning Jolt, Jim Geraghty asks “What exactly did terrorist Sayfullo Saipov bring to the United States that we needed so badly?” The answer is, Diversity!

Saipov (whose first name, fittingly, is from the Arabic for “Sword of Allah”) seems to have come here from Uzbekistan through the Diversity Visa Lottery. The visa lottery was enacted in its current form in 1990 as affirmative action for white immigrants, who couldn’t qualify under the other categories because they lacked job skills or close-enough family – i.e. “diversify” the immigration flow. It has since morphed into affirmative action for African and Muslim immigrants. It admits each year 50,000 immigrants (temporarily down from 55,000 for reasons too convoluted to bother with) from countries that don’t send many immigrants to the U.S.

Of course, the admission of one jihadi killer through this cockamamie program (several, actually) isn’t in itself enough of a reason to rid of it. But there are plenty more. (I recently did a quickie video on the lottery, and CIS analysis of it, going back decades, is here.)

From a security standpoint, the program admits a disproportionate share of immigrants from terrorist breeding grounds and creates new migration networks from those places where none existed before. Looking at the 2015 green card data (the most recent available) shows the lottery accounted for less than 5 percent of total green cards issued that year. But the percentages of green cards from potential terror hotspots that were granted through the visa lottery are much larger.

Country	Percent
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UAE.....	10
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Saudi Arabia ...	15
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Iran.....	18
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Egypt.....	24
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rkey.....	26
dan.....	27
zakhstan.....	29
rgyzstan.....	31
erbaijan.....	34
jjikistan.....	46
geria.....	58
zbekistan.....	58

migrants from other terror hotspots, like Iraq and Somalia, are mostly refugees.) The problem here is twofold: screening and enclaves.

the lottery increases the size of precisely those haystacks where the terrorist needle is most likely to be found. As I stated in 2005 House testimony:

weeding out fraudulent lottery applications, and even processing legitimate ones, is a diversion for an agency that’s supposed to be identifying terrorists among the millions seeking to come to America. An internal audit conducted by the State Department in the 1990s characterized the visa lottery as a costly unfunded mandate that saps personnel resources.

But, as Andy McCarthy noted earlier, while screening out individual jihadis is important, “[t]he overarching threat is self-created: an immigration policy that promotes assimilation-resistant enclaves in which sharia supremacism embeds.” Along those lines it’s worth noting that Pakistan and Bangladesh used to qualify for the lottery because they sent few immigrants. But precisely because of the lottery, Pakistani and Bangladeshi immigration has now grown so large that people from those countries no longer are eligible to participate. Was it really wise policy to use the lottery to promote the growth of Pakistani enclaves in the United States?

When an Uzbek marries an American citizen, or a Turkmen Einstein gets a university appointment, great – we should

elcome them warmly. But, even apart from its security vulnerabilities, the lottery is based on the absurd idea that foreigners from all countries *deserve* an equal opportunity to move here, and those who don't qualify under existing categories must have a special one created just for them – affirmative action immigration, if you will, for Belarusians, Uzbeks, Iranians, Congolese, et al.

Unfortunately, the RAISE Act, which the president has said would be part of his price for amnestying the DACAs, would abolish this travesty. Unfortunately, it appears that the Republican leadership is willing to amnesty the DACAs in exchange for nothing more than some “drones on the border” fakery.

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Trump's Right. End the Diversity Visa Lottery

by Steven Camarota

The Los Angeles Times, November 2, 2017

<http://www.latimes.com/opinion/op-ed/la-oe-camarota-diversity-visa-lottery-20171102-story.html>

ational security problems with the lottery have long been known. At a 2003 congressional hearing, the inspector general of the State Department, which oversees the lottery, testified that the program “contains significant risks to national security from hostile intelligence officers, criminals and terrorists attempting to use the program for entry into the United States as permanent residents.”

the concerns identified at that hearing 14 years ago remain. In 2016, Immigration and Customs Enforcement created a list of countries that “promote, produce, or protect terrorist organizations or their members.” Of the top 10 source countries for lottery winners in 2016, four were on ICE’s list: Egypt (No. 2), Iran (No. 3), Uzbekistan (No. 5) and Sudan

o. 7). Many other countries on the ICE list also send significant numbers of lottery winners.

<http://www.latimes.com/opinion/op-ed/la-oe-camarota-diversity-visa-lottery-20171102-story.html>

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TRAC, Once Again Cutting Sign in the Wrong Direction

by Dan Cadman

U.S. Immigration Blog, November 3, 2017

I deeply admire their tenacity in obtaining statistics and airing them for public view and examination, but I loathe their
rely concealed bias in favor of aliens and against the rule of law, which frequently enough manifests itself in shallow
flawed analyses of the data they present, often skewing it in a way that is designed to make government enforcement
efforts look ineffectual or callous. But sometimes their efforts simply render their own analyses as facile.

In many ways, this is the epitome of irony. TRAC was obliged to push extremely hard against the Obama White House
propensity toward obliquity and deception. Whole areas of information previously available to the public (such as
approval vs. denial rates for various immigration benefits) disappeared during that administration, and many other
statistics were simply withheld in an attempt to obscure just how far the federal bureaucracy had been shoved to the le
order to create a new post-national environment in which immigration enforcement and control became reviled
concepts. And yet TRAC, which apparently shares the same philosophical bent as the prior White House, at least whe
immigration and open borders are concerned, doesn't seem to comprehend exactly how far that administration went to
de and deceive.

the latest chapter in the book of flawed analysis comes with TRAC's announcement of a new report: "Immigration Court Hearings Take Nose Dive, While Court Backlog Increases". Here's what they have to say:

<https://cis.org/Cadman/TRAC-Once-Again-Cutting-Sign-Wrong-Direction>

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The Amnesty 'Me Toos' Begin

by Dan Cadman

US Immigration Blog, November 3, 2017

What's the problem with amnesties. The minute one is mentioned — in this case, one for the so-called "Dreamers" who were also happy recipients of abusive governmental largesse in the form of a made-up program with no statutory basis (ACA) — it generates an immediate response of me-too-ism from anyone who has been treated "unfairly" by the immigration system. Unfortunately, treated *unfairly* tends to be generic code for "Wait a minute, just because I'm in your country illegally, you mean you really want to force me to leave?"

Even more unfortunately, it isn't just the aliens themselves who turn up the volume to demand even more governmental concessions after receiving years of benefits to which they weren't entitled. It almost inevitably also includes an unholy alliance of open borders and alien advocacy groups working in concert with businesses and corporate employers who insist that they need unfettered access to cheap, pliable, and plentiful alien labor to do their bidding, often under conditions that citizens and resident aliens would find objectionable.

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Amnesty-Me-Toos-Begin>

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What We DON'T Know about Sayfullo Saipov

by Dan Cadman

US Immigration Blog, November 1, 2017

First, consider that if Saipov had been arrested in New York City, the site of the attack and a notorious sanctuary jurisdiction, the city itself would have released him back to the street so that he could go on to commit the attack. Of course, you won't find Mayor DeBlasio speaking to that point in any public appearance. It sure would be nice for some reverent journalist to ask him to reconcile that.

Second, with regard to Saipov, I watched a BBC new anchor interview one of their BBC Uzbek Service reporters. She made the cogent point that, while he appears to have "radicalized" in the United States, he may in fact have left Uzbekistan (a majority-Muslim country ruled by Muslims) due to the government's program of actively monitoring mosques, preachers, and congregations because it is sharply aware that there is a strain of virulent, radical Islam that inevitably results in violence. (Ironically, some Uzbeks successfully claim refugee status based on the government's oppressive policies, even though there is clearly a basis for its security concerns.) She made the point that Saipov, if inclined toward such radical leanings, would have had to emigrate to avoid arrest, and therefore chose a country where freedom of religion is guaranteed. It's appalling to think that one of the freedoms enshrined in our constitution would be used against us in this way, but her observations had a cogency to them that's hard to deny.

<https://cis.org/Cadman/What-We-DONT-Know-about-Sayfullo-Saipov>

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On the Use and Misuse of DACA Information

by Dan Cadman

U.S. Immigration Blog, October 30, 2017

Third, why would it be a misuse of such information if it were used to pinpoint selected DACA recipients for removal if, for instance, it became known that they had lied on their forms about past crimes or gang affiliations or the like? And make no mistake, that is exactly what is being defined as "misuse", as is clear from a perusal of other media outlets that have reported on the senators' letter. When I prepare and fill out my taxes, would it be reasonable to demand that I be safeguarded from investigation if I lie or commit fraud simply because I am submitting personal information? Ditto the same if and when I seek Social Security benefits. Unlikely, isn't it? So why should illegal aliens be given a pass on that?

Fourth, and probably most important, we have seen the effects when recipients of amnesties are protected via various confidentiality statutes — in effect, they are shielded from the ordinary operation of enforcement in a host of areas, from everyday lawbreaking to national security investigations, because the keeper of the information is forbidden from providing it to those who most need it. This happened after the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act was passed. It should never happen again.

What about misuse — real misuse — of the information? There are already plenty of administrative agency, civil, and criminal penalties that exist to punish officials who abuse information under color of law. Shouldn't that suffice?

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Use-and-Misuse-DACA-Information>

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An Op-Ed That Can't Be Reconciled with Its Author's Legislative Efforts

by Dan Cadman

U.S. Immigration Blog, October 30, 2017

House Homeland Security Committee Chairman Mike McCaul (R-Texas) has written an op-ed for National Review Online, "California Is Building the Wrong Wall: Its new 'sanctuary state' law protects criminals and sets up barriers between local and federal law-enforcement agencies".

In this op-ed, McCaul discusses the recent signing into law by Democratic Governor Jerry Brown of California SB 54, a terrible piece of legislation that turns all of California into a sanctuary for illegal aliens; specifically, illegal alien criminals who are arrested by police, whom federal authorities want to take custody of once state proceedings are finished. He says, in pertinent part:

McCaul clearly understands the problem well. That's why I'm unable to reconcile his op-ed with the bill he has sponsored in Congress, H.R. 3548, the "Border Security for America Act of 2017", which I have examined and reviewed twice now, both in its original and its amended forms (see [here](#) and [here](#)).

One of the shortcomings of the original bill, which has survived in the newer version, is that McCaul's measure would provide funding for state, tribal, and local governments in a number of programs, including the Border Patrol-sponsored "Operation Stone Garden", yet, as I noted in my first review, "[q]uite simply, McCaul has inserted absolutely no language there limiting recipients of Stonegarden funds to those agencies that *a/so* fully cooperate with all DHS immigration enforcement entities, including through honoring of detainers. How could this bill not include such language? It's beyond

mprehension."

<https://cis.org/Cadman/OpEd-Cant-Be-Reconciled-Its-Authors-Legislative-Efforts>

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Another Uzbek Visa Lottery Terrorist?

time to act

by Andrew R. Arthur

U.S. Immigration Blog, November 3, 2017

What did you think he may not have been the first Uzbekistani terrorist to have entered under the visa lottery? And he may not be the last.

Reports state that, just four days before Saipov's attack, Abdurasul Hasanovich Juraboev, a 27-year-old immigrant and native of Uzbekistan, received a 15-year sentence in federal court in Brooklyn "after pleading guilty to conspiring to provide material support to Islamic State (IS) militants." According to Reuters:

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Another-Uzbek-Visa-Lottery-Terrorist>

Identifying Fraud in the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program: Agencies Can Do More

by Andrew Arthur

Center For Immigration Studies, November 3, 2017

In connection with that effort, all three should jointly undertake a study to assess the extent of fraud in the asylum and refugee processes. Specifically, USCIS, EOIR, and DOS should review a representative sample of cases involving persons who have been granted asylum and refugee status and perform a forensic analysis of those cases to determine the factual validity of the claims therein. Such review should include in-country investigations, as well as interviews with successful applicants, their family members, and where possible, local officials in the countries of origin of those individuals.

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Identifying-Fraud-US-Refugee-Admissions-Program>

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Another Terrorist Exploits the Diversity Visa Lottery

by Andrew Arthur

Center For Immigration Studies, November 1, 2017

Even if it turns out, contrary to press reports, that Sayfullo Habibullaevic Saipov did not enter the United States under the DV program, this avenue of immigration poses unjustifiable risks to the United States and must be shut down. The DRAISE Act, S. 354, would do just that, and Congress should consider that bill, or similar legislation, to eliminate this national security vulnerability.

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Another-Terrorist-Exploits-Diversity-Visa-Lottery>

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Temporary' Protected Status: The Biggest Misnomer in Immigration

by Andrew Arthur

Center For Immigration Studies, October 31, 2017

The administration indicated that it plans on limiting TPS abuses when in May USCIS extended the designation of Haiti for six months, through January 22, 2017. In the Federal Register notice for that extension, the agency "encouraged [TPS beneficiaries] to prepare for their return to Haiti in the event Haiti's designation is not extended again, including requesting updated travel documents from the Government of Haiti." The review period for that designation must begin no later than November 23, 2017. Termination of the TPS designation for Haiti will signal that the Trump administration plans to be less generous and more rigorous in reviewing extensions of TPS designations than its predecessors have.

Expect the debate over this issue to heat up as those extension dates near. You will likely see heart-rending stories in newspapers about the potential separation of families, and read questionable economic analyses concerning the cost to the American economy were TPS for El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua to expire. Congress and the president must not dispassionately, however, if TPS is to be truly effective and "temporary" in the future.

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Temporary-Protected-Status-Biggest-Misnomer-Immigration>

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Case Study for Immigration Court Backlogs: The BIA's Restatement Of The Obvious

by Andrew Arthur

Center For Immigration Studies, October 30, 2017

Even the possibility that there will be some kind of future "Dreamers" legislation coming out of Congress and headed to the president's desk, one of the non-negotiables should be the ability to use the information they submit when needed for further law enforcement inquiries, whether for immigration or any other legitimate purpose. Taking access to the information off the table is a serious mistake, and smacks of a double standard. No U.S. citizen is ever given a pass on giving his information against him if he violates the law.

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Case-Study-Immigration-Court-Backlogs>

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Living for Diversity

by Jason Richwine

The Corner at National Review Online, November 2, 2017

defending the lottery in 2006, Senator Chuck Schumer stated that “it had a very simple purpose ... our immigration laws were based on family reunification and certain other qualifications [useful skills], so there were whole ranges of countries from which people could not get visas.” There you have it. The only purpose of the program is right there in the name - “diversity,” which is as empty a purpose as one can imagine. “The U.S. isn’t Noah’s Ark,” Powerline’s Paul Mirengoff wrote yesterday. “We don’t need immigrants from every country.” Especially not immigrants selected at random.

The terrorist incident by itself does not justify abolishing a program, but it does bring the pointlessness of the lottery into sharp relief. When a refugee commits terrorism, there is perhaps some minor consolation that our heart was in the right place when we brought him here. For all the problems with our refugee program — and there are many — at least it is motivated in our desire to alleviate human suffering around the globe. But Sayfullo Saipov was not invited for any humanitarian reason, nor was he invited to rejoin family members or to apply his specialized skills. He was invited because his name was drawn out of a diversity hat. Cold comfort to his victims, indeed.

<http://www.nationalreview.com/corner/453362/diversity-lottery-visa-program-immigration-goals-not-accomplished>

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USCIS Plays Word Games to Ease Costs for H-1B Employers

by David North

U.S. Immigration Blog, November 3, 2017

The objective of the policy memorandum seems to be to make it easier for employers with one or more subsidiaries or affiliates to pay \$750 rather than \$1,500 for each H-1B visa, a relatively tiny gift to some of the smaller players in the massive IT industry. Since H-1B visas are usually good for three years, this reduction comes to about \$250 a year, or

2,000-hour work year, about 12.5 cents an hour; hardly high finance, but there is very high skullduggery, as we will see.

How USCIS accomplishes this loophole enlargement — all without any additional legislation — is a wonder of Washington linguistics, and reflects well on the creativeness, if not the public-spiritedness, of some lobbyist whose name we will probably never know.

The 180-Degree Turn. The plain language of the law cited above would seem to indicate that if an entity, including its subsidiaries or affiliates, has more than 25 full time employees, the entity has to pay at the \$1,500 rate. The word "including" would seem to be significant. The policy memorandum, written 19 years after the law was enacted, notes that "The terms 'affiliate' and 'subsidiary' are not defined in INA 214(c)(9)(B)."

<https://cis.org/North/USCIS-Plays-Word-Games-Ease-Costs-H1B-Employers>

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Uzbekistan and the Diversity Visa Lottery

by David North

U.S. Immigration Blog, November 1, 2017

What I found interesting is that a *large majority* of the immigrants from that former USSR republic, came to the United States on diversity visas.

In 2015, for example, there were 2,524 lottery visas or adjustment of status beneficiaries reported for incoming

permanent resident aliens coming from Uzbekistan, according to Department of State records, while Homeland Security statistics on all new green cards issued that year showed 3,977 for people from that nation.

In other words more than two-thirds of the incoming immigrants from that nation came through the diversity route, an unusually high percentage. Worldwide, only about 5 percent of incoming immigrants use that visa.

<https://cis.org/North/Uzbekistan-and-Diversity-Visa-Lottery>

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D-Ed Considers Guatemalan Emigration: "Is It Worth It?"

by Kausha Luna

U.S. Immigration Blog, October 31, 2017

Costs:

Remittances. The author argues migration is a "robust" business for Guatemala. Remittances sent to Guatemala from abroad comprise a significant portion of the country's gross domestic product (GDP). Moreover, this source of income has kept prices from skyrocketing, as has been the case in other countries. Additionally, remittances appear to benefit immigrants' families, the country, and banks.

Costs:

Family. Another cost of emigration presented by the author is that of family disintegration. The obvious separation

occurs when a family member (typically a male) leaves for the United States. However, the author adds that the integration continues for those migrants who return to find that their children have grown up, their spouses have entered other relationships, and that parents and grandparents have died.

<https://cis.org/Luna/OpEd-Considers-Guatemalan-Emigration-It-Worth-It>

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Guatemala Holds Job Fair: "More Employment, Less Migration"

Kausha Luna

U.S. Immigration Blog, October 30, 2017

Last week, Guatemala's Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare hosted a national job fair. The tagline for this event was "More Employment, Less Migration". Recognizing the lack of economic opportunities as the primary factor for migration, the Guatemalan government worked with about 70 companies in the private sector to market approximately 10,000 job opportunities.

In line with the theme of the event, "more employment, less migration", U.S. Ambassador Arreaga spoke on the educational and economic conditions of Guatemalan youth. Per the ambassador, 1.6 million Guatemalan youth do not attend school. The unemployment rate of youth ages 15-24 is five times higher than the rest of the population that is economically active. As such, Arreaga made the following statement, "My government is committed to continue working so that young Guatemalans have the opportunity to build a better future and have no reason to seek opportunities outside their country."

<https://cis.org/Luna/Guatemala-Holds-Job-Fair-More-Employment-Less-Migration>

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L-1 Petitions Grew in Past Two Years

by Preston Huennekens

Center For Immigration Studies, October 31, 2017

The visa reports tally the total number of individuals in a given year who are issued a visa in any of the L categories. Transferring employees receive L-1 visas and their dependents receive L-2 visas. Visas are different than petitions, which the recent data release reported on. Petition applications are filed with USCIS by the company that wishes to transfer overseas employees to offices in the United States. Visas are only given following a petition's certification by USCIS. The petition numbers reflect only new applications for transfers, which explains why the petition numbers in a given year are less than the total number of L visas actually circulating.

<https://cis.org/Huennekens/L1-Petitions-Grew-Past-Two-Years>

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Bad Deal For the U.S.

Generous plea bargain for serious human trafficker bodes poorly for national security.

by Michael Cutler

frontPageMag.com, October 30, 2017

Plea bargains are compromises but our national security should never be compromised. Although I am reluctant to second-guess the prosecutors, today I am compelled to disagree with the the plea bargain that will set Khan free in just 31 months.

According to the ICE press release, a plea bargain agreement was reached between federal prosecutors and Khan in which he agreed to plead guilty to a single count of alien smuggling in exchange for a 31-month prison sentence. In reality, he smuggled dozens of illegal aliens into the United States.

Khan's crimes endangered the lives of the aliens he smuggled, but, first and foremost, his crimes created a significant threat to U.S. national security and public safety. The illegal aliens he smuggled in were citizens of countries that are associated with terrorism, specifically, Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan. According to evidence and intelligence gathered by a group of U.S. law enforcement agencies including Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), a division of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE); the Joint Terrorism Task Force; FBI-Miami; and the U.S. Department of State's Diplomatic Security Service (DSS), at least one of the smuggled aliens had a direct nexus to terrorism. That individual was a citizen of Afghanistan who authorities said was involved in a plot to conduct an attack in the U.S. or Canada and had family ties to members of the Taliban.

<http://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/268267/bad-deal-us-michael-cutler>

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Allahu Akbar-itis

America's deadly and debilitating disease

by Michelle Malkin

National Review Online, November 1, 2017

From the Muslim monsters who decapitated American hostage Nick Berg, to the Fort Dix, N.J., attack plotters, to the convicted al-Qaeda scientist Aafia Siddiqui, to Fort Hood assassin Nidal Malik Hasan, to Times Square bomber Faisal Shahzad, to the machete-wielding murderers who beheaded a London soldier on a busy street, to the truck and stabbing jihadists in Dijon and Nantes, to the *Charlie Hebdo*-targeting jihadists in Paris, to the ISIS gunmen at Bataclan, to the double-stabber Wasil Rafat Farooqui in Roanoke, Va., the message of “Allahu Akbar” is unmistakable:

“I am killing all infidels.

It is not to those who pretend that “Islamophobia” and the imagined “backlash” against Muslims are greater threats than the attackers and head-choppers, “Allahu Akbar” is Arabic for “The death and destruction committed in the name of Islam have nothing to do with Islam.”

<http://www.nationalreview.com/article/453308/nyc-attacker-said-allahu-akbar-stop-whitewashing-it>

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America: Give us Your ... Huddled Islamists Yearning for Jihad?

Daniel Horowitz

Conservative Review, November 2, 2017

Incidentally, the New York Times published an article yesterday chronicling the history of the Uzbek government cracking down on non-government sanctioned mosques and the growth of some of the most virulent strains of Islamic premacism fomenting in Central Asia. As they observe, “Proselytizing by Saudi-financed groups advocated a particularly austere form of Islam,” and an outsized number of Uzbeks have joined ISIS. The Atlantic ran a similar story stating how the Soviet-style authoritarianism in Uzbekistan is pushing its Islamists “underground and, ultimately, abroad.”

While the media is trying to bash the Uzbek government and insinuate that we shouldn’t clamp down on radical mosques here, because, in their view, it radicalizes the Islamists even more, they are stumbling across an important truth: Irrespective of whether the Uzbek government’s actions caused the radicalism or if it was bound to happen anyway, it is clear that some of the most extreme jihadists are now fleeing Muslim countries, ironically, because of these crackdowns. They are coming to the West as refugees or quasi-refugees, even though they are antithetical to the prototype of the persecuted minority we want to admit through the refugee program. What is our government doing to protect against this rising tide? We have brought in roughly 60,000 immigrants from Uzbekistan since 9/11 and thousands more from other former Soviet countries dominated by this same dynamic of a Muslim population with a secular authoritarian government. How do we know we are not bringing in their “persecuted” jihadists?

<https://www.conservativereview.com/articles/america-give-us-your-huddled-islamists-yearning-for-jihad>

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What Needed to Be Said after New York

Both parties wrongly seek to exploit tragedies for political ends. But a discussion about what is not being done to fight terrorism is necessary.

by Jonathan S. Tobin

National Review Online, November 2, 2017

The “extreme vetting” that Trump has proposed, though it is often laughed off by Democrats as hyperbole, would be useful. Assessing potential immigrants and refugees not on the basis of their religion but on their support for radical-islamist groups that seek to replace democracies with theocratic and totalitarian regimes is necessary. Those doing the vetting should move into the 21st century and spend more time analyzing social-media accounts and other public records. An effort to institutionalize such practices is an appropriate response to terrorism. But since the New York killer was reportedly radicalized after coming to this country, that tougher approach to immigration is irrelevant to this specific case.

But the Manhattan incident ought to provoke a debate about one policy change that could have a real impact on homegrown terrorism. During the term of de Blasio’s predecessor, the NYPD pursued a strategy of surveilling mosques and other venues that were gathering places for radicals and those they sought to influence. But the American Civil Liberties Union and politicians like de Blasio damned the program as “spying” whose goal was to foster discrimination against Muslims and to chill free speech. Despite the cogent protests of former police commissioner Ray Kelly, the NYPD abandoned the program. While the police have continued to do some surveillance, for the most part the effort to combat homegrown terrorism has been scaled back, making it easier for radicalized immigrants such as the New York killer to evade detection until they strike. It should be resumed.

<http://www.nationalreview.com/article/453347/new-york-attack-trump-hypocrite-so-are-liberals>

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After the West Side Highway Jihad: What Does 'Extreme Vetting' Mean?

Our immigration system needs to take Islam into account, to distinguish pro-American Muslims from sharia supremacists.

by Andrew C. McCarthy

National Review Online, November 1, 2017

I wrote about the Diversity Visa Program in *The Grand Jihad*, my book about the sharia supremacist strategy for infiltrating and “destroying the West” (to quote the Muslim Brotherhood). As detailed there:

Since the Bush 41 administration, the State Department has also been running a “Diversity Visa” program, the very purpose of which is to promote immigration from countries whose citizens resist coming to the United States — i.e., to encourage our cultural disintegration. It is a hare-brained scheme, concocted by hard-Left Senator Ted Kennedy, because the Irish (yes, the Irish!) were purportedly underrepresented in our gorgeous mosaic. Mark Krikorian, the director of the Center for Immigration Studies, describes the consequences: Fully one-third of the annual diversity-visa lottery winners now come from Islamic countries, which means that the program has become a disproportionately important immigration vehicle for Muslims.

It has been nearly a decade since I wrote that passage. In the interim, it has become only clearer that the jihadists are only the tip of the spear. We are dealing with an ideological enemy whose aim — they are quite explicit about this — is to supplant Western culture and law with sharia’s repressive societal system and legal code. This is the objective of all jihadism. These violent attacks cannot happen, at least not with regularity, unless the militants have a support system: ideological enclaves that foster incitement, recruitment, training, fund-raising, and moral support.

<http://www.nationalreview.com/article/453313/diversity-visa-lottery-terrorism-vetting-sharia-supremacy>

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Religious Extremism by Any Other Name

The Left seems blind to the link between ideology and violence.

by Mona Charen

National Review Online, November 3, 2017

The Left fears that any terror attack will be exploited to stoke animosity toward Muslims and immigrants. President Trump obliges by vowing to end the diversity lottery and fulminating about the death penalty (thus making it more difficult for prosecutors to secure capital punishment, but oh well). Trump embodies the caricature of the ignorant bigot as a stark contrast to the prudent response of President George W. Bush to 9/11. Bush was resolute against our enemies yet determined not to scapegoat our friends.

<http://www.nationalreview.com/article/453380/new-york-terror-attack-islamism-islam>

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Political Correctness Aided Radical Islamic Bike-Path Attack

Disconnected dots enabled Saipov's terrorist mayhem.

Deroy Murdock

National Review Online, November 3, 2017

The terrorist came into our country through what is called 'The Diversity Visa Lottery Program,' a Chuck Schumer beauty," President Donald J. Trump explained via Twitter. Referring to Schumer's 1990 legislation, signed by big-government Republican president G. H. W. Bush, Trump said at the White House, "Diversity lottery. Sounds nice. It's not nice. It's not good."

America should not limit immigrants to those from Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. But a relentless quest for "diversity" does not justify a passport Powerball program that, in 2016, granted visas to people from such terrorist hotbeds as Iran (788 immigrants), Libya (127), Somalia (104), Sudan (1,833), Syria (164), and Yemen (397). Don't forget: The State Department officially recognizes Iran, Sudan, and Syria as "State Sponsors of Terrorism." Also, according to these State Department data, 2,378 Uzbeks came to America last year as "diversity immigrants."

<http://www.nationalreview.com/article/453391/saipov-radical-islam-cause-terrorism>

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Uzbek NYC Terror Suspect Entered U.S. Under Diversity Visa Program

Paul Mirengoff

Powerline, October 31, 2017

According to Newsweek, an Uzbek citizen was arrested in Sweden in April when he ran a truck into a crowd in Stockholm and killed four people. He had expressed sympathy for the ISIS. Two Uzbeks and a Kazakh were arrested

Brooklyn in 2015 and charged with conspiring to support ISIS.

Following today's attack, Newsweek ran an article called "Why young men from [Uzbekistan] keep threatening the U.S. and Europe." An expert on Central Asia addressed the question — one that doesn't seem terribly mysterious.

Frankly, I don't care why. We should not have a program that brings extra Uzbeks to the U.S. in the name of "diversity" for any other purpose.

[http://www.powerlineblog.com/archives/2017/10/uzbek-nyc-terror-suspect-entered-u-s-under-diversity-visa-program.ph](http://www.powerlineblog.com/archives/2017/10/uzbek-nyc-terror-suspect-entered-u-s-under-diversity-visa-program.php)

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The Left Has Blood on Its Hand in Manhattan

by Daniel Greenfield

FrontPageMag.com, November 1, 2017

While law enforcement fights a desperate battle to stop the next Saipov, the men and women tracking the terrorists know that if they get their man, the media will make them the villains. Just ask the good people who brought down Osama bin Laden: Ahmed Ferhani, James Cromitie, Shahawar Matin Siraj and so many others.

Our societies celebrate those who risk their lives to keep them safe. The leftist culture machine does everything it can to destroy them and to aid the Islamic butchers who run over pedestrians for Allah.

<http://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/268286/left-has-blood-its-hands-manhattan-daniel-greenfield>

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New York Terror Suspect on Diversity Lottery Visa

by Mark Angelides

InvestmentWatchBlog.com, November 1, 2017

Until this morning, many people in the US may have been unaware of the Diversity Lottery that is carried out every year which brings in up to 50,000 extra people from overseas who have no particular skill set other than the fact that they are not Americans. But now everyone knows, and the left are backtracking.

Even the very idea that the US requires more “diversity” is insulting. It suggests that there is not enough difference in the talent pool and as such needs to be “enriched” by outside help. It is worth noting that most of the world’s “non-white majority” nations have this system or feel the need to make their countries “less brown” or “less black.”

<http://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/268286/left-has-blood-its-hands-manhattan-daniel-greenfield>

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Immigration in the National Interest

by Sen. Tom Cotton

imprimis (Hillsdale College), October 2017

Perhaps most notably, the Founders explain towards the end of the Declaration that they had appealed not only to King George for redress, but also to their fellow British citizens, yet those fellow citizens had been “deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity.” *Consanguinity*!—blood ties! That’s pretty much the opposite of being a citizen of the world.

While the Declaration is of course a universal document, it’s also a particular document about one nation and one people. Its signers pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor to each other, in English, right here in America—not in Esperanto to mankind in the abstract.

The Constitution affirms this concept of American citizenship. It includes only one reference to immigration, where it empowers Congress to establish a “uniform Rule of Naturalization.” It’s worth pondering a couple points here.

<https://imprimis.hillsdale.edu/immigration-national-interest/>

Warning of Amnesty: Legalization Will Spur More Illegal Immigration

by David Inserra

The Heritage Foundation, October 30, 2017

Fundamental Problems

Any legislation that provides lawful status to an alien who is unlawfully present in the U.S.—that is, amnesty—raises

three fundamental questions. Does such legislation:

encourage more illegal immigration, or discourage it?

guarantee long-term commitment to a working immigration system or kick the can down the road?

uphold the rule of law or weaken it?

Amnesty as an Excuse. Beyond encouraging more illegal immigration and thus further weakening the immigration system, amnesty legislation is generally an excuse to delay other immigration reforms or improve enforcement. For example, if the SUCCEED Act or similar bills were to pass, they would certainly come with promises of “future” border security, increased enforcement, and needed reforms to the legal immigration system.

Such promises of future action, like Senator Simpson’s broken promises in 1986, cannot bind future Congresses or Administrations. During the IRCA debate, its promoters promised that IRCA would improve border security and that new enforcement measures would make it so difficult for an illegal immigrant to live and work in the U.S. as to make future illegal immigration unthinkable. Instead, all the U.S. got was even more illegal immigration and an overwhelmed system.

By making amnesty the first and central part of legislation, Congress is abdicating its pre-eminent duty to make sure the U.S. has a well-enforced immigration system that is beneficial to the U.S. In essence, Congress never solves the root causes of illegal immigration, instead hoping that another amnesty will work where past ones have not only failed, but made the problem even worse.

<http://www.heritage.org/immigration/report/dreaming-amnesty-legalization-will-spur-more-illegal-immigration>

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California Is Building the Wrong Wall

The new 'sanctuary state' law protects criminals and sets up barriers between local and federal law-enforcement agencies.

by Rep. Michael McCaul

National Review Online, October 26, 2017

Helping individual criminals evade federal law enforcement is not the only harm imposed by California's reckless "sanctuary" legislation. Our national counterterrorism efforts could also be undermined by the law's reporting and disclosure requirements, as well as other restrictions and limitations, between federal agencies and their state and local counterparts.

<http://www.nationalreview.com/article/453118/california-sanctuary-state-law-restricts-local-federal-law-enforcement-partnership>

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After NYC Terrorist Attack, Let's Get a Small Immigration Deal

by Timothy P. Carney

Washington Examiner, November 3, 2017

"Comprehensive immigration reform" is a constant mantra in Washington, and has been for a decade. It's politically

ic, though, because it always includes something like amnesty for illegal immigrants.

here's a modest proposal: Let's do modest, targeted immigration reform.

olish the diversity lottery and replace it with a system for merit-based immigration. There will be plenty to debate here specifically, how to determine merit, and where to set the numbers. A good compromise is to keep the numbers ready—a one-for-one swap between diversity visas and merit-based visas.

on't load it up with walls, border enforcement, amnesty, or anything else. Just a small deal. Call it the Flake-Trump biade diversity visas for merit-based visas.

<http://www.washingtonexaminer.com/after-nyc-terrorist-attack-lets-get-a-small-immigration-deal/article/2639536>

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Don't Get Fooled Again: Trump and Congress Can Learn from Reagan and Reform our Immigration System

by John Heubusch

WashingtonExaminer.com, November 3, 2017

While it's possible that President Reagan might still support a compromise today that includes a path to lawful status for immigrants here illegally, it's a certainty that he would withhold that opportunity until Congress actually acts to dramatically reduce or eliminate the flow of illegal immigration into the U.S.

A "Reaganesque" immigration reform package for today's world would blend a willingness to compromise with an

application of the lessons learned from 1986. It would prioritize border security before granting amnesty or a path to citizenship.

Donald Reagan was a fan of big, bipartisan, blue-ribbon commissions formed to tackle particularly tough issues outside the realm of congressional compromise. For example, a signature piece of legislation signed by President Reagan that reformed Social Security in 1983 was the direct result of the recommendations of his National Commission on Social Security Reform.

<http://www.foxnews.com/opinion/2017/11/03/dont-get-fooled-again-trump-and-congress-can-learn-from-reagan-and-form-our-immigration-system.html>

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Simple Way for Trump to Slow the Tide of Illegal Immigrants

by Brian C. Joondeph

American Thinker, November 2, 2017

Simply settle refugees and illegal immigrants in sanctuary cities. More specifically into the progressive, virtue-signaling neighborhoods that liberal judges and politicians call home.

The U.S. District Court judge blocking Trump's first travel ban earlier this year is from Seattle. How about settling a few thousands of refugees in Bellevue, Mercer Island or whatever neighborhood the judge lives in? I'm sure he would be perfectly comfortable with Syrian or Somali "youth" or unvetted migrants from Central America roaming the same streets where his wife goes for her morning walk, or his kids or grandkids walk to school.

http://www.americanthinker.com/articles/2017/11/a_simple_way_for_trump_to_slow_the_tide_of_illegal_immigrants.ht

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NYC Victims Lost Schumer's Diversity Visa Lottery

by Daniel John Sobiesk

American Thinker, November 2, 2017

What President George H.W. Bush signed the package including Schumer's program into law is being used by liberals to read the blame. It still remains Schumer's program. President George W. Bush is famous for saying compassion doesn't stop at the border, but neither does common sense. We need more security, not more diversity.

Some say we shouldn't bar people based on their country of origin or even their religion. Yet there are not many Swedish Baptists driving trucks into pedestrian crowds. And what kind of immigration system uses a lottery to admit immigrants. That's playing Russian roulette with the lives of American citizens.

Schumer famously shed tears when he denounced President Trump's travel ban, saying it would makes us "less safe."

http://www.americanthinker.com/articles/2017/11/nyc_victims_lost_schumers_diversity_visa_lottery.html

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It's Time to Confirm Permanent Leadership for Customs and Border Patrol

by Nelson Balido

The Hill, November 1, 2017

Being stuck as an “acting” chief exudes an air of impermanence that can filter through to decision-making. It’s hard to launch long-term policy initiatives when you and your staff are unsure of how long you will be around to see them through. There are some crucial debates and decisions coming up that will need involvement from McAleenan and Govost as leaders with full authority rather than as placeholders. Musical chairs isn't the game to play when billions of taxpayer dollars and our national security are at stake.

The United States, Canada and Mexico will soon be getting to the sharp end of negotiations over NAFTA. Although the CBP chief is not directly involved in the talks, he would be on the front lines of responding to the possible collapse of the 20-year old deal with Canada and Mexico or any major changes that result from dissatisfaction with the accord. The CBP is the second-largest U.S. revenue collector, facilitating \$4 trillion in trade in addition to its missions to promote border security and counter-terrorism.

Firm and consistent CBP leadership will also be needed to help shape Trump’s pledge to build a border wall into a more realistic plan that uses high-tech solutions rather than wasteful spending on a physical barrier.

<http://thehill.com/opinion/immigration/357991-its-time-to-confirm-permanent-leadership-for-customs-and-border-patrol>

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LOL: Flailing Virginia Democrat Flip-Flops on Sanctuary Cities

by Guy Benson

townhall.com, November 3, 2017

It's true: On a bill to prevent sanctuary cities in Virginia, the state senate tied 20-20, and Lt. Governor Northam intervened to vote it down. A Republican later switched his vote, allowing the measure to pass, only to be vetoed by Northamite and strong Northam supporter, Gov. Terry McAuliffe. McAuliffe unilaterally restored voting rights to convicted felons, and teamed up with Northam to beat back a measure barring the establishment of sanctuary cities for illegal immigrants -- yet Democrats act shocked and outraged that Republicans have pounded away at a 'soft on crime' election narrative. In any case, Northam is suddenly singing a different tune on the latter issue:

Northam, Virginia's sitting lieutenant governor, has insisted he opposes sanctuary cities while also accusing Gillespie of fabricating the issue for political advantage... "If that bill comes to my desk ... I sure will. I've always been opposed to sanctuary cities. He knows that," Northam said of Gillespie...

His "always been opposed" to sanctuary cities, you see -- unless you count that time he broke a Virginia Senate tie to defeat a bill that...banned sanctuary cities. Got it.

<https://townhall.com/tipsheet/guybenson/2017/11/03/lo-l-flailing-virginia-democrat-flipflops-on-sanctuary-cities-n240405>

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Ralph Northam: I Completely Support that Sanctuary City Ban that I Voted Against!

by Jim Geraghty

The Corner at National Review Online, November 2, 2017

Ralph Northam is so willing to sign this legislation, why did he vote against it? His claim at the time was that it was unnecessary, because no Virginia locality had a law like that. But why would you oppose preventing a bad idea from becoming law? By any chance did it have anything to do with the fact that he was fighting in a Democratic primary, and was attempting to court the Left, including endorsing the state providing driver's licenses for illegal immigrants?

<http://www.nationalreview.com/corner/453354/ralph-northam-i-completely-support-sanctuary-city-ban-i-voted-against>

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In Memory of Katie Steinle, it's Time to Finally Shut Down 'Sanctuary Cities'

by Dave Ray

The Hill, November 2, 2017

The "Katie Steinle's Law," named in memory of Kate Steinle, would increase current maximum sentences for illegal reentry into the United States. The No Sanctuary for Criminals Act clarifies ICE detainer authority to hold criminal aliens for up to 48 hours so they can be handed over to ICE. At the same time, it holds state and local governments responsible for so-called sanctuary policies that protect deportable criminal aliens from being removed from the country. Additionally, the law also protects jurisdictions that comply with detainers from being sued, while allowing victims of crime to sue

jurisdictions that refuse to comply and subsequently release criminal aliens onto the streets.

The sanctuary issue might be popular with the open border pols in California, but public sentiment is clearly on the side of immigration enforcement. According to a recent Zogby poll of 11 key swing states, three out of four registered voters believe that police and sheriffs must comply with detainer requests by ICE, with Hispanic voters showing considerably longer support. By equal margins, voters believe sanctuary jurisdictions must be held accountable for crimes committed by people who were released into the community because of those policies.

<http://thehill.com/opinion/immigration/358432-in-memory-of-katie-steinle-its-time-to-finally-shut-down-sanctuary-jurisdictions#.WfyVGknh9O9.twitter>

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Democrats' Addiction To The Race Card Is Suicidal

by Ed Rogers

New York Post, November 2, 2017

The Democratic Party's support for identity politics extends well beyond the walls of the DNC. Tuesday's terrorist attack in New York was allegedly committed by a Muslim immigrant who came to the United States on a so-called "diversity visa."

And, it figures, the bill that helped create the program was introduced by none other than Senate Minority Leader Charles Schumer (D-NY), who stood on the Senate floor in 2006 saying: "As a member of the House, I helped create this program, which my colleague, Sen. Kennedy, created in the Senate in 1990 ... So this is an excellent program."

body has said it has done a bad job.”

ell, here we are. Oh, and by the way, remember that when the diversity visa was created, Democrats controlled both chambers of Congress. That should give pause to anyone who thinks Democrats should return to power.

<http://nypost.com/2017/11/02/democrats-suicidal-addiction-to-the-race-card/>

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had on the Bike Path

Mark Steyn

eynonline.com, October 28, 2017

Why? Why does every public place have to get uglified up just because Geraldo doesn't want to address the insanity of western immigration policies that day by day advance the interests of an ideology explicitly hostile to our civilization? Instead Geraldo wants to tighten up vehicle rental. Why? Why should you have to lose an extra 15 minutes at an already sclerotic check-in counter because Hertz and Avis and UHaul have to run your name through the No-Rent list? Why should open, free societies become closed, monitored, ugly, cramped and cowering?

And Bollardization doesn't even solve the problem, does it? Last week I was tootling through Williston, Vermont, which has just reconfigured its highway system to run green-painted bike paths down the center of the streets. And the thought occurred to me that, once you've bollarded off every sidewalk, what's to stop jihadists mowing down cyclists? After all, the eco-crowd are installing them in the middle of the roadway, they're kind of hard to bollard off. And then a second thought occurred: As inviting a target as bike paths are in enviro-poseur communities, they're even more inviting in

genuine bicycling cultures such as the Netherlands or Scandinavia.

<https://www.steynonline.com/8229/jihad-on-the-bike-path>

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Legal Alien Voting

State Department investigation provides insight on Democrats' imported electorate.

by Lloyd Billingsley

MontPageMag.com, October 31, 2017

As Fusion GPS confirms, the Russian interference tilted to Hillary's side. As that story plays out, an investigation by the U.S. Department of State's Diplomatic Security Service has turned up evidence about how illegals do in fact vote.

Based on that investigation, a federal grand jury in Sacramento recently returned a nine-count indictment against Gustavo Araujo Lerma, 62, and his wife Maria Eva Velez, 64. Araujo is charged with aggravated identity theft, passport fraud, conspiracy to commit unlawful procurement of naturalization and citizenship, and five counts of voting by an alien.

As the court has documented, Araujo applied for U.S. passports under the assumed identity of Hiram Enrique Velez, a deceased U.S. citizen "whose identity Araujo fraudulently used for over 25 years." During that time, the Mexican national obtained legal permanent resident status and ultimately U.S. citizenship for Velez, his wife. The couple had previously married in Mexico but did so again in Los Angeles in 1992 under the fake identity. This allowed Velez illegally to obtain status as the purported wife of a U.S. citizen.

the court is also charging that Araujo “committed illegal alien voting” by using the identity of Hiram Velez in numerous federal, state and local elections. So contrary to Feinstein and Padilla, there is evidence of voter fraud, and it’s easy to pull off.

Like the assassin in *The Day of the Jackal*, a person simply digs up records of someone who passed away, then steals the identity of the deceased. Frederick Forsythe’s novel was published in 1971 but nobody in America wised up to the trick. That’s how Gustavo Araujo got away with it for 25 years, brought in other illegals, and illegally voted in federal, state and local elections.

<http://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/268265/illegal-alien-voting-lloyd-billingsley>

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Season Lobbyist Ed Gillespie Feels Heat, Sees Light, May Surprise in VA Governor Race

by A.W. Morgan

Dare.com, October 29, 2017

Gillespie’s recent tack: Tie MS13, the murderous Salvadoran gang, around Northam’s neck. His recent attack ad drew the predictable Democrat response: Virginia Republican’s ad ties opponent to MS-13. Democrats compare it to ‘Willie Horton’ the headline in The Washington Post ran. [By Laura Vozzella and Fenit Nirappil September 22, 2017] The 1980 Horton attack ad, highlighting Horton’s rape of a Maryland woman after Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis’ tough program loosed the feral savage upon the public, helped Bush 41 defeat the diminutive Greek Democratic presidential nominee.

Democrats and their Main Stream Media allies pointed and spluttered, using the usual scare quotes—as if observing that Northam has his own Willie Horton is a bad thing.

If that ad weren't enough, Gillespie also accused Northam, who says he twice voted for George W. Bush, of favoring Sanctuary Cities for illegals, then attacked him for backing down to the Leftists who want to erase the Old Dominion's history by pushing over statues honoring storied Confederate heroes, such as Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson.

<http://www.vdare.com/articles/treason-lobbyist-ed-gillespie-feels-heat-sees-light-may-surprise-in-va-governor-race>

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Media Priest Fr. James Martin Wants “Dialogue” with Homosexuals – But Not With Immigration Patriots

by Clayton Bishop

Vdare.com, October 27, 2017

In the 1950s, American Catholics had Bishop Fulton Sheen to teach and inspire them on television. In the Current Year, American Catholics have Father James Martin to confuse and frustrate them on social media. And while Fr. Martin is apparently indifferent to core doctrines of the Catholic faith, he is fanatical about denouncing whites and immigration patriots—to the detriment of the Church's future. And America's.

But while Fr. Martin calls for respectful dialogue based on “inclusion” and “tolerance” with people whose personal lifestyles are in open conflict with Church teaching, he demonizes immigration patriots using rhetoric indistinguishable from that of the far Left [On immigration, Fr. James Martin Wants to Shame Catholics with Bad Arguments, by John Hirak, The Stream, January 28, 2017].

. Martin sneers:

Xenophobia, the fear of the stranger, should be anathema to Catholics. Especially to American Catholics. We are a nation of immigrants. And we ourselves were tarred with the same foul brush of xenophobia and nativism. We should not perpetuate this hatred. [Reconciliation and Dissent in the Age of Trump, By James Martin, America Magazine, November 12, 2016]

It is no one's business to arrogantly claim Catholics can only have one position on immigration. Catholics can have differing opinions, because immigration policy is a matter of prudential judgment, not faith. [A reader asks about prudential judgments, by Mark Shea, National Catholic Register, July 14, 2013]

.
<http://www.vdare.com/articles/media-priest-fr-james-martin-wants-dialogue-with-homosexual-but-not-with-immigration-triots>

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Immigration Reform and National Security Act, Proposed by Congress, Will Reform Our Immigration System

by Jim Kallinger

The Tallahassee Democrat, November 2, 2017

.
The Reforming American Immigration for a Strong Economy Act, put forth by Sens. Tom Cotton of Arkansas and David Perdue of Georgia includes much-needed reforms to our current immigration policy. These will result in higher wages for

American workers who haven't seen a rise in real wages in 30 years, and increased American competitiveness in the global economy. It includes four main elements.

First, it would implement a skills-based points system, like the ones used in Australia and Canada, to determine which migrants have the best chance of success in the U.S. Points are awarded for education, age, language ability and entrepreneurial initiative.

The second element is to eliminate the outdated diversity visa lottery currently in use. The lottery system is arbitrary, plagued with fraud, and has never actually promoted diversity. It needs to go.

Next, the RAISE Act would end chain migration by prioritizing immediate family households. It keeps immigration preferences for spouses and minor children of U.S. residents, but eliminates preferences for extended family. It does, however, include a provision for U.S. citizens who need to bring their elderly parents to the U.S. to take care of them.

Finally, it puts a responsible limit on permanent residency for refugees. This is a particularly sensitive issue; nobody wants to turn away families who have suffered and been displaced from their homes by war, famine or hostile governments.

<http://www.tallahassee.com/story/opinion/2017/11/02/opinion-raise-act-proposed-congress-reform-our-immigration-system/812055001/>

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The Diversity Visa Program Makes No Sense

the immigration lottery epitomizes how far U.S. policies have drifted from any purpose.

by David Frum

The Atlantic, November 2, 2017

Good and bad qualities are randomly distributed in the human population, and randomly is how the diversity lottery distributes its rewards. So it should not be very surprising that one member of the class of '09 proved to be a mass-murdering terrorist. The lottery imposes no requirements of skill, not even knowledge of English. Convicted criminals are excluded, as are persons affiliated with known terrorist groups. There is a basic health requirement. Beyond that, the system is—as it says right in the title—a lottery, open to anybody with a working Internet connection and \$30 for the entry fee.

You might wonder: Why do we do this? Why would the United States forswear the right to choose the people it admits and assess them for what they can contribute to the welfare of the community to which they seek entry?

This bias strengthened after the Simpson-Mazzoli Act of 1986. That law conferred legal status on some 3 million unauthorized immigrants, almost all of them Mexican. The back-home kinfolk of the 3 million who received amnesty quickly advanced to the front of the immigration queue.

Among the groups most irritated by these changes were Irish Americans. Ireland in the mid-1980s remained a poor and oppressed country. Many Irish wished to emigrate to the United States, but found the entrance blocked. Their friends in Congress—then Senator Edward Kennedy, then Representative Chuck Schumer—went to work to create a special Irish preference. The diversity lottery was their solution.

There may be some cosmic justice in an affirmative-action program for white people converting itself into a golden ticket for the world's poorest continent. But what American purpose is served? After President Trump's outburst on Twitter against the program, many people of goodwill scurried to develop an answer to that question. But as so often with U.S. immigration policy, these answers are rationalizations after the fact, not arguments before the fact.

<https://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2017/11/the-diversity-lottery-immigration/544850/>

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Immigration and Terror

The Baltimore Sun, November 1, 2017

A more honest president would recognize that fighting terrorism requires a much broader, more thoughtful approach and that Americans must understand that not all violence can be prevented. The recent spate of vehicle-related attacks from Berlin to Barcelona should demonstrate that it doesn't take any more than a grievance and the keys to a car or truck to make headlines around the world. Cities can hire more police, the FBI can infiltrate extremist groups, physical barriers can be installed or other preventive measures taken, but it's not going to spare a nation from the reality of "lone wolf" attackers who are not controlled by al-Qaida or ISIS but operate more like a disorganized fan base.

<http://www.baltimoresun.com/news/opinion/editorial/bs-ed-new-york-terrorism-20171101-story.html>

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Trump Wants to Crack Down on Immigration, But His Hands Are Tied

The president was fuming about 'extreme vetting' this week, but experts say there's little he can do.

Mark Hay

ce.com, November 3, 2017

ump's rhetoric has succeeded in bringing his anti-immigration agenda back into the spotlight. A number of conservatives have gotten on board with his calls for a rapid crackdown on immigration in the name of national security. But policy experts don't think big changes are coming anytime soon.

There's also no will in Congress to tackle immigration reform right now, even among Trump's allies. The legislative fix for Dreamer protections is the nearest vehicle for negotiations on immigration. Yet while Democrats want to hash this out by mid-December, Republican leaders this week indicated they may not get to this legislation until January or February, well before the March deadline Trump set for the Obama-era policy protecting them to sunset, both because they're focused on tax reform and because they don't want to bog down a December government funding bill with this hot-button issue. Although Democrats have been open to putting the diversity program on the table in immigration reform negotiations, it's unlikely, most of the experts I've spoken to agree, that anything more than some extra border security funding will make it into Dreamer-related legislation. Even some nativist lawmakers seem to accept this limitation.

https://www.vice.com/en_ca/article/ne3d5z/trump-wants-to-crack-down-on-immigration-but-his-hands-are-tied

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Trump's Diversity Trap: Immigration Fear-Mongering vs. Jobs

Take it from me and my family; Trump can't Make America Great Again if he cuts off the American dream to newcomers.

Sophia Tesfaye

lon.com, November 3, 2017

ump then furthered his scapegoating of immigrants by calling for the elimination of the diversity visa lottery. That's a program by which people from nations that send relatively few immigrants to the U.S., and who otherwise have no familial ties here, can enter the country. In Ethiopia, since the end of the civil war, receiving a DV is truly like winning the lottery. Only 50,000 winners a year from across the globe receive a green card, and permanent resident status, by that method.

ayfullo Saipov, who allegedly rammed a rental truck into a crowd in lower Manhattan on Tuesday was apparently one of those lottery winners, in 2010. So were hundreds of thousands of aspiring immigrants, including some who would go on to join my family, and one who went on to help prevent a terror attack in New York.

ump's reckless targeting of a program that serves so many, based on the criminal actions of one, is only the latest example of how his blatant bias against people of color can hurt the nation -- as one immigrant proved at the White House on Thursday.

<https://www.salon.com/2017/11/03/trumps-diversity-trap-immigration-fear-mongering-vs-jobs/>

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Protect Immigrants from Honduras and Nicaragua: Don't Yank Temporary Protected Status, President Trump

by Perla Canales

The New York Daily News, November 3, 2017,

This program has allowed me and more than 57,000 other Hondurans to live and work legally in the U.S., to have

families and build good lives here. Right now, TPS covers more than 320,000 people from 10 countries where environmental disaster or armed conflict or other extraordinary circumstances would place them in danger if they had to return. TPS is an example of America's best values — protecting people from danger and injustice.

But the Department of Homeland Security and President Trump have indicated they want to end the program. That would be cruel and it would hurt not just families like mine, but many communities across the country where TPS holders have settled for decades, where they own homes and businesses and have raised their kids.

<http://www.nydailynews.com/opinion/protect-immigrants-honduras-nicaragua-article-1.3608906>

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Levy: Flood of Refugees Takes Toll on City Finances

by Sue-Ann Levy

Toronto Sun, October 28, 2017

late January Mayor John Tory — echoing the sentiments of Prime Minister Justin Trudeau — declared that Toronto's doors were wide open to immigrants, refugees and assorted other new Canadians.

His words — like Trudeau's — were, in my view, cheap political grandstanding aimed at showing a kinder, gentler face in the wake of a President Donald Trump's travel ban on those desiring to come to the U.S. from seven Muslim-minority countries.

<http://torontosun.com/news/local-news/levy-flood-of-refugees-takes-toll-on-city-finances>

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Low Immigration Quotas: Too Low and No Long-Range Plan

Doug Saunders

The Globe and Mail, November 4, 2017

In the meantime, it's best to think of Mr. Hussen's targets as a temporary holding pattern. Since the late 1980s, Canadian immigration rates have remained fairly consistent, hovering around 0.8 per cent of the population each year (that is, around eight immigrants per 1,000 people). Rates declined somewhat in the 1990s – not out of policy desire (Prime Minister Jean Chrétien wanted that rate to increase to 1 per cent annually), but because the economy was poor and when that happens, immigrants don't come. Then they rose again at the turn of the century, and have held at around 0.8.

Canada's new level of 300,000 makes for an immigration rate of 8.3 per thousand. Mr. Hussen's gradual increase, to 400,000 per year by 2020, would be a far smaller increase than we saw in one year alone under Brian Mulroney (who raised it by 50,000 in 1986-7) and identical to the one-year rise we experienced in 2000. It would give Canada a rate of 10.3 immigrants per 1,000 citizens.

<https://beta.theglobeandmail.com/opinion/were-missing-the-long-view-on-immigration/article36823898/?ref=http://www.theglobeandmail.com&>

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Justin Trudeau Rolls the Dice on Immigration

by Campbell Clark

The Globe and Mail, November 2, 2017

People born outside of Canada are a little less likely to think there's too much immigration, but not much. There is a substantial political divide: People who consider themselves on the right are far more likely to think there are too many migrants than people on the left.

That may be one reason Mr. Trudeau's Liberals are willing to take a political gamble on immigration. It emphasizes a difference that plays better with left-leaning voters. And it represents a contrast with Mr. Trump. But it's still a gamble.

When Mr. Trump is calling for a "merit-based" immigration system, which sounds similar to Canada's "high-skilled" classes rather than the United States's current visa lotteries. He won't end immigration; the Trump culture war is mostly about Mexicans and Muslims, and he has portrayed both as dangerous.

In Canada, Mr. Jedwab said, the resentment of immigration was once driven by economics – the sentiment that immigrants take Canadian jobs or cost the treasury – but now, it is clearly driven by perceived security concerns and fears immigrants are changing Canadian culture and values.

<https://beta.theglobeandmail.com/opinion/justin-trudeau-rolls-the-dice-on-immigration/article36805629/?ref=http://www.theglobeandmail.com&>

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ough Questions We Should be Asking About Canada's Immigration Targets

y Themrise Khan

e Ottawa Citizen, November 2, 2017

It reckless paranoia aside, increasing immigration levels do raise many legitimate questions.

For instance, there is the question of declining skills and resources in countries of origin which desperately need their youth to stay rooted at home, but are unable to keep them. The loss of their skills leads to a dangerous economic and social vacuum that ultimately spills across borders.

Similarly, why are immigration levels geared towards combatting an aging population and declining birth rate, when Canada actually has one of the fastest growing youth cohorts: Indigenous people? The current census shows a 42 per cent increase in their population over the last decade; the average age of our Indigenous people is now 31. The rationale behind increasing immigration levels dangerously ignores this fact, even as Canada tries to better its relationship with its Indigenous communities.

Additionally, as the world becomes more transient and employment opportunities shift globally, how long will Canadians, including naturalized Canadians, remain in Canada and contribute to its growth, if Canada's own opportunities see a decline – as with the oilsands, for example?

There is also the question of the high cost of living in Canada such as housing, child care and higher education that new migrants may be unprepared for.

And there is the question of the environmental impact of immigration on crowded urban areas, if there is no sustainable

mechanism to attract immigrants to lesser-populated parts of the country and keeping them there, as Hussen has also stated.

<http://ottawacitizen.com/opinion/columnists/khan-tough-questions-we-should-be-asking-about-canadas-immigration-targets>

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the Era of Extreme Immigration Vetting, Canada Remains a Noble Outlier

fewer people are concerned about immigrants not adopting “Canadian values” than at any time in the past 20 years, according to a major study carried out last year by the Environics Institute

by John Ivison

National Post, November 2, 2017

The study said 58 per cent of Canadians disagree with the statement that immigration levels are too high, compared with 37 per cent who agree. Views on the issue in Quebec reflected the national average.

It said 80 per cent believe the economic impact of immigration is positive, compared to just 16 per cent who disagree.

And it found 65 per cent think immigration controls are effective in keeping out criminals, up from just 39 per cent in 2008.

Since the major liberalization of immigration in the 1960s, when Canada abandoned race-based selection criteria and paved the way for the country’s current diversity, there has been a consistency about the broad parameters of

migration policy, regardless of which party has been in power.

<http://nationalpost.com/opinion/john-ivison-in-the-era-of-extreme-immigration-vetting-canada-remains-a-noble-outlier>

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Immigration Brief: Understanding Sanctuary Policies

Washington, D.C. (November 6, 2017) - There are about 300 state and local governments with laws, rules, or policies that impede federal efforts to enforce immigration laws. But what exactly does that mean to the average American citizen? Since 2014, about 10,000 criminal aliens who were released because of sanctuary policies were arrested – again – for new crimes. That's 10,000 preventable crimes. Sanctuary policies make us all less safe.



The Human Cost of a Sanctuary County's 'Malicious Compliance' Policy



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New from the Center for Immigration Studies, 11/6/17

What's Happening at the Center

Our staff has provided several analyses of the Diversity Visa Lottery following the attack by the Uzbek terror suspect in New York City last week. Sayfullo Habibullaevic Saipov is the fifth visa lottery recipient to be involved in terrorist acts in the United States. Congress could have passed legislation to eliminate the program, stopping the exploitation of this national security vulnerability. Their concern was evident by the three hearings they held in less than three years (we testified at all three). The State Department Inspector General stated in 2003 that "the Diversity Visa program contains significant risks to national security from hostile intelligence officers, criminals, and terrorists attempting to use the program for entry into the United States as permanent residents." The

security risk has grown over the years as the program admits a disproportionate share of immigrants from terrorist breeding grounds and has a high level of fraud.

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1.

Chain Migration Means Visa Lottery Brings in More People Than You Think

By Preston Huennekens

CIS Blog, November 3, 2017

<https://cis.org/Huennekens/Chain-Migration-Means-Visa-Lottery-Brings-More-People-You-Think>

Excerpt: When accounting for chain migration, the Visa Lottery may have brought in more than 3.8 million people in total since 1994. Despite its supporters' assurances that the Visa Lottery is responsible for only 50,000 immigrants in any given year, chain migration means that the program actually accounts for perhaps 165,000 new immigrants per year because of earlier lottery winners sponsoring their relatives. In addition, the multiplier for Visa Lottery immigrants could be even larger than other green card categories because the per-country caps and long waiting lists that slow down immigration from the main sending countries like Mexico and the Philippines would not apply to applicants from lottery source countries, since they are by definition getting fewer green cards overall.

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2.

Another Uzbek Visa Lottery Terrorist?

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, November 3, 2017

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Another-Uzbek-Visa-Lottery-Terrorist>

Excerpt: My colleague Mark Krikorian has noted: "Pakistan ... used to qualify for the lottery because [it] sent few immigrants. But precisely because of the lottery, Pakistani ... immigration has now grown so large that people from th[at country] are no longer are eligible to participate."

Interestingly, the Cato Institute report downplays the dangers associated with the visa lottery, despite the fact that it admits "[a] handful of immigrants who had diversity visas at one point were convicted of material support for terrorism or other offenses aimed at supporting foreign terrorists":

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3.

TRAC, Once Again Cutting Sign in the Wrong Direction

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, November 3, 2017

<https://cis.org/Cadman/TRAC-Once-Again-Cutting-Sign-Wrong-Direction>

Excerpt: In many ways, this is the epitome of irony. TRAC was obliged to push extremely hard against the Obama White House's propensity toward obliquity and deception. Whole areas of information previously available to the public

(such as approval vs. denial rates for various immigration benefits) disappeared during that administration, and many other statistics were simply withheld in an attempt to obscure just how far the federal bureaucracy had been shoved to the left in order to create a new post-national environment in which immigration enforcement and control became reviled concepts. And yet TRAC, which apparently shares the same philosophical bent as the prior White House, at least where immigration and open borders are concerned, doesn't seem to comprehend exactly how far that administration went to hide and deceive.

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4.

USCIS Plays Word Games to Ease Costs for H-1B Employers

By David North

CIS Blog, November 3, 2017

<https://cis.org/North/USCIS-Plays-Word-Games-Ease-Costs-H1B-Employers>

Excerpt: This is about a single example of this behavior, in which U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service (USCIS) seems to define the law as exactly opposite from what it appears to say. All this can be seen as a small-scale effort to cut employers' costs for H-1B workers and thus (indirectly) to encourage the hiring of more of them. This clearly runs directly counter to the White House's "Hire American" policy.

It is another of these cases in which narrow private sector interests get benefits

for themselves, while doing hidden harm to the public interest. The U.S. workers hurt by these decisions generally do not know what has been done to them, or are powerless to do anything about it, or both. With the possible exception of this posting, all this is done in virtual secrecy. And, as always, the devil is in the details.

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5.

Identifying Fraud in the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program: Agencies can do more

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, November 3, 2017

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Identifying-Fraud-US-Refugee-Admissions-Program>

Excerpt: In connection with that effort, all three should jointly undertake a study to assess the extent of fraud in the asylum and refugee processes. Specifically, USCIS, EOIR, and DOS should review a representative sample of cases involving aliens who have been granted asylum and refugee status and perform a forensic analysis of those cases to determine the factual validity of the claims therein. Such review should include in-country investigations, as well as interviews with successful applicants, their family members, and where possible, local officials in the countries of origin of those individuals.

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6.

The Amnesty 'Me Toos' Begin

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, November 3, 2017

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Amnesty-Me-Toos-Begin>

Excerpt: That's the problem with amnesties. The minute one is mentioned — in this case, one for the so-called "Dreamers" who were also happy recipients of abusive governmental largesse in the form of a made-up program with no statutory basis (DACA) — it generates an immediate response of me-too-ism from anyone who has been treated "unfairly" by the immigration system. Unfortunately, treated unfairly tends to be generic code for "Wait a minute, just because I'm in your country illegally, you mean you really want to force me to leave?"

Even more unfortunately, it isn't just the aliens themselves who turn up the volume to demand even more governmental concessions after receiving years of benefits to which they weren't entitled. It almost inevitably also includes an unholy alliance of open borders and alien advocacy groups working in concert with businesses and corporate employers who insist that they need unfettered access to cheap, pliable, and plentiful alien labor to do their bidding, often under conditions that citizens and resident aliens would find objectionable.

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7.

Dying for Diversity

By Jason Richwine

CIS Blog, November 3, 2017

<https://cis.org/Richwine/Dying-Diversity>

Excerpt: One terrorist incident by itself does not justify abolishing a program, but it does bring the pointlessness of the lottery into sharp relief. When a refugee commits terrorism, there is perhaps some minor consolation that our heart was in the right place when we brought him here. For all the problems with our refugee program — and there are many — at least it is rooted in our desire to alleviate human suffering around the globe. But Sayfullo Saipov was not invited for any humanitarian reason, nor was he invited to rejoin family members or to apply his specialized skills. He was invited because his name was drawn out of a diversity hat. Cold comfort to his victims, indeed.

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8.

Can We Finally Get Rid of the Visa Lottery?

By Mark Krikorian

CIS Blog, November 1, 2017

<https://cis.org/Krikorian/Can-We-Finally-Get-Rid-Visa-Lottery>

Excerpt: Saipov (whose first name, fittingly, is from the Arabic for “Sword of Allah”) seems to have come here from Uzbekistan through the Diversity Visa Lottery. The visa lottery was enacted in its current form in 1990 as affirmative action for white immigrants, who couldn’t qualify under the other categories because they lacked job skills or close-enough family – i.e., to “diversify” the immigration flow. It has since morphed into affirmative action for African and Muslim immigrants. It admits each year 50,000 immigrants (temporarily down from 55,000 for reasons too convoluted to bother with) from countries that don’t send many immigrants to the U.S.

Of course, the admission of one jihadi killer through this cockamamie program (several, actually) isn’t in itself enough of a reason to rid of it. But there are plenty more. (I recently did a quickie video on the lottery, and CIS analysis of it, going back decades, is here.)

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9.

Uzbekistan and the Diversity Visa Lottery

By David North

CIS Blog, November 1, 2017

<https://cis.org/North/Uzbekistan-and-Diversity-Visa-Lottery>

Excerpt: In other words more than two-thirds of the incoming immigrants from that nation came through the diversity route, an unusually high percentage. Worldwide, only about 5 percent of incoming immigrants use that visa.

Typically, winners of the Diversity Vottery visa could come to the United States in no other way, or they would not have filed in this manner. The existence of the diversity lottery, therefore, was presumably the only reason why Saipov could be admitted to the States.

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10.

Another Terrorist Exploits the Diversity Visa Lottery

By Art Arthur

CIS Blog, November 1, 2017

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Another-Terrorist-Exploits-Diversity-Visa-Lottery>

Excerpt: The concerns that were raised at those hearings 12 years ago are even more true today. U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) has compiled "a list of Specially Designated Countries (SDCs) that are said to 'promote, produce, or protect terrorist organizations or their members.'" In FY 2016, of the top 10 source countries for DV immigrants, four were on the SDC list: Egypt (number two, with 2,855 immigrants), Iran (number three, 2,788

immigrants), Uzbekistan (number five, 2,378 immigrants), and Sudan (number seven, 1,833 immigrants).

Even if it turns out, contrary to press reports, that Sayfullo Habibullaevic Saipov did not enter the United States under the DV program, this avenue of immigration poses unjustifiable risks to the United States and must be shut down. The RAISE Act, S. 354, would do just that, and Congress should consider that bill, or similar legislation, to eliminate this national security vulnerability.

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11.

What We DON'T Know about Sayfullo Saipov

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, November 1, 2017

<https://cis.org/Cadman/What-We-DONT-Know-about-Sayfullo-Saipov>

Excerpt: First, we are told that he is Uzbek, having arrived in the United States from Uzbekistan "legally" in 2010. Second, some outlets have suggested that he may be married with two children, but I haven't seen any multiple verifications of that. Third, he appears to have been a Uber driver who they claim had undergone a "background" clearance. Fourth, he appears to have lived in the Tampa Bay area of Florida.

These few "facts" we have been told (or shown — as I will explain in a moment) are, or should be, just enough to make us demand a lot more information from our government.

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12.

Op-Ed Considers Guatemalan Emigration: "Is It Worth It?"

By Kausha Luna

CIS Blog, October 31, 2017

<https://cis.org/Luna/OpEd-Considers-Guatemalan-Emigration-It-Worth-It>

Excerpt: In light of these consequences, the author proposes the question "Is it worth it?" The question raised by the author is one that is worth considering in relation to U.S. immigration policies and their capacity to incentivize or deter migration. Over several years, U.S. immigration policies have acted as a magnet, but the costs have largely gone ignored.

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13.

'Temporary' Protected Status: The Biggest Misnomer in Immigration

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, October 30, 2017

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Temporary-Protected-Status-Biggest-Misnomer-Immigration>

Excerpt: The administration indicated that it plans on limiting TPS abuses when in May USCIS extended the designation of Haiti for six months, through January 22, 2017. In the Federal Register notice for that extension, the agency "encouraged [TPS beneficiaries] to prepare for their return to Haiti in the event Haiti's designation is not extended again, including requesting updated travel documents from the Government of Haiti." The review period for that designation must begin no later than November 23, 2017. Termination of the TPS designation for Haiti will signal that the Trump administration plans to be less generous and more rigorous in reviewing extensions of TPS designations than its predecessors have.

Expect the debate over this issue to heat up as those extension dates near. You will likely see heart-rending stories in newspapers about the potential separation of families, and read questionable economic analyses concerning the cost to the American economy were TPS for El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua to expire. Congress and the president must act dispassionately, however, if TPS is to be truly effective and "temporary" in the future.

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14.

L-1 Petitions Grew in Past Two Years

By Preston Huennekens

CIS Blog, October 31, 2017

<https://cis.org/Huennekens/L1-Petitions-Grew-Past-Two-Years>

Excerpt: The visa reports tally the total number of individuals in a given year who are issued a visa in any of the L categories. The transferring employees receive L-1 visas and their dependents receive L-2 visas. Visas are different than petitions, which the recent data release reported on. Petition applications are filed with USCIS by the company that wishes to transfer overseas employees to offices in the United States. Visas are only given following a petition's certification by USCIS. The petition numbers reflect only new applications for transfers, which explains why the petition numbers in a given year are less than the total number of L visas actually circulating.

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15.

On the Use and Misuse of DACA Information

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, October 30, 2017

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Use-and-Misuse-DACA-Information>

Excerpt: Given the possibility that there will be some kind of future "Dreamers" legislation coming out of Congress and headed to the president's desk, one of the non-negotiables should be the ability to use the information they submit when needed to further law enforcement inquiries, whether for immigration or any other legitimate purpose. Taking access to the information off the table is a serious mistake, and smacks of a double standard. No U.S. citizen is ever given a pass on using his information against him if he violates the law.

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16.

Overreach on OPT May Kill the Goose that Laid the Golden Eggs

By John Miano

CIS Blog, October 30, 2017

<https://cis.org/Miano/Overreach-OPT-May-Kill-Goose-Laid-Golden-Eggs>

Excerpt: The district court's opinion is based on the premise that the definition of student visa status can be read as merely being an entry requirement and that DHS is free to allow aliens to do whatever they want once they arrive. An appeals court is going to realize that such an interpretation would create chaos in the immigration system: Get a tourist visa and then DHS can allow you to work through regulation? This interpretation also ignores the provision in the student visa status definition that requires the alien to be a student, pursuing a course of study at an academic institution that will report termination of attendance. That can hardly be read as an entry requirement. In addition, this

interpretation ignores other immigration provisions that require aliens to maintain the status for which they were admitted.

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17.

Guatemala Holds Job Fair: 'More Employment, Less Migration'

By Kausha Luna

CIS Blog, October 30, 2017

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Case-Study-Immigration-Court-Backlogs>

Excerpt: The National Job Fair began with an opening ceremony. The keynote speakers included Guatemalan President Jimmy Morales, Guatemala's Minister of Labor, Aura Leticia Teleguario, and U.S. Ambassador Luis Arreaga.

Remarks were also offered by Antonio Malouf, president of the Coordination Committee for Agricultural, Commercial, Industrial, and Finance Associations.

In her remarks, Teleguario introduced the objectives of the job fair. She stated the goal of the event was to create new jobs for Guatemalans so that, "they don't find themselves in need to seek in other countries, what they can't find in Guatemala." She continued: "Because the fundamental reason for migration, according to the International Labor Organization, is the lack of employment." In closing, Teleguario reiterated that job creation is an essential tool to reducing emigration.

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18.

A Case Study for Immigration Court Backlogs: The BIA's restatement of the obvious

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, October 30, 2017

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Case-Study-Immigration-Court-Backlogs>

Excerpt: The fact that Matter of Rainford can be applied to aggravated felony convictions appears to have resulted from oversights in the legislation defining and amending the term "aggravated felony" and the consequences therefor cited above, not an active determination by Congress to render certain aliens who have been convicted of aggravated felonies eligible for relief. There is no "aggravated felony" ground for inadmissibility, but this is likely because of the fact that at the time Congress initially created a ground of deportability for aliens convicted of "aggravated felonies", as then defined, that ground of deportability applied to aliens who had entered the United States illegally as well as to those who had entered legally. It was only as a result of section 301 of IIRIRA that aliens entering illegally were subject to inadmissibility, as opposed to "deportability" or "removability", and therefore unaffected by the grounds of removability for aliens convicted of aggravated felonies.

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19.

Overreach on OPT May Kill the Goose that Laid the Golden Eggs

By John Miano

CIS Blog, October 30, 2017

<https://cis.org/Cadman/OpEd-Cant-Be-Reconciled-Its-Authors-Legislative-Efforts>

Excerpt: One of the shortcomings of the original bill, which has survived in the newer version, is that McCaul's measure would provide funding for state, tribal, and local governments in a number of programs, including the Border Patrol-sponsored "Operation Stone Garden", yet, as I noted in my first review, "[q]uite simply, McCaul has inserted absolutely no language in here limiting recipients of Stonegarden funds to those agencies that also fully cooperate with all DHS immigration enforcement entities, including through honoring of detainers. How could this bill not include such language? It's beyond comprehension."

Seeing the op-ed makes me even more convinced that the bill's failure to penalize sanctuaries is incomprehensible.

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20.

Immigration Brief: Sanctuary Cities

Presenter: Jessica Vaughan

CIS Video, November 5, 2017

<https://cis.org/Vaughan/Immigration-Brief-Sanctuary-Cities>

Description: There are about 300 state and local governments with laws, rules, or policies that impede federal efforts to enforce immigration laws. But what exactly does that mean to the average American citizen? Since 2014, about 10,000 criminal aliens who were released because of sanctuary policies were arrested – again – for new crimes. That’s 10,000 preventable crimes. Sanctuary policies make us all less safe.

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21.

Immigration Brief: The Diversity Visa Lottery

Presenter: Mark Krikorian

CIS Video, November 1, 2017

<https://cis.org/Krikorian/Immigration-Brief-Diversity-Visa-Lottery>

Description: Every year, this program secures green cards for 50,000 foreign nationals from countries with supposedly low rates of immigration. The lottery system is flawed, with many detractors pointing to its failure to diversify immigration, low applicant requirements, rampant fraud, and the potential

national security risks.

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22.

Immigration Brief: The Immigrant Population

Presenter: Steven Camarota

CIS Video, October 30, 2017

<https://cis.org/Camarota/Immigration-Brief-Immigrant-Population>

Description: Dr. Steven Camarota discusses the record setting size of the foreign-born population. He also discusses the size of the yearly flow of immigrants into the United States as well as immigrant demographics.

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s: Mutual Perceptions

ember 7, 2017

[event/mexico-and-the-united-states-mutual-perceptions](#)

er's Mexico Institute, along with Georgetown University's Center for Latin American Studies, CIDE, and the Embassy
e in the seminar Mexico and the United States: Mutual Perceptions, to be held at Georgetown University on Tuesday

ather experts on the US-Mexico bilateral relationship and public opinion to analyze current perceptions of Mexico and
of the United States and Americans held by Mexicans, focusing on the most important areas of the bilateral relation

ssador José Antonio Zabalgoitia, Deputy Chief of Mission.

val Plays and Clandestine Journeys from Central America

eries on International Migration

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essor, Department of Political Science

Aid and Governance to Control Migration

ber 7-8, 2017

Forced Migration Unit

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[hrhc/documents/projects/summaries/pdfs/tackling-root-causes-migration-cfp.pdf](https://hrhc.documents/projects/summaries/pdfs/tackling-root-causes-migration-cfp.pdf)

European Agenda on Migration in May 2015 in response to the European refugee ‘crisis’, the European Union (EU) migration policy. Central to this is an increased reliance on aid to fund agreements with third countries of transit and origin to reduce migration flows towards the EU. The 2016 Migration Partnership Framework and the agreements (‘compacts’) that it promotes are central to externalise migration at the core of current EU policies. These ‘compacts’ aim at prompt cooperation on expulsion and return of migrants for transit, in exchange for development aid and technical cooperation on border management.

ts raise various concerns, both in terms of their compatibility with existing obligations of international protection and humanitarian aid.

together scholars, non-governmental organisations, policy and lawmakers to discuss the nexus between EU development policy and the refugee crisis, and to explore broader legal and political implications. For the purposes of this call for papers, the term ‘aid’ is defined broadly to encompass all forms of assistance, including humanitarian aid, to reflect the ambiguity and overlap which characterise the current approach to the refugee ‘crisis’.

the following thematic areas:

development aid and migration in the various EU 'compacts' and agreements (both bilateral and multilateral) on migration.

migration policies for a broader consensus on development and/or for the SDGs;

tions on issues of complicity and shared responsibility;

tries of transit and origin: the implications of EU policies in practice (partners from Afghanistan and Sudan have already

aid and actors on the ground (e.g. their criminalisation and current attempts at regulation at sea)

comparative perspectives from other countries are also encouraged.

Nielsen to be Secretary, U.S. Department of Homeland Security

September 8, 2017

Department of Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Building

[/hearings/nomination-of-kirstjen-m-nielsen-to-be-secretary-us-department-of-homeland-security](#)

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Sociology

ration Studies, UC San Diego

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e Dean of Minority Advising & Programs, Professor of Pediatrics

Boundaries: The Reconciliation of People and Markets Through Migration Policy

September 9, 2017

[How states enforce boundaries the reconciliation of people and markets?utm_campaign=widget&utm_medium=](#)

Sociologist

bi

His work focuses on understanding migration, race, ethnicity, law, and citizenship in an international field of power. He is the author of *State Competition for Immigrants* (Stanford University Press 2013: ASA's Thomas & Znaniecki Best Book on International Migration), *Gerald of Culling the Masses: The Democratic Origins of Racist Immigration Policy in the Americas* (Harvard University Press 2015: ASA's Best Book on Immigration Award, MSS Distinguished Book Award, APSA's Best Book on Migration and Citizenship 2015, ASA's Thomas & Znaniecki Best Scholarly Contribution to Political Sociology). David has taught courses on research methods, the sociology of migration, and on the relationship between states, race, and science."

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ration and Refugee Issues

er 9, 2017

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f New York

ues around immigration and the impact it has on the individual are important topics for our community to present and
ent for student life and dean of students. “We hope Mr. Kerwin’s presentation will educate the community about the p
laborative ways to help those populations who are experiencing intense discrimination and hostility.”

es of New York is a “think tank” and educational institute that studies international migration, the relationship between
e public policies that protect the rights of migrants, refugees, and newcomers. Mr. Kerwin will discuss topics related
e to the NDMU community and because of the most recent action taken on the federal government level concerning
ogram.

Everyday Bordering

September 9, 2017

Center for Research

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[ive14/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/nccrotm-Lecture-Series-5-Flyer-148x210-Web.pdf](#)

ion, Refugees and Belonging, University of East London

Border Controls, Enforcement, and Resistance

-10, 2017

[-2017-immigration-conference/](#)

5 million people live outside their country of birth, typically to escape dire economic conditions, political suppression. Immigration in many countries has not been met with complete enthusiasm, and in fact led to efforts to curtail the inflow of immigrants by tightening borders and stricter enforcement of existing policies. This “criminalization” of immigration affects migrants and their families, labor markets, and sending and receiving nations.

The conference will explore the causes and the consequences of the criminalization of immigration, drawing on empirical projects from around the world. Topics include: the impact of immigration enforcement on economic well-being and community cohesion; the responses of migrants, the impact of detention and deport migrants; new patterns of inequality that emerge from greater enforcement; and state, municipal, and “third sector” responses. Communities affected by detention and deportation.

For more information. RSVPs are necessary to attend Friday’s keynote and workshop. Please email inequality@cornell.edu to R

Immigration and States Enforce Boundaries: The Reconciliation of People and Markets Through Migration Policy

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Catalina Amuedo-Dorantes, Amada Armenta, Asad L. Asad, Daniel Costa, Tanya Golash-Boza, Natasha Iskander,

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; Assistant Director, 21st Century China Center

ector Alliance, Partners for Progress

Professor, Ethnic Studies, UC-San Diego

ctor, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, UC-San Diego

n Manager, San Diego Regional Economic Development Corporation

ett Chair in Global Information and Social Entrepreneurship, UC-Santa Cruz

er for Study of Immigrant Integration, USC

d Professor, CUNY Graduate Center

y Professor of Ethnic, Immigration and Pluralism Studies, University of Toronto

d Head of Media and Communications, Migration Observatory, University of Oxford

: Discourse, Policy and Reality of Muslim Integration in Western Societies

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y Professor of Ethnic, Immigration and Pluralism Studies, University of Toronto

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nd Fears

November 15, 2017

Blue Sky Lounge

[announcements/5324175](#)

discuss the historical context in which the DACA memo was drafted including the many years that the DREAM Act was debated; the experiences of undocumented youth; the legal theories that were used to draft the DACA memo; and his thoughts on the rescission of DACA and his opposition against the subsequent DAPA and DACA expansion memos in 2015.

to suls.apalsa@gmail.com or contact Jiabei Li (President of Suffolk Law APALSA) at suls.apalsa@gmail.com

Immigrant Inclusion: Maintaining Momentum and Creating Lasting Change

November 16-17, 2017

Executive Committee (EESC)

Brussels, Belgium

[g/si4ri](#)

arrival of large numbers of migrants and asylum seekers from 2015 onwards, many non-traditional actors—from tech startups to governments—have explored innovative ways to foster the integration of newcomers. In the context of this experimentation, business has also played a role across the Atlantic leveraging their potential as employers, donors, and partners in innovative alliances.

Our mission goes well beyond developing creative and interesting pilot solutions: it strives for a large-scale and long-term impact. We address the non-obvious challenges young initiatives encounter on their path to maturity—such as accessing funding, defining objectives, navigating, and adapting to shifting political priorities—and to identify how to best tackle them.

As part of the event, we will bring together a diverse group of public officials, business leaders, service providers, NGOs, and refugee initiatives from Europe, the United States, and Canada.

7

Europe - European Economic and Social Committee

CEO, Tent Foundation (TBC)

has matured: A progress report, one year on

Director of Projects Studio / Distinguished Visiting Professor of Social Innovation at Ryerson University
Co-director, SINGA Germany

chfugees, UK (TBC)

as usual: Private sector innovation for refugee inclusion

nt, Government Affairs, EMEAR, Cisco - Airbnb (TBC)

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erator - Monis Bukhari, founder of Syrian House and managing director at Integration HUB, Berlin, Germany (TBC)

g social innovation

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A fast lane into work?

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m niche to mainstream: Unlocking the potential of innovation for lasting change

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uty Minister (ADM), Settlement and Integration Sector, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada

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Face: A Case Study in Refugee Self-representation

ember 28, 2017

e New School

and Mobility

[ntbrite-event/selfies-and-the-ethics-of-the-face-a-case-study-in-refugee-self-representation/](#)

Media and Communications

and Political Science

Professor Chouliaraki proposes a new understanding of the selfie as moral practice. Extending current approaches to social practice, the proposed understanding of the selfie as moral practice stems from two places. First, it stems from the other (as a locative ‘*here* I am’ and an existential ‘here *I am*’) and, in so doing, to make a demand for our moral to flow across digital networks, both horizontally across social media (intermediation) and vertically onto mainstream media flow, the ethics of the selfie becomes particularly relevant in research questions around excluded or marginalized

spaces.

2015 refugee crisis and its extensive coverage in European news, Professor Chouliaraki explores the complexities of the crisis. Questions: What does it mean for refugee selfies to circulate on Western media platforms? In which ways are their faces devalued? What value justified? And what role do these justifications play for Western media not only as news platforms but also as

in an Age of Resurgent Nationalism

December 1, 2017

Provost's Building, Conference Room 115

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Robert M. Cover Professor of Law, UCLA School of Law

Department of Sociology, UCLA

Department of Sociology, UCLA

Department of Sociology, UC San Diego

essor of Law and Founder and Director of the Harvard Law School Immigration and Refugee Clinical Program (HIRC)

ciate Professor, Department of Political Science, UC Irvine

Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, UC San Diego

essor and Director of the Zolberg Institute on Migration and Mobility, The New School

, San Diego

and Irregular Migration in Australia and the EU: Practices to Adopt and Policies to Avoid

tre for Human Rights Law at Monash University

[research/centres/castancentre/our-areas-of-work/refugees-and-asylum-seekers/international-refugee-workshop](#)

tre will host a small workshop in December, in Italy, a country at the frontline of the EU response to irregular migration. The workshop will discuss what Australia and the EU can teach each other about responding to irregular migration and refugees. Over the past few years, Australia has shared ideas to curb the higher numbers of irregular migrants and refugees seeking the protection of member states. In particular, Australia has implemented what is called 'Australian solution' to refugees.

Prime Minister, John Howard, responded to the irregular arrival of 438 people seeking Australia's protection on the shores of Christmas Island [into Australian territory] and the circumstances in which they come'. Since then, Australia has adopted a range of policies to prevent access to Australian territory including third country processing and detention of refugees, temporary protection visas, border protection measures, and increasing cooperation with countries of transit to stop the onward movement of those seeking to enter Australia. These policies appear to have curbed the number of refugees entering Australian territory but have also resulted in grave human rights abuses and others owed Australia's international protection. In addition, these policies have come at a high cost to Australia in terms of financial resources and damage to Australia's international reputation.

It is not in the EU adopting Australia's border protection policies. This is not to say, however, that all aspects of Australia's refugee policy are flawed. Australia's resettlement program offers many refugees a durable solution and when done well, provides a model that should be emulated.

The workshop will provide an opportunity for Australia and the EU to learn from each other's experience of responding to refugees and irregular migration. It will also discuss in each jurisdiction that should be adopted and which policies are ineffective, dangerous and unlawful?

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To: Law, Robert T

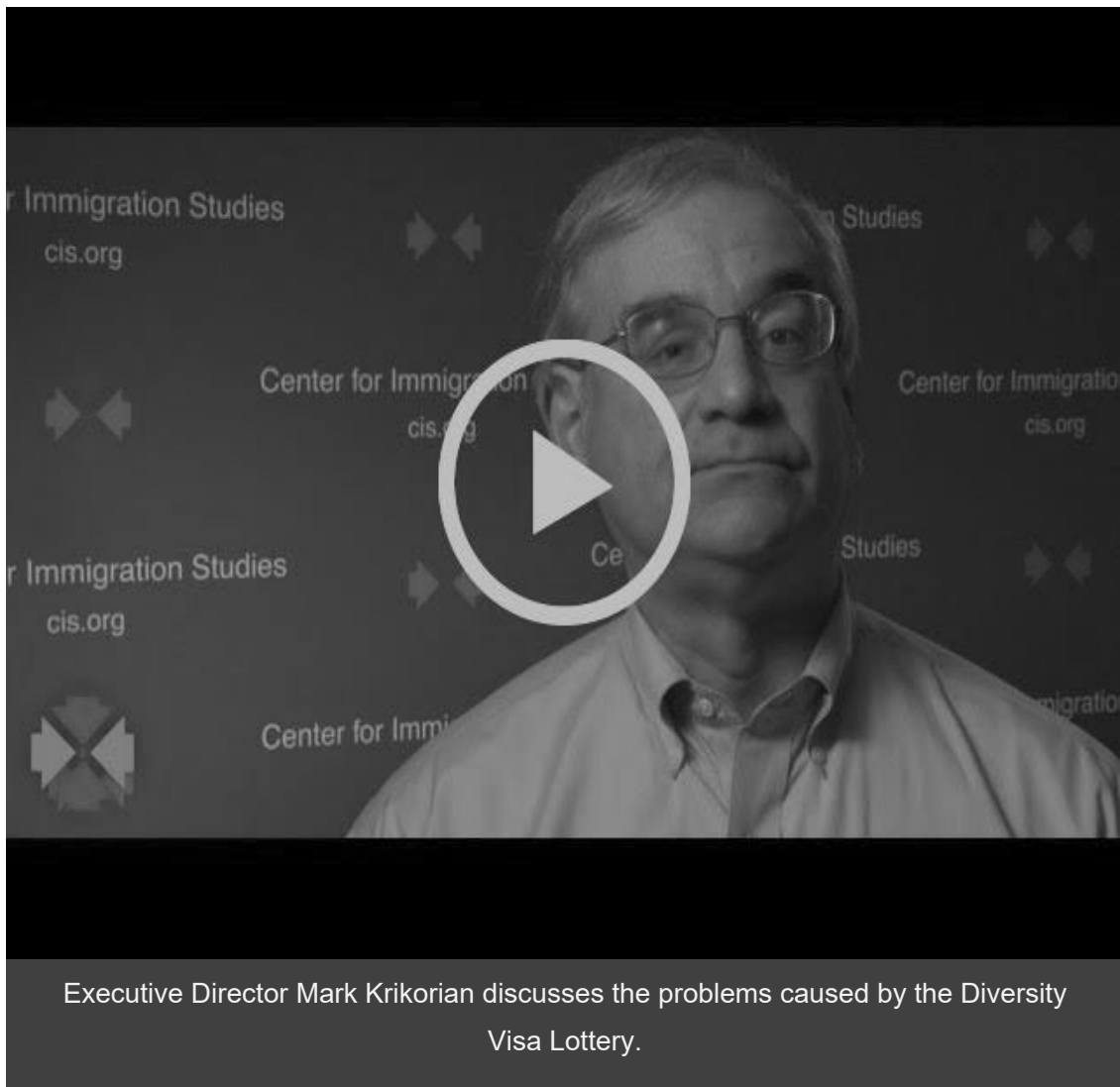
Subject: New from the Center for Immigration Studies, 11/13/17



New from the Center for Immigration Studies, 11/13/17

What's Happening at the Center

We began a series of short videos, called "Immigration Briefs", that feature our experts describing specific aspects of the immigration system. We've already had Mark Krikorian discuss the Diversity Visa Lottery, Jessica Vaughan address sanctuary cities, and Steven Camarota explain the overall size of the immigrant population. All of the videos can be viewed [here](#).



Commentary

[1.](#) Will Trump Change the Pattern of Serial Renewals of TPS?

Blogs

[2.](#) No Veto for Funding Bill with DACA Fix, with a Big 'If'

[3.](#) Virginia Terminates a Visa Mill while DHS Watches from the Sidelines

[4.](#) DOJ Tackles Immigration Court Backlogs

[5.](#) Balancing Independence and Accountability at the Immigration Courts

6. Dual Citizenship, Rarely Discussed in US, Explodes as an Issue in Australia

7. Good News Hiding in the TRAC Report

8. Government Allowed a Pizza Cook to Enter the U.S. on an H-1B Visa

1.

Will Trump Change the Pattern of Serial Renewals of TPS?

By Mark Krikorian

National Review, November 7, 2017

<https://cis.org/Krikorian/Will-Trump-Change-Pattern-Serial-Renewals-TPS>

Excerpt: Having drawn this red line, however, if the administration later this month does not announce the termination of TPS for Haitians, its credibility will be shot. And not just on immigration — strength of will, or lack thereof, in one area sends a message to political actors involved in other areas about an administration's credibility. Reagan's firing of the air-traffic controllers and Obama's failure to back up his red-line comment in Syria are illustrative in this regard.

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2.

No Veto for Funding Bill with DACA Fix, with a Big 'If': Counting the conditions precedent

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, November 10, 2017

<https://cis.org/Arthur/No-Veto-Funding-Bill-DACA-Fix-Big-If>

Excerpt: According to press reports from the time that he was named to replace outgoing Speaker John Boehner (R-Ohio), Ryan promised the Freedom Caucus that he would abide by the so-called "Hastert Rule" to gain their support. Political Dictionary defines that rule, named after former Speaker of the House Dennis Hastert (R-Ill.) as: "A philosophy that requires the 'majority of the majority' to bring up a bill for a vote in the House of Representatives."

Only in Washington would such a common-sense principle need its own name. The reason that I call this a "common-sense principle" is the fact that if the speaker intends to regularly move legislation that is opposed by the majority of the members of his own party (and in particular, legislation that has the implications of a DACA "fix" without any offsetting enforcement provisions), he likely won't be speaker for long. A maxim on Capitol Hill states that "if you don't represent your constituents, soon you won't represent your constituents," and that is as true of Speaker Ryan and his constituents in the Republican Conference as it is of Representative Ryan and the voters of the First District of Wisconsin.

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3.

Virginia Terminates a Visa Mill while DHS Watches from the Sidelines

By David North

CIS Blog, November 10, 2017

<https://cis.org/North/Virginia-Terminates-Visa-Mill-while-DHS-Watches-Sidelines>

Excerpt: We record this long, sordid story for a reason. All of this intense, time-consuming work experienced by SCHEV could be avoided if Congress were to pass legislation making it impossible for colleges to accept foreign students if they do not have accreditation from a U.S. Department of Education-recognized agency. Had such a law been in effect, ACCT and scores of other unattractive institutions of this kind would be out of business — all of them.

Currently, a school cannot conduct ESL programs for foreigners unless it is accredited. Similarly, flight schools cannot accept foreign students unless they are approved by the Federal Aviation Administration. Why doesn't Congress, in a fit of consistency, extend that rule to other educational institutions as well?

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4.

DOJ Tackles Immigration Court Backlogs

By Art Arthur

CIS Blog, November 9, 2017

<https://cis.org/Arthur/DOJ-Tackles-Immigration-Court-Backlogs>

Excerpt: Electronic filing of applications will also make it easier to identify fraud in the asylum process. GAO has described how paper-based filing of asylum applications in the affirmative asylum context hinders asylum and fraud detection and national security officers in U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) in detecting fraud. The same difficulties thwart fraud detection in immigration court proceedings.

Corrupt practitioners in the past have filed identical (fraudulent) claims in cases involving unrelated aliens, but with a paper-based system, such fraud is difficult if not impossible to detect. Ideally, with the advent of electronic filing of applications, asylum fraud will be more readily detectable, both to criminal investigators as well as to trial attorneys in U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), the lawyers who represent the Department of Homeland Security in immigration court.

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5.

Balancing Independence and Accountability at the Immigration: A CourTools solution

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, November 8, 2017

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Balancing-Independence-and-Accountability-Immigration-Courts>

Excerpt: Most of the authority of immigration judges is regulatory, specifically as detailed in 8 C.F.R. § 1240.1. Pursuant to that regulation, the attorney general has delegated his authority to immigration judges to determine removability and to adjudicate applications for most forms of immigration relief, including asylum, cancellation of removal, and withholding of removal. The most important subsection therein, 8 C.F.R. § 1240.1(c), states: "Conduct of hearing. The immigration judge shall receive and consider material and relevant evidence, rule upon objections, and otherwise regulate the course of the hearing."

The devil, as the trite saying goes, is in the details, however, because not every removal proceeding is the same. The vast majority involve aliens who have entered the United States illegally. And, in the vast majority of those proceedings, the alien simply concedes removability and seeks either an application for relief, voluntary departure, or removal. Or, the alien simply fails to appear at all.

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6.

Dual Citizenship, Rarely Discussed in US, Explodes as an Issue in Australia

By David North

CIS Blog, November 8, 2017

<https://cis.org/North/Dual-Citizenship-Rarely-Discussed-US-Explodes-Issue-Australia>

Excerpt: the court ruled that only people who were only citizens of Australia were eligible to hold elected office. Several of the five who lost their seats had only the foggiest notion as to their dual citizenship, having, in most of the cases, inherited it from a parent; none had added another citizenship to their Australian one by moving to another country.

In one case, a member of the Australian Senate, Fiona Nash, also of the National Party, said that she had been unaware of her UK citizenship, by descent from her father with whom she was estranged, according to the New York Times.

An outsider might think that such a ruling would negatively impact the Labor Party given the affinity of immigrants for that party, but none of the five were members of that party. The National Party in Australia is the most conservative of the three major parties and largely represents rural Australia. It is routinely in coalition with the more urban, and larger, of the two conservative parties, the Liberals. Labor is the opposition.

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7.

Good News Hiding in the TRAC Report

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, November 6, 2017

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Good-News-Hiding-TRAC-Report>

Excerpt: If an alien is removable and does not have relief, the alien should be ordered deported. If an alien is removable, but is eligible for relief, relief should be granted. Removing either sort of case from the immigration court's docket is a waste of resources. The number of hours that an immigration judge has in a work day is limited, and a policy that requires judges to consider numerous motions for closure detracts from the amount of time they have to adjudicate cases that are ripe for decision, which is the reason those judges were hired.

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8.

Government Allowed a Pizza Cook to Enter the U.S. on an H-1B Visa

By David North

CIS Blog, November 6, 2017

<https://cis.org/North/Government-Allowed-Pizza-Cook-Enter-US-H1B-Visa>

Excerpt: The guilty (or at least sleepy) sextet includes two government regulators, a diplomat, an airport inspector, an administrative judge (probably), and certainly a reporter for the otherwise competent Law360 news service. I know the names of two of the slackers, but since I do not know the names of the other four, all will remain anonymous.

In some senses, this is an all too routine story of how a greedy employer used one of the nation's numerous immigrant worker programs to deeply underpay

his alien worker, and kept doing so for years until someone woke up and obtained \$130,000 in back wages for the exploited alien.

But what is not routine is the basis for all this grief: A set of government agencies agreed to let what appears to be one small pizza restaurant use the H-1B program to hire a pizza cook.

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Subject: Immigration Events, 11/14/17



Center for Immigration Studies

Low-immigration, Pro-immigrant



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Forward

Immigration Events, 11/14/17

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FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES: The Center's Combined Federal Campaign number is 10298.

11/14, San Diego - Seminar on Muslim integration in Western societies
11/15, Boston - Lecture on the DACA program within a historical context
11/16, DC - Discussion on the implications of next year's Mexican presidential election - **[New Listing]**
11/16-17, Brussels - Conference on social innovation for refugee inclusion
11/28, Ithaca, NY - Lecture on technological interventions in the refugee/migration crisis
11/28, NYC - Lecture on refugee self-representation
11/28, North America/Europe - Webinar on rethinking refugees and housing - **[New Listing]**

/29-12/3, DC - Immigration at the American Anthropological Association Annual Meeting - **[New Listing]**

/1, San Diego - Seminar on refugee and asylum policies in the present age

2/1, Prato, Italy - Workshop on best practices for addressing refugees and irregular migration in Australia and the E

2/10-12, Phoenix - National Immigrant Integration Conference - **[New Listing]**

2/11-12, Paris - International conference on immigration in OECD countries - **[New Listing]**

and Immigration Debates: Discourse, Policy and Reality of Muslim Integration in Western Societies

0 a.m., Tuesday, November 14, 2017

nor Roosevelt College Provost's Building, Conference Room 115

ersity of California San Diego

Gilman Dr. La Jolla, CA 92093

[/ccis.ucsd.edu/events/seminars.html](https://ccis.ucsd.edu/events/seminars.html)

aker:

ey Reitz, Robert F. Harney Professor of Ethnic, Immigration and Pluralism Studies, University of Toronto

ussant:

e Adida, Associate Professor of Political Science, UC San Diego

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A: A Story of Dreams and Fears

8:00 p.m., Wednesday, November 15, 2017

Suffolk Law School, 5th floor Blue Sky Lounge

1 Tremont Street

Boston, MA, 02108

<http://aalam.wildapricot.org/announcements/5324175>

Speaker:

Stephen H. Legomsky

Description: The speaker will discuss the historical context in which the DACA memo was drafted including the many years the DREAM Act spent in Congress and the increasing social movements of undocumented youth; the legal theories used to draft the DACA memo; and his thoughts on the rescission of that memo as well as the federal judge's injunction against the subsequent DAPA and DACA expansion memos in 2015.

RSVP: To RSVP, please email to suls.apalsa@gmail.com or contact Jiabei Li (President of Suffolk Law APALSA) at apalsa@gmail.com

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O, the PRI, and the Frente: A Look at Mexico's 2018 Election

10 a.m.-12:00 p.m., Thursday, November 16, 2017

Andrew Wilson Center, 6th Floor

Walter E. Hall Building and International Trade Center

1100 Pennsylvania Ave. NW

Washington, DC 20004-3027

<http://www.wilsoncenter.org/event/amlo-the-pri-and-the-frente-look-mexicos-2018-election>

Speaker:

Jorge Buendía, Director

Borderlands & Laredo

Co-Moderator:

Michael Wood, Director

Mexico Institute

Description: Ahead of the July 2018 presidential election, there are several main questions to analyze. What are the major public opinion trends going forward to the 2018 presidential election? What are the odds of the PRI retaining the Presidency? Is a Lopez Obrador victory a sure thing, or will the Frente Ciudadano (PAN-PRD-MC) prove to be an obstacle? Who in Mexico fears an AMLO presidency the most, and which party benefits from this fear?

For this event, led by Jorge Buendía, we will discuss these questions by looking at the economy, presidential approval, and citizens' perceptions of both parties and likely candidates.

Registration: http://pages.wilsoncenter.org/11.16.2017AMLOPRIFrente_Registration.html

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Global Innovation for Refugee Inclusion: Maintaining Momentum and Creating Lasting Change

Wednesday-Friday, November 16-17, 2017

European Economic and Social Committee (EESC)

Belgard 99, 1000 Brussels, Belgium

<http://www.migrationpolicy.org/si4ri>

Description: Following the arrival of large numbers of migrants and asylum seekers from 2015 onwards, many non-governmental actors—from tech start-ups to social enterprises—pioneered innovative ways to foster the integration of newcomers. In the context of this experimentation, business has also played a fundamental role, with companies on both sides of the Atlantic leveraging their potential as employers, donors, and partners in innovative alliances.

The ambition of social innovation goes well beyond developing creative and interesting pilot solutions: it strives for a large-scale and long-term impact. Therefore, the aim of this conference is to discuss common challenges young initiatives encounter on their path to maturity—such as accessing funding, defining objectives and measuring impact, finding the right partners, and adapting to shifting political priorities—and to identify how to best tackle them.

To encourage new synergies between different stakeholders, the event will bring together a diverse group of public officials, business leaders, service designers, social entrepreneurs, civil society organisations, and refugee initiatives from Europe, the United States, and Canada.

Wednesday, November 16, 2017

2:50 p.m.

Opening remarks:

U.S. Mission to the EU

sion of Canada to the EU

migration Policy Institute Europe - European Economic and Social Committee

3:15 p.m.

note speech - Gideon Maltz, CEO, Tent Foundation (TBC)

4:30 p.m.

el session: **How the field has matured: A progress report, one year on**

c Young, The Social Projects Studio / Distinguished Visiting Professor of Social Innovation at Ryerson University

sa Seiler, co-founder and director, SINGA Germany

ephine Goube, COO, Techfugees, UK (TBC)

6:30 p.m.

el session: **Business, not as usual: Private sector innovation for refugee inclusion**

stora Valero, Vicepresident, Government Affairs, EMEAR, Cisco - Airbnb (TBC)

muel Engblom, TCO Swedish Confederation for Professional Employees

vita Brahmhatt, co-founder, Action Emploi Réfugiés, France

ay, November 17, 2017

9:30 a.m.

gees as agents of innovation

on-one interview with moderator - Monis Bukhari, founder of Syrian House and managing director at Integration HU

n, Germany (TBC)

10:45 a.m.

Workshops:

New approaches to financing social innovation

Not an urban legend: Welcoming refugees in small and rural communities

Improving the visibility of refugees' skills

Employer engagement: Innovative approaches to training and hiring refugees

Refugee entrepreneurship: A fast lane into work?

10–11:30 a.m.

Discussion of workshop results

12:00 a.m.–12:45 p.m.

Interactive panel session: **From niche to mainstream: Unlocking the potential of innovation for lasting change**

Speakers:

Resa Taylor, Director, Refugee 613, Canada

Thomas Mason, Project lead on digital innovation around refugees and migration, Betterplace lab, Germany

David Manicom, Assistant Deputy Minister (ADM), Settlement and Integration Sector, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada

1:15–1:00 p.m.

Wrap up of the conference discussions

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Technological Interventions in the Refugee/Migration Crisis

8:15 p.m., Tuesday, November 28, 2017

nd Melinda Gates Hall, G01

ell University

Hoy Road, Ithaca, NY 14850

[/events.cornell.edu/event/techlaw_colloquium_3671?utm_campaign=widget&utm_medium=widget&utm_source=Co](https://events.cornell.edu/event/techlaw_colloquium_3671?utm_campaign=widget&utm_medium=widget&utm_source=Co)

aker:

Latonero

ersity of Southern California

act: Leslie Morris, lm60@cornell.edu

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es and the Ethics of the Face: A Case Study in Refugee Self-representation

8:00 p.m., Tuesday, November 28, 2017

f Conference Room at The New School

erg Institute on Migration and Mobility

6th St 11th Floor

York, NY 10003

<https://zoberginstitute.org/eventbrite-event/selfies-and-the-ethics-of-the-face-a-case-study-in-refugee-self-representation>

aker:

Chouliaraki, Professor of Media and Communications

on School of Economics and Political Science

Description: In this lecture, Professor Chouliaraki proposes a new understanding of the selfie as moral practice. Extending previous approaches to the digital genre of the selfie as an aesthetic or a techno-social practice, the proposed understanding of the selfie as moral practice stems from two places. First, it stems from the function of the selfie to confront us with the face of the other (as a locative ‘*here* I am’ and an existential ‘here *I am*’) and, in so doing, to make a demand for our moral response. Second, it stems from the capacity of the selfie to flow across digital networks, both horizontally across social media (intermediation) and vertically onto mainstream news platforms (remediation). As both face and flow, the ethics of the selfie becomes particularly relevant in research questions around excluded or marginalized groups whose ‘face’ struggles for visibility in Western media spaces.

Using as a starting point the 2015 refugee crisis and its extensive coverage in European news, Professor Chouliaraki explores the complexities of the selfie as moral practice, by addressing the following questions: What does it mean for refugee selfies to circulate on Western media platforms? In which ways are their faces inserted in ‘our’ visual economies? Is their news value justified? And what role do these justifications play for Western media not only as news platforms but also as moral and political spaces?

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Beyond Bricks and Mortar: Rethinking Refugees and Housing

10 a.m. EST, Tuesday, November 28, 2017

Cities of Migration Webinar

[/citiesofmigration.ca/webinar/beyond-bricks-and-mortar/](https://citiesofmigration.ca/webinar/beyond-bricks-and-mortar/)

Description: Refugee housing is about more than bricks and mortar. It's the foundation of the refugee's relationship to a home, neighbours and landlords. Getting it right tests the capacity of a community of hosts to open their doors to the newly-arrived and the needs of those who have left everything behind.

Creating the local conditions for a housing market that is open and inclusive of the city's most vulnerable residents is challenging. How do we overcome the prejudices, biases, or 'fear of the stranger' that can be barriers to refugees seeking stable accommodation, employment or a secure sense of belonging? When does 'my' home become 'our' home?

Join us online on November 28 to learn about housing initiatives in Bristol, UK and Berlin, Germany, that are opening doors to refugee housing and local economic development by creating positive social interactions between refugee and host communities at home, at work and in local neighbourhoods.

Learn about Good Ideas:

In Bristol, UK, the #Rethinkingrefugee campaign, led by Ashley Community Housing, successfully challenged misinformation about refugee tenants and shifted landlord attitudes from bias against refugees as liabilities to recognizing them as community assets. Today, the evolving campaign continues to change perceptions of refugees and other vulnerable groups amongst the public, landlords, local authorities and employers.

In Berlin, Germany, the internationally recognized Refugees Welcome initiative provides an easy-to use, secure online platform that lets local residents open their homes and share their living spaces with refugees. Not simply about housing, Refugees Welcome promotes inclusion through co-living which accelerates second language learning and helps refugees settle, make friends, gain social networks and find employment faster and more easily.

akers:

I Mahamed, CEO

ey Community Housing (Bristol, UK)

ike Geiling, Founder

gees Welcome, Berlin, Germany

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merican Anthropological Association Annual Meeting

nesday, November 29-Sunday, December 3, 2017

ott Wardman Park Hotel

hington, DC 20008

[/www.americananthro.org/AttendEvents/landing.aspx?ItemNumber=14722&&navItemNumber=566](http://www.americananthro.org/AttendEvents/landing.aspx?ItemNumber=14722&&navItemNumber=566)

igration-themed sessions:

nesday, November 29, 2017

0-1:45 p.m.

ographic Perspectives on Exile, Migration, Diaspora

entations:

Red in a Mother's Hair: rethinking popular religion and political categories through Kolkata's refugee coloni

ic Armenian War Widows From Syria: Memories, Strategies, Aspirations in the 'Homeland'

me" is for tourism: conceptions of the homeland in the Mauritian diaspora

ent Change in Language Policy of Singapore and Its Potential Implications

ical Crises, Precarity, and Resilience: Social and Economic Resourcefulness Among Refugees, Migrants, and
Displaced

entations:

ng dispossession: the creation of new forms of property in Sahrawis' exile

ation and Revolution: The Syrian Crisis and the Crisis of Masculinity

laced Bodies, Displaced Devotions: Gulenist Asylum Seekers in Europe

gating uncertainty. Everyday knowledge production of undocumented migrants in France.

ourcefulness, resilience and doubt in young Syrian and Palestinian men's search for wives in Germany

-4:00 p.m.

mes of Migration, Identity and the Making of the State

entations:

ation Regime, Syrian Refugees and Syrianness at the Turkish-Syrian Border

Wall: (Dis)continuities of the State Making Practices on the Turkish-Syrian Border

he Syrian is to Laugh: The Precarity and Agency of Urban Syrian Refugees in Amman, Jordan via Un/humorous Tech'

ation and Asylum Seeking: Experiences of Kurdish Migrants from Turkey in Chicago

ing Matters: Migration, Citizenship, and Illegality in Tangier

ined on Trumped-Up Charges: Migrants and the Ascendant U.S. Security-State

Deborah A. Boehm, University of Nevada, Reno; Sarah B. Horton, University of Colorado, Denver; Ruth M. Gomberg-Munoz, Loyola University Chicago; Deborah A. Boehm, University of Nevada, Reno; Sarah B. Horton, University of Colorado, Denver; Ruth M. Gomberg-Munoz, Loyola University Chicago; Josiah Heyman, University of Texas, El Paso; Jonathan M. Smith, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign; Angela Stuesse, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Daniel M. Smith, Rutgers University; Susan C. Bibler Coutin, University of California, Irvine

6:15 p.m.

ation and Social Class: Ambiguous Class Identities in Translocal Social Fields

entations:

s performances: Children's parties and the reproduction of social class among diasporic Cameroonians

ner Educated nor Cosmopolitan: Social Class from the Perspective of Left-Behind Children of Southern Chinese Migrants

national migration from Tajikistan and the effect of new travel restrictions on the production of class

ging for a House in Ghana: Social Class Tension among Ghanaian Eldercare Workers in the United States

Class Switching: Migrants' Multiple Class Belongings in Mexico and Namibia

Teaching & Learning in contexts of immigrant, indigenous and linguistic diversity

Presentations:

Checks, balances and constitutional rights: The impact of an anti-immigrant president on immigrant teenagers and teachers

Learning Spanish and the construction of expertise in a high school science classroom.

Creating Spaces for Indigenous Youth: The Shifting Focuses and Possibilities of Maya Chuj Youth Organizing in Guatemala

Language, Literacy, and Life: Co-constructing Core Practices with High School Immigrant Youth

Learning practices in the Eastern Andean Mountains of Colombia

Thursday, November 30, 2017

9:45 a.m.

Courses of Im/migrant Reception in Rural United States Communities

Presentations:

High Schooling Achievement for Students of Mexican Descent

Courses of Immigrant and Refugee Inclusion in the Shenandoah Valley

"Why Don't Show Up": Immigrant Identities and the Politics of Rural Research

Blood: Figurations of White/Trailer Trash in Diversifying Mobile Home Communities

ners and Farmworkers in an Era of Stricter Immigration Controls: Shared Struggle or "Whites First"?

poral Frames and Belonging Claims: Migration Histories of Farming Families in Southern Appalachia

ks in the Neoliberal State: Latinx migration and contestations over place and belonging in rural Arkansas

**der Identity and Labor Migration: How Global Politics and Economics Matter in Migrant Gender Identity and
ility**

entations:

al Nurses: Complicating the Global Care Chain with Migrant Nurses

**in the interspace: gender, migration and the experience of misrecognition in the context of transforming
eties**

forming Femininities and Masculinities in Different Migratory Contexts

Effect of Short-Term Female Migration on Family and Gender Roles in Fiji

der, Class and Social Reproduction: Return migration to Southern Mexico in the Net-Zero Migration Era

**an Rights and Political Subjectivities in Contemporary Contexts: Migrations, Movements, and Counter-
ements**

entations:

omic Migrants, Terrorists, and Illegals: Transnational State Collusion in the Creation of a Post-Refugee Wo

...ch as crime: The legal debate between "Cultural Genocide" and "Acculturation" in twentieth-century Brazil

...uistic Prejudice, Human Rights and Indigenous Peoples in Alto Rio Negro, Brazil

**...s on the conversation between Indigenous Peoples and national governments on human rights and citizens
...e tri-border of Brazil, Guyana, and Venezuela.**

...ensions of agency in transnational engagements of Afghan migrants and return migrants

...t political subjectivity: ethnification of Polish minority in Eastern Europe

4:30 p.m.

...d on the Move: Perspectives on Immigration, Migration and Displacement

enters:

Homiak

hsonian Institution

lia Cordova

x Digital Curator

hsonian Institution

5:00 p.m.

...ery Session: Migration, Refugees, and Language

entations:

...g) Revisited: The Politics of Immigration Enforcement in Tennessee

Ethnographic Study of Refugee Women and their Experiences of Resettlement in Salt Lake City: A Focus on Gender Roles and Acculturation

Cumbia Poder: Harnessing the Power of Cumbia Cultures and Sounds Across Borders

Geography of Socioeconomic Class and Transnational Educational Experiences: Dynamics of Chinese Immigration and Entrepreneurial Activation in a Midwest Town in a Midwest Town

How do heritage speakers support their 3rd generation children's bilingual development? An urgent call for making connections between family and institutional language policy decisions.

Not messin' up! : The Efficacy of IRE Structures as a form of Participation in the Evaluation of Arabic-speaking Student Comprehension in an ESL 1 Classroom

Immigrant Women in New York and their Transnational Business Networks: Buying, Selling and Connecting with Food and Supplements

Immigrants, Refugees, and the Media: Local Interpretations of Mass Media Messages

Innovations for Language Revitalization

Uniting language, culture, and cognition in semantic typology: The case of MesoSpace

Bridge Project: Educational Justice at the Intersect of Anthropology and Activism

Power Found in Friendship: a Study of the Social Integration and Adjustment of Resettling Refugees

Voice of the Nation: Preserving Garifuna Ancestors as Political Actors through Language Revitalization

Virtual Worlds as a Tool for Language-Learning

Virtualizing Language: The Utilization of Virtual Reality and 360-Degree Videography in Creating Second-Language Environments

6:00 p.m.

Education, Media, and the Politics of Representation

Speakers:

Arif Ansari

Ph.D. candidate, The University of Chicago

Heather Thomas

Assistant Faculty, Sarah Lawrence College

Alana Jankovic

Graduate Student, University of Notre Dame

Benjamin Kersch

Graduate Student, University of California, Davis

Friday, December 1, 2017

9:45 a.m.

Human Resilience in A Hostile Time

Speakers:

Ying Cheng

Associate Professor, Chinese University of Hong Kong

nia Galvez
Associate Professor, Lehman College, CUNY

ik de Koning
Associate Professor, Radboud University

he Luibheid
University of Arizona

5 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

aged Anthropology with Undocumented and Immigrant Students in the Trump Era

enters:

in Yarris
Assistant Professor, University of Oregon

ela Nunez-Janes
Associate Professor, University of North Texas

en Heidbrink
Assistant Professor, California State University, Long Beach

ney Duncan, Assistant Professor
University of Northern Colorado

arita Salas Crespo
Communications Coordinator, Children's Advocacy Alliance

dy Vogt

stant Professor, Indiana University, Purdue University at Indianapolis

Salyer

ard College, Columbia University

Relationships in transit: Marriage, family, and gender expectations in immigrant experiences

entations:

Immigrant mothers as “surrogate mothers” for Korea: Examining cultural discourses about gender, immigration, and mothering

Gender shapes migration, migration reshapes gender: Chuukese migrant women’s experiences in Guam, U.S.

STABILITY, EXCISION, and DELAYED MARRIAGES: NARRATIVES OF DISRUPTED RITES OF PASSAGE FROM AFRICA TO THE U.S. AMONG AFRICAN MIGRANTS

“Who am I? Father, Mother, Husband or Wife?”: Transformation of Gender Roles Beliefs among Transnational Immigrant Family Members

3:45 p.m.

BanNoMuro/SanctuaryForAll: Local and Transborder Resistance to Anti-Immigrant and Anti-Muslim Policies in Trump's America

entations:

Sanctuary Place-Making in the Borderlands: A Historical Perspective

Dark Side of Sanctuary Cities: Limitations, Fragility and Complicity in Philadelphia

gees Are Welcome in Detroit: Anti-Trump Solidarity and Strategies of Local Resistance

e Trump y Peña Nieto: Neoliberal States, Mixed-Status Families, and Building Resistance Across Borders

**erving DREAMers, Do-Gooders, Delinquents, and Drop-Outs: Understanding Immigrant Youth's Narratives of
and Citizenship Status in Nativist Times**

entations:

**ur Story is Your Ticket:" Latino Youth's College Application Essays and the Writing of Deserving Immigrant
es in Nashville, Tennessee**

**Disobedience as Strategic Resistance in the Immigrant Rights Movement: Contesting Narratives of
ervingness and Belonging**

erving' Children in Family Detention?

cating Empowerment in Nigerian Anti-Trafficking Campaigns

**ocumented, Unafraid, and United: How Current Immigration Policy Has Shaped the Identities and Political
icipation of Undocumented Latinx Immigrants in the United States**

ant Desires: Uprooted Lives and Labor in Unsettling Times

entations:

Moral Education of Desire: Kurdish Migrant Workers and Islamic Orders in Istanbul

lucing Desire or Reproducing the Family: Young Kurdish Urbanites in Rural Turkey

ant Mothers: Parental Expectations and Contested Desires in Rural China

Intimacy: Syrian Refugees and Female Domestic Workers in Beirut

ains of Desire: Tamil Place-Making in Paris

6:00 p.m.

ation, Transnationality, and the Social Determinants of Health

entations:

Rhetoric of “Tremendous Disease” and its Potential Impact on Treatment-seeking for First Generation Migrants

Hansen’s Disease (Leprosy) in the U.S.

coming Barriers to Healthcare Access among Low-income Latina Immigrants in South Carolina

shaping Health Access and Matters of Life: Karen Undocumented Migrants in the Thai-Burma Border

**ure’s Role in Immigrant Health: Social Determinants of Depression and Diabetes Among Mexican women in
ama**

**ropology Matters in Medical Translation for Immigrants: The Cultivated Invisibility of Power and History in
ent-Doctor Interaction in Two Massachusetts Community Healthcare Centers**

Sound of Silence in America: Deaf Immigrants and the Politics of Othering

rday, December 2, 2017

9:45 a.m.

national migrants in China: Infrastructures, trajectories and positionalities

entations:

highly-skilled youth mobilities from Spain to China

vians in China and the emergence of commercial brokers

ation trajectories and positionalities of self-initiated Swiss migrants in China

structural cracking: Indian workers in a local Chinese market

**ily embeddedness and socio-spatial dimensions of dwelling: Migration infrastructures of Swedish corporate
ant families in Shanghai**

e than just business: Arab-Chinese marriages in commercial and cultural context

5 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

ation Matters: Crisis, Policy, and Engaging with Displacement at the Margins and Core of Europe

entations:

tures and Continuities of Migration History: “Newcomers” and “Hosts” in Berlin

lying Up the “Helpers”: The Turkish Political Elite’s Instrumentalization of Displaced Syrians

ustainability at a Time of Crisis: Refugees, Health Care, and Response Capacity in Greece and Turkey

**s Anthropology Matter in the Margins of Europe? Categories and Experiences of Forced Displacement in the
ean**

rn to (and from) Surp Giragos: Displaced Stakeholders of Sacred Heritage Sites

Investigating Educational Processes, Policies, and Practices: Work with Im/migrant and Refugee Youth around the
ee

entations:

al policyscapes and historical memory: Ethnographies of democratic citizenship education in Poland and
emala

Testing exclusion by enacting equality: Claiming Muslim Youth Space in a Suburban US High School

igration policies circulating in ESOL professional development with K-12 teachers

are All Brothers”: How the discourse of color-blindness in schools shapes belonging for urban Syrian refug
ordan

nd Policy: Societal Influences

entations:

and the Refugee. Some Thoughts on an Emotional and Political Strategy

ng Go to Get it Done: An Ethnographic Study of Progressive Social Policymaking in Conservative North
olina

ing Health Policy Landscapes: ACA or no ACA and what it means for Chicago Latinx

aliland’s Self Help in the Face of Famine: Cooperation of State, Civil Society and Diaspora Built on Cultural
tity

Human Face of Shifting Immigration-Enforcement Priorities in the United States

**Role of On-the-Ground Land Relations in Determining Correlations Among Land Security, Food Security and
State Land Policy Enactment in Burkina Faso, West Africa**

Worker Health: Occupational Safety and Health Policy in a Post-Industrial Economy

5-1:30 p.m.

Committee on Refugees and Immigrants

**Howell, California State University, Long Beach; David W. Haines, George Mason University; Fethi Keles, Clarkson
University**

3:45 p.m.

Homeland(s), Part Two: Refugees, Immigrants and Ideologies of Place

Presentations:

**Returning and recreating the “homeland”: Okinawan colonial repatriates’ “return” pilgrimages to the Northern
Territories**

From Roma Migrants in Germany: Ritual, Policy and the Conundrums of Homeland

**Strangers at Home, Strangers Abroad: The Psychological Displacement of American Ahmadi Muslims of Pakistani
Origin**

**Women in Solidarity and Coalition Building: Community Protection, Minority Leaders and new Women’s March
Organizers Respond to Threats on Refugees and Immigrants**

My Heimat: How the German nationalist “homeland” concept got a Polish possessive adjective

3:45 p.m.

Immigrant Subjects: Solidarities, Values, and Care in Times of Uncertainty

entations:

Chinese Background Vietnamese in London via China and Hong Kong: Communities Shaped Through Serial Migration”

the market”: Talk of value and domestic work in Cairo

a Calls You’: Situating Syrian Experience and Solidarity in Paris

working hard for them”: Transnational youths’ narratives of their parents’ sacrifices, familial well-being, and practices of care

Politics of Love and Labor: Film, Migration, and Race in the Indo-Caribbean

day, December 3, 2017

9:45 a.m.

Anthropological Perspectives on Refugees and Migration

entations:

ing and Working In-Between: Early Refugees as Political Moderators for Asylum Seekers from Afghanistan in Athens, Greece

nger Danger: National Enemies as Hosts and Guests

ethnography of migration: psychodynamic encounters with Afghan refugees

ective Identification in Interactions between Syrian Refugees and Germans

5 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

stant, transnational and immigrant student experiences

entations:

lers' Perspectives: The US Experience of Korean Elite Students at Top-Ranked American Universities

ccompanied Migrant Children from Central America: Metaphors of Trauma and Implications for Schools

nsational Students' Identity Construction and Future Educational Trajectories: A Korean-Guatemalan Case

5-2:00 p.m.

**n Feminized Victims to “Bad Hombres” – Gendered Scripts and Narratives of Belonging among Migrant
munities**

entations::

**er masculinity and privileged femininities: Migrant labor and the rise of the Taliban movement in Swat Valley
stan**

d Hombres:” Criminalization, Masculinities, and Deportation from the United States

ingers of Hope: Social Capital in the Lives of Unaccompanied Central American Minors

ing to Tell Their Story: Survivors of Trafficking and Narrative Formation in the Legal Process

igenous and Refugee: Pageantry, International Migration, and the Reconstruction of Mayan Cosmology

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Refugee & Asylum Policies in an Age of Resurgent Nationalism

9 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Friday, December 1, 2017

Minor Roosevelt College Provost's Building, Conference Room 115

University of California San Diego

950 Gilman Dr. La Jolla, CA 92093

<http://ccis.ucsd.edu/events/seminars.html>

Speakers:

Yoshi Motomura, Susan Westerberg Prager Professor of Law, UCLA School of Law

Francesca Galli, PhD student, Department of Sociology, UCLA

David Fee, PhD student, Department of Sociology, UCLA

Shan Arar, PhD student, Department of Sociology, UC San Diego

Abraham Anker, Clinical Professor of Law and Founder and Director of the Harvard Law School Immigration and Refugee Clinical Program (HIRC)

Wallace Goodman, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, UC Irvine

David FitzGerald, Co-Director, Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, UC San Diego

David Aleinikoff, University Professor and Director of the Zolberg Institute on Migration and Mobility, The New School

te López, Attorney-at-Law, San Diego

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Responding to Refugees and Irregular Migration in Australia and the EU: Practices to Adopt and Policies to Avoid

Sponsored by the Castan Centre for Human Rights Law at Monash University

Friday, December 1, 2017

Monash Prato Centre, Italy

Roberto Vai

Pugliesi, 26

5000 Prato (PO), Italy

<http://www.monash.edu/law/research/centres/castancentre/our-areas-of-work/refugees-and-asylum-seekers/international-refugee-workshop>

Description: The Castan Centre will host a small workshop in December, in Italy, a country at the frontline of the EU response to irregular migration and refugees. The purpose of the event will be to reflect on what Australia and the EU can learn from each other about responding to irregular migration and refugees. Over the past few years, the EU has looked to other countries for ideas to curb the higher numbers of irregular migrants and refugees seeking the protection of member states. In particular, there have been calls within Europe to follow the so called 'Australian solution' to refugees.

In 2001, the then Australian Prime Minister, John Howard, responded to the irregular arrival of 438 people seeking

Australia's protection on the ship MV Tampa, by stating that Australia 'will decide who comes [into Australian territory] and the circumstances in which they come'. Since then, Australia has adopted a range of border control policies to deter refugees, deny access to Australian territory including third country processing and detention of refugees, temporary protection visas, boat turn-backs, containment strategies in refugee producing countries and increasing cooperation with countries to prevent the onward movement of those seeking to enter Australian territory through irregular means. These strategies appear to have curbed the number of refugees entering Australian territory but have also resulted in grave human rights abuses including the potential refoulement of refugees and others owed Australia's international protection. In addition, these policies have come at a high cost to Australia, both in terms of extraordinary financial resources and damage to Australia's international reputation.

There are therefore clear pitfalls in the EU adopting Australia's border protection policies. This is not to say, however, that all aspects of Australia's refugee regime are without merit. For example, Australia's resettlement program offers many refugees a durable solution and when done well, provides a model that should be emulated.

The workshop will discuss what Australia and the EU can learn from each other's experience of responding to refugees and irregular migration. It will ask: what are the legal, ethical and effective practices in each jurisdiction that should be adopted? Which policies are ineffective, dangerous and unlawful?

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National Immigrant Integration Conference

Monday-Tuesday, December 10-12, 2017

Phoenix Convention Center

N 3rd St, Phoenix, Arizona 85004

[/niic2017.org/](http://niic2017.org/)

Program:

9:45 a.m.

Day December 10, 2017

3:30 p.m.

Welcome & Opening Plenary

INSTAGE PLENARY: BREAKING BREAD: FOOD, CULTURE & IMMIGRATION

plenary will explore the longstanding role of food as a facilitator of cultural exchange and a pathway to immigrant
ral and economic power. We will discuss food and cuisine as a way to bring people together and facilitate cultural
change. We will explore the role of immigrant small businesses and entrepreneurship in the industry. Eddie Huang, a
nary restauranteur and a renowned commentator on the role of food in immigrant communities, will share his person
and his reflections on our current political reality. The introductory and keynote remarks will be followed by an audie
tion and answer.

Introductory Remarks:

line Randall Williams, Author of Soul Food Love (Random House), Poet, and Academic

note:

e Huang, Chef and Owner at Baohaus, Author of Fresh Off the Boat

5:15 p.m.

Work Session Block 1

ness and Financial Empowerment: Comprehensive Financial Empowerment: Models for Success in Immigrant Communities

enship: Strategies for Naturalizing the Most Vulnerable

inalization, Detention, and Enforcement: Immigration Enforcement (and Criminalization) in a Trump Era

omic Justice: State and Local Campaigns to Expand Workers' Rights

ication: Schools as Centers of Immigrant Integration and Success

eral Reforms: The Federal Immigration Landscape: Opportunities and Threats

cial Session: The Organized Anti-Immigrant Movement: Who They Are, What They Want, and How We Can Push Back
ump's America

Monday December 11, 2017

8:30 a.m.

Opening Plenary

9:15 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

Work Session Block 2

th: Addressing the Emotional Health Needs and Trauma Experiences of Immigrants and Refugees

iving Comms: Applying a Racial Justice Lens to Immigrant Integration Work

gee Resettlement and Advocacy: Global Migration and Refugee Flows—Bridging the Global Context to Local

ponses

e and Local Integration Strategies: Budget and Appropriations Workshop

t Education and Workforce: Multi-Partner Collaborations with Lessons for the Future

5-1:45 p.m.

ch Plenary

**INSTAGE PLENARY & LUNCH: FORCES SHAPING OUR FIGHT: GLOBAL AND DOMESTIC MEGA - TRENDS
FORMING OUR STRATEGY**

can we understand our current political context at home and around the globe? What can we learn from the past ab
we must approach the fights ahead? What are the mega-trends of which we must not lose sight as we consider the
n a long arc of social justice? This plenary will explore the global refugee crisis and climate change, nationalism and
alism, the global state of workers, and how our policies and campaigns for reform are shaped by our nation's shifting
ceptions of national security, borders, and criminality.

Note and Introductory Remarks:

d Miliband, President and CEO, International Rescue Committee

erator:

oak Bhargava, Executive Director, Center for Community Change

Abiade, Program Director, Pillars Fund

a Elena Durazo, General Vice President for Immigration, Civil Rights, and Diversity, UNITE HERE

assador Carlos Sada, Ambassador of Mexico to the United States

Performance by Abigail Washburn and Wu Fei

3:30 p.m.

Work Session Block 3

Partnership: Building Momentum in Your City: Working with Government and Existing Infrastructures

Economic Justice: Relief and Protection for Workers: U Visas, Deferred Action, and Other Options for Victims of Labor Abuses and Workplace Rights Defenders

Education: Taking Stock of ESSA's Potential Impact on Immigrant and English-Learner Students

General Immigration Policy: What to Expect from the Trump Administration on Immigrant Integration

Health: The Possibility of Changes to the Health Care Landscape and Effects on Immigrant Communities

Providing Community Engagement Strategies: Engaging the Faith Community

5:15 p.m.

Strategy Block

Detention, Detention, and Enforcement: New Strategies to Fight Deportations in the Trump era

Refugee Resettlement and Advocacy: Building and Leveraging Public Support for Refugee Resettlement in a Time of Polarization & Uncertainty

5:15 p.m.

Work Session Block 4

e and Local Integration Strategies: Rural and Suburban Strategies

t Education and Workforce: The Evolving Case for Supporting the Integration of High Skilled Immigrants

ness and Financial Empowerment: Engaging the Business Sector in Immigrant Integration and Policy Advocacy

enship: Shaping a New American Electorate through Naturalization

iving Community Engagement Strategies: A Rising Tide of Hate: How Our Communities Can Come Together For
nge

Monday December 12, 2017

9:00-10:00 a.m.

Opening Plenary

10:00-11:45 a.m.

Work Sessions Block 5

ation: Meeting the Needs of Newcomer Immigrant Youth: A Collective Call to Action for Educators and Community
ners

eral Immigration Policy: Next Steps on Immigration Executive Actions

th: Resiliency in advocating for immigrant health in hostile environments

iving Community Engagement Strategies: Strengthening Inclusive Communications in Challenging Times

and Local Integration Strategies: Census 2020: Building Grassroots, Local, State Collaboration in 2017 for a Comprehensive
ment of Immigrants

2:30 p.m.

Work Sessions Block 6

Finalization, Detention, and Enforcement: The Local and State Line of Defense

Adult Education and Workforce: Expanding Services for Immigrants and Refugees Across the Adult Education and Training
Policy and Program Landscape

Receiving Community Engagement Strategies: Strategy Session: Receiving Communities Engagement: What Comes Next

4:15 p.m.

Closing Plenary

Two years of progress on immigrant and refugee integration policy at the federal, state, and local levels, two years of a
Presidential Task Force on New Americans, the first-ever Presidential candidates' commitments to an Office for New
Americans and a broad immigrant integration agenda, champions in Mayors and legislators... we face an entirely new
local reality. What is immigrant integration in 2017 and beyond? What will it mean for our work together? For our work
grassroots leaders and states and cities? Join the foremost thought leaders in the field to strategize.

Introductory Remarks:

Raghuveer, Deputy Director, National Partnership for New Americans (NPNA)

Facilitator:

Raquel Pastor, Professor of Sociology and American Studies & Ethnicity, Director, USC Program for Environmental and
Social Equity, and Director, USC Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration at the University of Southern California

a Agarwal, Commissioner, New York City Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs

ina Jimenez, Executive Director and Co-Founder, United We Dream

Millona, Executive Director, Massachusetts Immigrant and Refugee Advocacy (MIRA) Coalition; NPNA Board Co-Chair

elica Salas, Executive Director, Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights of Los Angeles (CHIRLA); NPNA Executive Committee Member

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Annual International Conference on Immigration in OECD Countries

Monday-Tuesday, December 11-12, 2017

OECD Conference Centre

19 Avenue André Pascal, 75016 Paris, France

<http://www.oecd.org/els/mig/OECD-CEPII-2017-call-for-papers.pdf>

Overview: The OECD, the CEPII (the French Research Center in International Economics), and its partners from the University of Lille (LEM), Paris School of Economics, Fondazione Rodolfo De Benedetti, University of Luxembourg and Université Catholique de Louvain) are jointly organizing the 7th Annual Conference on "Immigration in OECD Countries" on December 11-12, 2017. The conference will examine the economic aspects of international migration in OECD countries, including the migratory flows and defining their socio-economic determinants and consequences. Topics of interest for the conference include, among others, the determinants of immigration to the OECD, migrants' self-selection, the labor market

public finance effects of immigration, as well as migrants and refugees social, political and economic integration.

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To: Law, Robert T

Subject: Immigration Reading, 11/16/17



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Low-immigration, Pro-immigrant



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Immigration Reading, 11/16/17

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ATTN Federal employees: The Center's Combined Federal Campaign number is 10298.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

1. DHS OIG report on challenges facing the Department
2. State Department visa bulletin for December 2017
3. GAO report on agent deployment and immigration checkpoints
4. House testimony on security threats at the U.S.-Canadian border
5. Senate testimony on nomination of Kirstjen M. Nielsen as DHS Secretary
6. *Norway*: Quarterly report on unemployment among immigrants
7. *Netherlands*: Report on immigration-driven population growth of Amsterdam

8. *E.U.*: Report on remittances sent to non-E.U. countries

REPORTS, ARTICLES, ETC.

9. FAIR fact sheet: "How Many Illegal Aliens are in the US?"

10. "Fissures in the Valley: Searching for a Remedy for U.S. Tech Workers Indirectly Displaced by H-1B Visa Outsourcing Firms"

11. "Immigration and Farm Labor: Challenges and Opportunities"

12. Five new reports and features from the Migration Policy Institute

13. Two new discussion papers from the Institute for the Study of Labor

14. New working paper from the National Bureau of Economic Research

15. Report: "Immigrants in California"

16. Thirteen (13) new papers from the Social Science Research Network

17. Twenty-two (22) new postings from the Immigration Law Professors' Blog

18. *U.K.*: Three new briefing papers from MigrationWatch

19. *U.K.*: Two new reports from the Oxford Refugee Studies Centre

BOOKS

20. Porous Borders: Multiracial Migrations and the Law in the U.S.-Mexico Borderlands

21. Understanding Immigration: Issues and Challenges in an Era of Mass Population Movement

22. Changing Communities: Stories of Migration, Displacement and Social Cohesion

23. Pathways Toward Legal Migration into the EU: Reappraising Concepts, Trajectories, and Policies

24. How 3000 Years of Jewish Civilization in the Arab World Vanished Overnight

25. Research Handbook on Climate Change, Migration and the Law

JOURNALS

26. Anti Trafficking Review

27. Citizenship Studies

28. Comparative Migration Studies

- 29. International Journal of Refugee Law
- 30. International Migration
- 31. IZA Journal of Development and Migration
- 32. Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies
- 33. Journal of Intercultural Studies
- 34. Population, Space and Place
- 35. The Social Contract

1.
Major Management and Performance Challenges Facing the Department of Homeland Security

DHS OIG Report No. OIG-18-11, November 3, 2017

<https://www.oig.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/assets/2017-11/OIG-18-11-Nov17.pdf>

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2.
Visa Bulletin for December 2017

Vol. X, Number 12

United States Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs

https://travel.state.gov/content/dam/visas/Bulletins/visabulletin_December2017.pdf

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3.

New from the General Accountability Office

Issues Related to Agent Deployment Strategy and Immigration Checkpoints

Government Accountability Office, GAO-18-50, November 8, 2017

Highlights: <https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-18-50>

Report: <https://www.gao.gov/assets/690/688201.pdf>

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4.

House Committee on Homeland Security

Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security

Tuesday, November 14, 2017

<https://homeland.house.gov/hearing/looking-north-assessing-current-threat-u-s-canada-border/>

Looking North: Assessing the Current Threat at the U.S.-Canada Border

Opening statement:

Subcommittee Chairwoman Martha McSally

<https://homeland.house.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/11-14-17-McSally-Open.pdf>

Witness testimony:

Michael Dougherty, Assistant Secretary for Border, Immigration, and Trade Policy

Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

<http://docs.house.gov/meetings/HM/HM11/20171114/106626/HHRG-115-HM11-Wstate-DoughertyM-20171114.pdf>

Scott A. Luck, Acting Deputy Chief

U.S. Border Patrol

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

<http://docs.house.gov/meetings/HM/HM11/20171114/106626/HHRG-115-HM11-Wstate-LuckS-20171114.pdf>

Kevin Kelly, Special Agent in Charge

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

<http://docs.house.gov/meetings/HM/HM11/20171114/106626/HHRG-115-HM11-Bio-KellyK-20171114.pdf>

Michael Marchand, Chairman

Colville Business Council

National Congress of American Indians

<http://docs.house.gov/meetings/HM/HM11/20171114/106626/HHRG-115-HM11-Wstate-MarchandM-20171114.pdf>

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5.

Senate Committee on Homeland Security

Wednesday, November 8, 2017

<https://www.hsgac.senate.gov/hearings/nomination-of-kirstjen-m-nielsen-to-be-secretary-us-department-of-homeland-security>

Nomination of Kirstjen M. Nielsen to be Secretary, U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Member Statements:

Chairman Ron Johnson

<http://www.hsgac.senate.gov/Download/Opening-Statement-Johnson-2017-11-08.pdf>

Ranking Member Claire McCaskill

<http://www.hsgac.senate.gov/Download/Opening-Statement-McCaskill-2017-11-08.pdf>

Witness testimony:

Kirstjen M. Nielsen

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

<http://www.hsgac.senate.gov/download/prepared-statement-nielsen-2017-11-08>

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6.

Registered unemployed among immigrants

Statistics Norway, November 8, 2017

<https://www.ssb.no/en/arbeid-og-lonn/statistikker/innvarbl/kvartal>

Summary: 6.4 % of immigrants are registered as unemployed Q3 2017.

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7.

Amsterdam is expanding, mainly due to immigration

Statistics Netherlands, November 8, 2017

<https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/news/2017/45/amsterdam-is-expanding-mainly-due-to-immigration>

Excerpt: Over the past five years, Amsterdam has seen its population grow by an average 11 thousand annually. Half of this stems from natural growth, the other half from migration. During the past two years, the latter has been exclusively foreign immigration; net domestic migration has been negative, according to a new analysis of the population figures released by Statistics Netherlands (CBS).

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8.

Personal transfers in the EU: Amounts sent to non-EU countries by EU residents down at €30.3 billion in 2016 Amounts received from non-EU countries at €9.9 bn

Eurostat, November 13, 2017

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/8439767/2-13112017-AP-EN.pdf/cfb601d2-68e2-4ee7-b19e-4c2680596d13>

Summary: In 2016, flows of money sent by residents of the European Union (EU) to non-EU countries, referred to as personal transfers, amounted to €30.3 billion, compared with €31.3 bn in 2015. As inflows to the EU totalled €9.9 bn in 2016, this resulted in a negative balance (-€20.4 bn) for the EU with the rest of the world. The majority of personal transfers consist of flows of money sent by migrants to their country of origin.

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9.

How Many Illegal Aliens are in the US?

By Spencer Raley

Federation for American Immigration Reform Fact Sheet, October 23, 2017

https://fairus.org/sites/default/files/2017-10/Factsheet_How_Many_Illegal_Aliens_Currently_Live_in_the_United_States.pdf

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10.

Fissures in the Valley: Searching for a Remedy for U.S. Tech Workers Indirectly Displaced by H-1B Visa Outsourcing Firms

By Kenneth M. Geisler II

Washington University in St. Louis Law Review, Vol. 95, No. 2, November 2017

<https://cdn.wustllawreview.org/wp-content/uploads/465-506-Geisler.pdf>

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11.

**Immigration and Farm Labor:
Challenges and Opportunities**

By Philip L. Martin

Giannini School of Agricultural Economics, University of California, 2017

[https://s.giannini.ucop.edu/uploads/giannini_public/dd/d9/ddd90bf0-2bf0-41ea-bc29-28c5e4e9b049/immigration and farm labor - philip martin.pdf](https://s.giannini.ucop.edu/uploads/giannini_public/dd/d9/ddd90bf0-2bf0-41ea-bc29-28c5e4e9b049/immigration_and_farm_labor_-_philip_martin.pdf)

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12.

New from the Migration Policy Institute

Beyond Transactional Deals: Building Lasting Migration Partnerships in the Mediterranean

By Luca Lixi

November 2017

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/research/beyond-transactional-deals-building-lasting-migration-partnerships-mediterranean>

Safe or Sorry? Prospects for Britons in the European Union after Brexit

By Meghan Benton

November 2017

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/research/safe-or-sorry-prospects-britons-european-union-after-brexit>

A Profile of Current DACA Recipients by Education, Industry, and Occupation

By Jie Zong, Ariel G. Ruiz Soto, Jeanne Batalova, Julia Gelatt, and Randy Capps

MPI Fact Sheet, November 2017

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/research/profile-current-daca-recipients-education-industry-and-occupation>

Afghanistan: Displacement Challenges in a Country on the Move

By Matthew Willner-Reid

Migration Information Source Profile, November 16, 2017

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/afghanistan-displacement-challenges-country-move>

Cuban Immigrants in the United States

By Jeanne Batalova and Jie Zong

Migration Information Source Spotlight, November 9, 2017

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/cuban-immigrants-united-states>

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13.

New from the Institute for the Study of Labor

Forced Migration and Mortality

By Thomas K. Bauer, Matthias Giesecke, and Laura Janisch

IZA Discussion Paper 11116, October 2017

http://legacy.iza.org/en/webcontent/publications/papers/viewAbstract?dp_id=11116

The Education and Employment Effects of DACA, In-State Tuition and Financial Aid for Undocumented Immigrants

By Lisa Dickson, T.H. Gindling, and James Kitchin

IZA Discussion Paper 11109, October 2017

http://legacy.iza.org/en/webcontent/publications/papers/viewAbstract?dp_id=11109

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14.

New from the National Bureau of Economic Research

Frontier Culture: The Roots and Persistence of "Rugged Individualism" in the United States

By Samuel Bazzi, Martin Fiszbein, and Mesay Gebresilasse

NBER Working Paper No. w23997, November 2017

<http://nber.org/papers/w23997>

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15.

Immigrants in California

American Immigration Council, October 4, 2017

https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/sites/default/files/research/immigrants_in_california.pdf

Summary: More than a quarter of California residents are immigrants, while nearly one in four residents is a native-born U.S. citizen with at least one immigrant parent.

In 2015, 10.7 million immigrants (foreign-born individuals) comprised 27.3 percent of the population.

California was home to 5.3 million women, 4.9 million men, and 449,878 children who were immigrants.

The top countries of origin for immigrants were Mexico (40 percent of immigrants), the Philippines (8 percent), China (5.9 percent), Vietnam (4.8 percent), and India (4.5 percent).

In 2016, 9.3 million people in California (23.8 percent of the state's population) were native-born Americans who had at least one immigrant parent.

Nearly half of all immigrants in California are naturalized U.S. citizens.

5.3 million immigrants (49.7 percent) had naturalized as of 2015, and 2.2 million immigrants were eligible to become naturalized U.S. citizens in 2015.

Two-thirds (66.7 percent) of immigrants reported speaking English "well" or "very well."

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16.

New from the Social Science Research Network

1. Globalizing Labor and the World Economy: The Role of Human Capital

By Marco Delogu, Universite du Luxembourg; Frédéric Docquier, Catholic University of Louvain (UCL); and Joel Machado, Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research (LISER)
Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research (LISER) Working Paper No. 2017-16
https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3070213

2. State Level Dream Acts and Latino Responsiveness

By Mikaila Leyva, University of Notre Dame

Posted: November 13, 2017

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3070465

3. Providing Sanctuary or Fostering Crime? A Review of the Research on 'Sanctuary Cities' and Crime

By Daniel E. Martinez, University of Arizona Department of Sociology; Ricardo Martinez-Schuldt, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Department of Sociology; and Guillermo Cantor , American Immigration Council

Posted: November 13, 2017

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3067409

4. Labour Force Participation and Employment of Humanitarian Migrants: Evidence from the Building a New Life in Australia Longitudinal Data

By Zhiming Cheng, Macquarie University; Ben Zhe Wang, Macquarie University, Faculty of Business and Economics; and Lucy Taksa, Macquarie University, Faculty of Business and Economics

Macquarie University Faculty of Business & Economics Research Paper No. 6/2017

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3069960

5. Taking Care of the Rule of Law

By David S. Rubenstein, Washburn University School of Law

George Washington Law Review, Vol. 86, No. 1, 2018, Forthcoming

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3067131

6. Fixing Deference in Youth Crimmigration Cases

By Esther Hong, Independent

New Mexico Law Review, Forthcoming

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3065372

7. ‘The Russians are Coming’: Migration and Settlement of Soviet Jews in Australia.

By John Goldlust, La Trobe University

Australian Jewish Historical Society Journal, Vol XXIII (part 1), November, 2016

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3060179

8. Inclusive Immigrant Justice: Racial Animus and the Origins of Crime-Based Deportation

By Alina Das, New York University School of Law Immigrant Rights Clinic

Posted November 6, 2017

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3064940

9. Controversy Reemerges Over Hiring, Review of Immigration Judges

By Gabriel Pacyniak, University of New Mexico School of Law

Georgetown Immigration Law Review, Vol. 22, 2008, UNM School of Law Research Paper

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3064096

10. Migration and Integration Experiences of Non-German European Physicians in Germany

By Céline Teney, University of Bremen; Regina Becker, University of Bremen; Katharina Bürkin, University of Bremen; and Max Spengler, University of Bremen

ZenTra Working Paper in Transnational Studies No. 76/2017

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3063895

11. Spouse Sponsorship Policies: Focus on Serial Sponsors

By Nafiseh Ghafournia, Faculty of Education and Social Work, The University of Sydney; and Patricia L. Easteal, University of Canberra School of Law and Justice

Posted November 3, 2017

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3063685

12. Behind the Same Mule? African Americans, Caribbean Americans, and the 'Black Vote'

By Andrea Pena-Vasquez, National Conference of Black Political Scientists (NCOBPS)

Posted November 2, 2017

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3063655

13. International Migration Pressures in the Long Run

By Rodolfo G. Campos, Banco de España

Banco de Espana Working Paper No. 1734

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3062705

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17.

Latest posts from the Immigration Law Professors' Blog

1. IDP Unveils New Statistics & Trends Detailing Statewide ICE Courthouse Arrests in 2017

November 15, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/idp-unveils-new-statistics-trends-detailing-statewide-ice-courthouse-arrests-in-2017.html>

2. Should a jury know a person's immigration status? Washington's Supreme Court says no

November 15, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/should-a-jury-know-a-persons-immigration-status-washingtons-supreme-court-says-no-.html>

3. Building a Mosaic: The Evolution of Canada's Approach to Immigrant Integration

November 15, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/building-a-mosaic-the-evolution-of-canadas-approach-to-immigrant-integration.html>

4. In Search of the Nation of Immigrants: Balancing the Federal State Divide

By M. Isabel Medina

November 15, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/immigration-article-of-the-day-in-search-of-the-nation-of-immigrants-balancing-the-federal-state-div.html>

5. Inclusive Immigrant Justice: Racial Animus and the Origins of Crime-Based Deportation

By Alina Das

November 14, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/immigration-article-of-the-day-inclusive-immigrant-justice-racial-animus-and-the-origins-of-crime-ba.html>

6. The Latest Assault on Immigrants and the Need to Preserve TPS

November 14, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/the-latest-assault-on-immigrants-and-the-need-to-preserve-tps.html>

7. Ninth Circuit Allows Part of Travel Ban 3.0 to Go into Effect

November 14, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/ninth-circuit-allows-part-of-travel-ban-30-to-go-into-effect.html>

8. Fewer Foreign Students Are Coming to the United States

November 13, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/fewer-foreign-students-are-coming-to-the-united-states.html>

9. A Detailed Account of the Dismantling of DACA

November 12, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/a-detailed-account-of-the-dismantling-of-daca.html>

10. Amid Immigration Crackdown, Cities Step In With Free Legal Aid

November 10, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/amid-immigration-crackdown-cities-step-in-with-free-legal-aid.html>

11. White House Pressures DHS to End TPS for Hondurans

November 9, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/nick-miroff-of-the-washington-post-reports-that-earlier-this-week-as-the-department-of-homeland-security-prepared-to-ex.html>

12. Vera Institute: Up to 12X as Many Detained Immigrants With Lawyers Prevail in Deportation Cases Than Those Without

November 9, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/vera-institute-detained-immigrants-with-lawyers-12-times-more-successful-than-those-without.html>

13. Some Thoughts on President Trump's Call for Immigration Reform in the Wake of the NYC Terror Attack

November 9, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/some-thoughts-on-president-trumps-call-for-immigration-reform-in-the-wake-of-the-nyc-terror-attack.html>

14. Migrants Abandon Dream of New Life to Fly Home

November 8, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/migrants-abandon-dream-of-new-life-to-fly-home.html>

15. New Citizenship Disclosure Rules for Australian Politicians

November 7, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/new-citizenship-disclosure-rules-for-australian-politicians.html>

16. The Trump Effect? Student interest in immigration law rises with recent political developments

November 7, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/the-trump-effect-student-interest-in-immigration-law-rises-with-recent-political-developments.html>

17. Hope and Despair: In State Tuition and Undocumented Immigrants

By Richmond Danso

November 7, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/immigration-article-of-the-day-.html>

18. TPS to End for Nicaraguans

November 7, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/tps-to-end-for-nicaraguans.html>

19. A Summary of Garza v. Hargan by Law Student Angela Yahaira Breining

November 6, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/a-summary-of-garza-v-hargan-by-law->

[student-angela-yahaira-breining.html](#)

20. Extending Temporary Protected Status for Honduras: Country Conditions and U.S. Legal Requirements

November 6, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/immigration-article-of-the-day-extending-temporary-protected-status-for-honduras-country-conditions-.html>

21. Will the End of DACA Cause a Government Shutdown?

November 5, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/will-the-end-of-daca-cause-a-government-shutdown.html>

22. The Facts about the U.S. Immigrant Vetting System

November 4, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/the-fcts-about-the-us-immigrant-vetting-system.html>

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18.

The Impact of Immigration on Housing Demand in England

MigrationWatchUK Briefing Paper No. 424, November 15, 2017

<https://www.migrationwatchuk.org/briefing-paper/424>

New Zealand's Recognised Seasonal Employer Scheme as a possible model for the UK

MigrationWatchUK Briefing Paper No. 423, November 10, 2017

<https://www.migrationwatchuk.org/briefing-paper/423>

A Short History of the European Union

MigrationWatchUK Briefing Paper No. 422, November 8, 2017

<https://www.migrationwatchuk.org/briefing-paper/422>

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19.

New from the Oxford Refugee Studies Centre

Research in Brief: Refugee Self-Reliance: Moving Beyond the Marketplace

By Evan Easton-Calabria, Ulrike Krause, Jessica Field, Anubhav Tiwari, Yamini Mookherjee, Caitlin Wake, Veronique Barbelet, Estella Carpi, Amy Slaughter, and Kellie Leeson

November 12, 2017

<https://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/publications/refugee-self-reliance-moving-beyond-the-marketplace>

Talent displaced: The economic lives of Syrian refugees in Europe

By Alexander Betts, Olivier Sterck, Remco Geervliet, and Claire MacPherson

November 9, 2017

<https://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/publications/talent-displaced-the-economic-lives-of-syrian-refugees-in-europe>

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20.

Porous Borders: Multiracial Migrations and the Law in the U.S.-Mexico Borderlands

The University of North Carolina Press, 320 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 1469635496, \$32.50

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1469635496/centerforimmigra>

Kindle, 7011 KB, ASIN: B06Y3DYLHN, 315 pp., \$14.74

Book Description: With the railroad's arrival in the late nineteenth century, immigrants of all colors rushed to the U.S.-Mexico borderlands, transforming the region into a booming international hub of economic and human activity. Following the stream of Mexican, Chinese, and African American migration, Julian Lim presents a fresh study of the multiracial intersections of the borderlands, where diverse peoples crossed multiple boundaries in search of new economic opportunities and social relations. However, as these migrants came together in ways that blurred and confounded elite expectations of racial order, both the United States and Mexico resorted to increasingly exclusionary immigration policies in order to make the multiracial populations of the borderlands less visible within the body politic, and to remove them from the boundaries of national identity altogether.

Using a variety of English- and Spanish-language primary sources from both sides of the border, Lim reveals how a borderlands region that has traditionally been defined by Mexican-Anglo

relations was in fact shaped by a diverse population that came together dynamically through work and play, in the streets and in homes, through war and marriage, and in the very act of crossing the border.

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21.

Understanding Immigration: Issues and Challenges in an Era of Mass Population Movement

By Marilyn Hoskin

State Univ. of New York Press, 205 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 1438466870, \$90.00

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1438466870/centerforimmigra>

Paperback, ISBN: 1438466889, \$39.95

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1438466889/centerforimmigra>

Kindle, 9069 KB, ASIN: B077G82N2Q, \$39.95

Book Description: Undergraduate-level textbook introducing students to the factors which define immigration politics in the United States and Europe.

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22.

Changing Communities: Stories of Migration, Displacement and Social Cohesion

By Marjorie Mayo

Policy Press, 208 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 1447329317, \$42.95

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1447329317/centerforimmigra>

Paperback, ISBN: 1447329325, \$34.86

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1447329325/centerforimmigra>

Book Description: *Changing Communities* brings together policy analysis, theoretical understandings of migration and displacement, and illustrations of the diverse ways in which communities themselves perceive these processes of change. Marjorie Mayo draws from both previous studies and her own original research to examine a range of responses, taking account of the varying possibilities, challenges, and interests involved—both within and between communities, locally and transnationally. The book highlights examples of some of the creative, cultural ways in which communities—including diaspora communities—reflect upon their experiences of change and find modes of responding and expressing their unique voices, in such art forms as poetry, storytelling, and photography.

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23.

Pathways Toward Legal Migration into the EU: Reappraising Concepts, Trajectories, and Policies

By Sergio Carrera and Andrew Geddes

Centre for European Policy Studies, 217 pp.

Paperback, ISBN: 9461386303, \$24.00

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/9461386303/centerforimmigra>

Book Description: Are EU policies on legal migration fit for managing and governing the movement of people across borders? Over the last 15 years, the ‘Europeanisation’ of policies dealing with the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals has led to the development of a common EU acquis. However, questions related to policy consistency, legal certainty and fair and non-discriminatory treatment in working and living standards still characterise the EU’s legal framework for cross-border mobility.

This book critically explores the extent to which EU legal migration policies and their underlying working notions match the transnational mobility of individuals today. It addresses the main challenges of economic migration policies, both within the EU and in the context of EU cooperation with third countries. Special consideration is given to the compatibility of EU policies with international labour standards along with the fundamental rights and approach to fairness laid down in the EU Treaties.

The contributions to this book showcase the various uses and potential of social science and humanities research in assessing, informing and shaping EU migration policies. Leading scholars

and experts have brought together the latest knowledge available to reappraise the added value of the EU in this area. Their reflections and findings point to the need to develop a revised set of EU policy priorities in implementing a new generation of legal pathways for migration. The book contains a Foreword by Matthias Ruete, Director General for Migration and Home Affairs, European Commission.

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24.

How 3000 Years of Jewish Civilization in the Arab World Vanished Overnight

By Lyn Julius

Vallentine Mitchell, 360 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 1910383643, \$24.00

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1910383643/centerforimmigra>

Book Description: Who are the Jews from Arab countries? What were relations with Muslims like? What made Jews leave countries where they had been settled for thousands of years? What lessons can we learn from the mass exodus of minorities from the Middle East? Lyn Julius undertakes to answer all these questions and more in *Uprooted*, the culmination of ten years of work studying these issues. Jews lived continuously in the Middle East and North Africa for almost 3,000 years. Yet, in just 50 years, their indigenous communities outside Palestine almost totally disappeared as more than 99 percent of the Jewish population fled. Those with foreign passports and connections generally left for Europe, Australia, or the Americas. Some 650,000—including a

minority of ideological Zionists-went to Israel. Before the Holocaust they constituted ten percent of the world's Jewish population, and now over 50 percent of Israel's Jews are refugees from Arab and Muslim countries, or their descendants. This same process is now repeating in Christian and other minority communities across the Middle East. This book also assesses how well these Jews have integrated into Israel and how their struggles have been politicized. It charts the growing clamour for recognition, redress and memorialization for these Jewish refugees, and looks at how their cause can contribute to peace and reconciliation between Israel and the Muslim world.

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25.

Research Handbook on Climate Change, Migration and the Law

By Benoît Mayer and Francois Crepeau

Edward Elgar Pub., 520 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 1785366580, \$197.22

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1785366580/centerforimmigra>

Book Description: Concerns have arisen in recent decades about the impact of climate change on human mobility. Many people affected by climate change are forced or otherwise decide to migrate within or across international borders. Despite its clear importance, many questions remain open regarding the nature of the climate-migration nexus and its implications for laws and institutions. In the face of such uncertainty, this *Research Handbook* offers a comprehensive picture of laws and institutions relevant to climate migration and the multiple, often contradictory perspectives on the

topic.

Carefully edited chapters by leading scholars in the field provide a cross section of the various debates on what laws do, can do and should do in relation to the impacts of climate change on migration. A first part analyses the relations between climate change and migration. A second part explores how existing laws and institutions address the climate-migration nexus. In the final part, the chapters discuss possible ways forward.

This timely *Research Handbook* provides much-needed insight into this complex issue for graduate and post-graduate students in climate change or migration law. It will also appeal to students and scholars in political science, international relations, environmental studies and migration studies, as well as policymakers and advocates.

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26.

Anti Trafficking Review

No. 9, September 2017

http://gaatw.org/ATR/AntiTraffickingReview_issue9.pdf

Special Issue—The Lessons of History

Articles:

Editorial: **The Presence of the Past: Lessons of history for anti-trafficking work**

By Julia O'Connell Davidson

Black Suffering for/from Anti-trafficking Advocacy

By Lyndsey P. Beutin

'The New Order of Things': Immobility as protection in the regime of immigration controls

By Nandita Sharma

'Bound Coolies' and Other Indentured Workers in the Caribbean: Implications for debates about human trafficking and modern slavery

By Kamala Kempadoo

Anti-White Slavery Legislation and its Legacies in England

By Laura Lammasniemi

Historicising 'Irregular' Migration from Senegal to Europe

By Stephanie Maher

'Shock and Awe': A critique of the Ghanacentric child trafficking discourse

By Samuel Okyere

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27.

Citizenship Studies

Vol. 21, No. 8, December 2017

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/ccst20/21/8>

Selected articles:

Securitization of migration in Germany: the ambivalences of citizenship and human rights

By Ayelet Banai and Regina Kreide

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13621025.2017.1380649>

France citizenship in the aftermath of 2015: officializing a two-tier system?

By Amélie Barras

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13621025.2017.1380647>

Nurturing resilient future citizens through value consistency vs. the retreat from multiculturalism and securitisation in the promotion of British values in schools in the UK

By Derek McGhee and Shaoying Zhang

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13621025.2017.1380650>

Deferred action and the discretionary state: migration, precarity and resistance

By Susan Bibler Coutin, Sameer M. Ashar, Jennifer M. Chacón, and Stephen Lee

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13621025.2017.1377153>

From expulsion to extortion: deportability, predatory policing and West African migrants in Angola

By Paolo Gaibazzi

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13621025.2017.1380604>

The revival of citizenship deprivation in France and the UK as an instance of citizenship renationalisation

By Émilien Fargues

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13621025.2017.1377152>

Hierarchies of belonging: intersecting race, ethnicity, and territoriality in the construction of US citizenship

By Amílcar Antonio Barreto and Kyle Lozano

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13621025.2017.1361906>

Valuing flexible citizenship: producing Surinamese Hindu citizens at a primary school in The Hague

By Priya Swamy

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13621025.2017.1361905>

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28.

Comparative Migration Studies

Vol. 5, No. 17, November 3, 2017

<https://comparativemigrationstudies.springeropen.com>

Latest article:

Surveying immigrants in Southern Europe: Spanish and Italian strategies in comparative perspective

By Inmaculada Serrano Sanguilinda, Elisa Barbiano di Belgiojoso, Amparo González Ferrer,

Stefania Maria Lorenza Rimoldi, and Gian Carlo Blangiardo

<https://comparativemigrationstudies.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40878-017-0060-4>

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29.

International Journal of Refugee Law

Vol. 29, No. 3, November 2017

<https://academic.oup.com/ijrl/issue>

Article:

Different in the Same Way? Language, Diversity, and Refugee Credibility

By Laura Smith-Khan

<https://academic.oup.com/ijrl/article-abstract/29/3/389/4583661?redirectedFrom=fulltext>

Bringing Rwandan Refugees ‘Home’: The Cessation Clause, Statelessness, and Forced Repatriation

By Lindsey N Kingston

<https://academic.oup.com/ijrl/article-abstract/29/3/417/4057676?redirectedFrom=fulltext>

No Country of Asylum: ‘Legitimizing’ Lebanon’s Rejection of the 1951 Refugee Convention

By Maja Janmyr

<https://academic.oup.com/ijrl/article/29/3/438/4345649>

Refugees or Border Residents from Myanmar? The Status of Displaced Ethnic Kachins and Kokangs in Yunnan Province, China

By Lili Song

<https://academic.oup.com/ijrl/article/29/3/466/4157312>

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30.

International Migration

Vol. 55, No. 6, November 2017

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/imig.2017.55.issue-6/issuetoc>

Articles:

Was DACA Responsible for the Surge in Unaccompanied Minors on the Southern Border?

By Catalina Amuedo-Dorantes and Thitima Puttitanun

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/imig.12403/full>

OUR CONTINUED CONCERN FOR REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS

Attitudes toward Asylum Seekers in Small Local Communities

By Aslan Zorlu

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/imig.12296/full>

Rethinking Urban Refugee Resettlement: A Case Study of One Karen Community in Rural

Georgia, USA.

By Daniel Gilhooly and Eunbae Lee

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/imig.12341/full>

Exile to Poverty: Policies and Poverty Among Refugees in Poland

By Karolina Lukasiewicz

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/imig.12356/full>

Refugees and Shifted Risk: An International Study of Syrian Forced Migration and Smuggling

By Danilo Mandić and Charles M. Simpson

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/imig.12371/full>

The Economic Effect of Refugee Crises on Neighbouring Host Countries: Empirical Evidence from Pakistan

By Amdadullah Baloch, Said Zamin Shah, Zaleha Mohd Noor, and Miloud Lacheheb

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/imig.12389/full>

GROWING INTEREST IN RETURN MIGRATION

Interrogating the Relationship between Remigration and Sustainable Return

By Katie Kuschminder

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/imig.12378/full>

Economic Reintegration of Ethiopian Women Returned from the Middle East

By Beza L. Nisrane, Ann Morissens, Ariana Need, and René Torenvlied

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/imig.12358/full>

To stay or to return? Return migration intentions of Moroccans in Italy

By Angela Paparusso and Elena Ambrosetti

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/imig.12375/full>

SOME CHALLENGES OF MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

“Not everything that counts can be counted”: Assessing ‘success’ of EU external migration policy

By Natasja Reslow

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/imig.12355/full>

Affecting Lives: How Winning the US Diversity Visa Lottery Impacts DV Migrants Pre- and Post-Migration

By Onoso Imoagene

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/imig.12359/full>

A Picture is Worth a Thousand Words: Irregular Transmigrants’ Journeys and Mental Mapping Methodology

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Governing agricultural migrant workers as an “emergency”: converging approaches in Northern and Southern Italian rural towns

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IZA Journal of Development and Migration

Vol. 7, No. 18, November 9, 2017

<https://izajodm.springeropen.com/>

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Violence and migration: evidence from Mexico's drug war

By Sukanya Basu and Sarah Pearlman

<https://izajodm.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40176-017-0102-6>

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Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies

Vol. 43, No. 16, January 2018

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Scrap Refugee Resettlement Policy - Trump administration proposals just nibble at the edges

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'Nonprofits' Cash in on Refugee Resettlement

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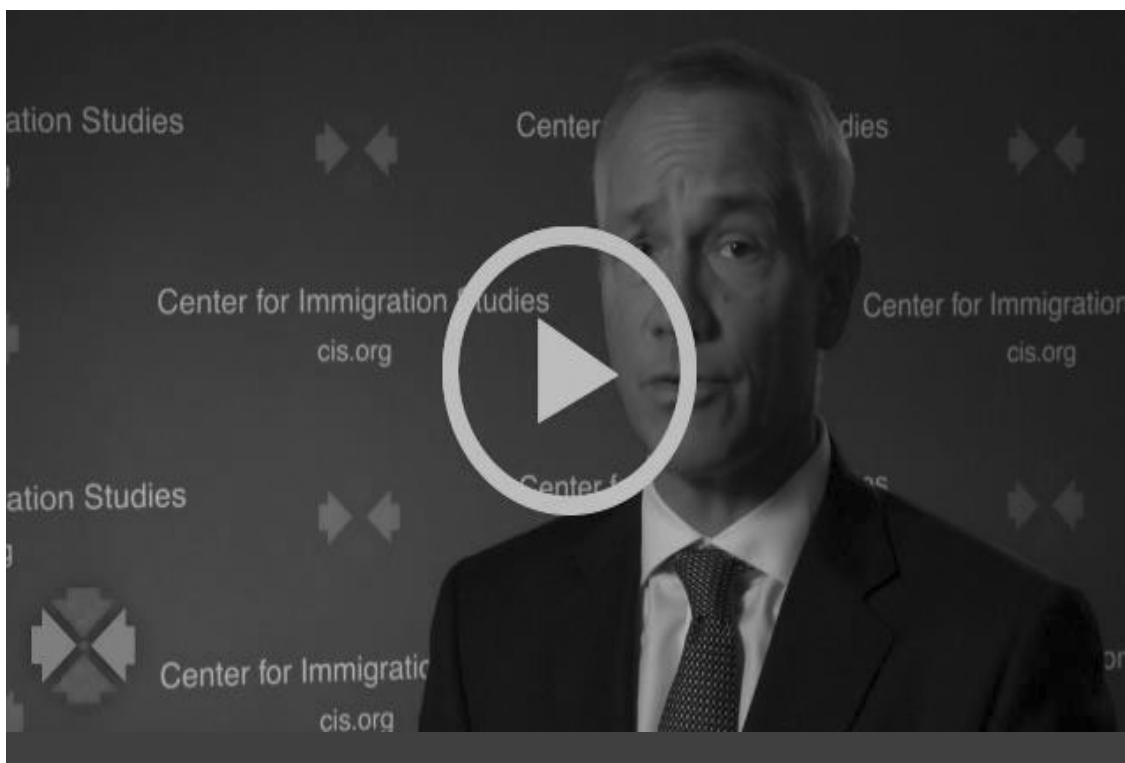


Video Immigration Brief: Temporary Protected Status

Benefits remain long after the emergency disappears

Washington, D.C. (November 17, 2017) – The Trump Administration has announced the end of Temporary Protected Status for illegal immigrant Nicaraguans, originally granted in 1999, and postponed a decision for the larger population of Hondurans who received status at the same time. Decisions on renewing or terminating TPS for Salvadorans and Haitians are expected soon.

Will the administration just keep renewing this "temporary" status, as its predecessors repeatedly did? Will Congress heed the advice of DHS "to enact a permanent solution for this inherently temporary program"? A new Immigration Brief video by former immigration judge Andrew Arthur briefly lays out some of the issues.



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Subject: DOJ Targets More Sanctuaries



DOJ Targets More Sanctuaries

MAP: Sanctuaries at Risk of Disqualification from Federal Law Enforcement Funds

Washington, D.C. (November 17, 2017) – The DOJ has sent letters to 29 sanctuary jurisdictions, located in 13 states and the District of Columbia, stating that their violation of federal law may result in the required repayment of past law enforcement grants under the Byrne/Justice Assistance Grants program and that they could be barred from receiving funds in 2017. Collectively, these jurisdictions received more than \$16.7 million last year.

Jurisdictions from every region of the United States, including Colorado, Florida, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Vermont, and Washington were warned of the possible loss of funding.

The largest grants at risk are: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, Ill. (\$6,742,363), Oregon Criminal Justice Commission, Ore. (\$2,080,047), The City of Los Angeles, Calif. (\$1,870,503), and the Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants, D.C. (\$1,476,400).

Rather than comply with federal law, several of the sanctuaries have filed lawsuits to try to force DOJ to back off. No judge has ruled that the DOJ has overstepped its authority to withhold funds for those jurisdictions breaking federal law. However, three judges came up with other reasons to block DOJ's enforcement efforts.

Jessica Vaughan, the Center's director of policy studies, said, "The Department of Justice should continue to push back on the sanctuaries in this way, because it is getting results, despite the lawsuits. Already several big jurisdictions that were sanctuaries – including Miami and Las Vegas -- reversed the policies because of this initiative, and that's real progress and a public safety benefit to the people who live there." Vaughan continued, "Unfortunately, a few others like New York and Chicago want their taxpayers to be martyrs for the sanctuary cause, and DOJ and DHS should continue to fight back with whatever legal and tools are available. According to ICE, so far about 10,000 criminal aliens who were released by the sanctuaries have since been arrested for another crime after their release. That's an unacceptable and avoidable public safety hazard that the federal government is obliged to try to stop."

View the entire article at: <https://cis.org/Vaughan/DOJ-Targets-More-Sanctuaries>

Updated sanctuary cities maps: <https://cis.org/Map-Sanctuary-Cities-Counties-and-States>

Under rules imposed in 2016 by previous Attorney General Loretta Lynch at the insistence of House appropriator John Culberson (R-Texas), all applicants for Byrne/Justice Assistance Grants must attest that they are in compliance with all federal laws, specifically including 8 USC 1373. That law, passed in 1996, says that no state or local government can have a policy that in any way restricts communication or exchange of information about immigration status between local officials and federal immigration authorities.

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Further Reading:

[Tackling Sanctuaries](#)

[Video Immigration Brief: Sanctuary Cities](#)

[ICE Arrests 498 in Sanctuary City Operation](#)

[Why is Trump Losing the Sanctuary Battle?](#)

[The Human Cost of a Sanctuary County's 'Malicious Compliance' Policy](#)



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Immigration Opinions, 11/19/17

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1.

Taking English Seriously

Requiring new Americans to learn the language will encourage them to assimilate to their adopted home.

By Mark Krikorian and Jason Richwine

City Journal, November 14, 2017

<https://www.city-journal.org/html/taking-english-seriously-15563.html>

Jovita Mendez of Escondido, California became an American citizen in October. Ordinarily, this would be cause for celebration, as we welcome a new member of the American family. Mendez may struggle to fit in, though, because the native of Mexico still can't speak English; in fact, she can't read or write in any language.

Legislation passed by Congress in 1990 exempts certain individuals, based on age and length of residence in the United States, from the requirement that they speak, read, and write English before obtaining citizenship. Lawmakers put this exemption in place because so many immigrants were not acquiring even a rudimentary grasp of English (which is all that the citizenship test requires), even after decades of living in the U.S. The latest Census Bureau data show that the number of people speaking a foreign language at home reached 65.5 million last year—double the number in 1990 and triple that of 1980.

Between 2012 and 2014, the U.S. participated in the Program for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC), which assesses literacy skills across the industrialized world. The PIAAC's definition of literacy stipulates "understanding, evaluating, using, and engaging with written text to participate in society, to achieve one's goals, and to develop one's knowledge

and potential.” In the U.S., the tests were administered in English, and the sample (over 8,000 American adults) was large enough to analyze immigrant scores separately from those of native-born Americans. The results show a large and persistent English-literacy deficit among immigrants. Overall, immigrants score at just the 21st percentile of the distribution, and 41 percent of immigrants are “below basic”—a level sometimes described as functional illiteracy. Problems with English-language acquisition in the U.S. most often involve Hispanic immigrants, many of whom live in Spanish-speaking enclaves that slow assimilation. The average Hispanic immigrant scores at just the 8th percentile on the English literacy test, and 63 percent score below basic.

More troubling than the deficit itself is its persistence. Among immigrants who arrived more than 15 years prior to the test, the results were largely the same—43 percent scored below basic, including 67 percent of Hispanics. As for the children of immigrants, the good news is that their average score is close to the average of the general population. The bad news is that the average disguises a persistent inequality. While the children of non-Hispanic immigrants score at the 60th percentile, the children of Hispanic immigrants score at just the 34th. In other words, low English literacy is a multigenerational problem.

These results may be surprising in light of the positive news that we often hear about English acquisition. “Latino immigrants acquire English as quickly as, or more quickly than, Asian and European immigrants,” wrote Dylan Matthews in the Washington Post. “Fully 89 percent of U.S.-born Latinos spoke English proficiently in 2013,” according to a Pew Hispanic Center report. These numbers are based not on an objective test of literacy, but rather on a Census question that asks, simply, “How well do [you] speak English?” Researchers then assume that anyone who answers “very well” (or speaks only English at

home) is proficient. Unfortunately, the PIAAC data show that Hispanic immigrants who say that they speak English “very well” score at just the 33rd percentile on the literacy test—about the same as U.S.-born Hispanics score, despite their “proficiency,” as defined by Pew.

Low English literacy among immigrants is not inevitable but instead a direct result of public policy. During the past half-century of mass immigration, the United States has not imposed any preconditions of English proficiency for receiving temporary or permanent visas. Looking to expand immigration even further, advocates often deflect this criticism by promoting toothless English requirements. For example, when President Obama announced the DACA program—which provides deportation relief and work permits for illegal immigrants who came to the U.S. before age 16—he characterized beneficiaries as English speakers who might not even know the language of their ancestral countries. But DACA has no English requirement; the application form even has a space for the name of the translator who helped non-English speakers complete it. Similarly, supporters of the 2013 Schumer-Rubio immigration bill claimed that illegals must learn English before getting a green card; in truth, they were required only to sign up for a class. The bill did include an honest-to-goodness English test for certain high-skill immigrants, but its main focus was on expanding low-skill immigration.

Naturalization—the process of moving from permanent residency to citizenship—should come with strict English requirements. But even those who, unlike Mendez, have to take the test in English need only read and write *one out of three* English sentences more or less correctly—applicants still pass even if they omit parts of the sentences “that do not interfere with meaning.” Not surprisingly, millions of immigrants continue to struggle with English long after becoming citizens. Based on the PIAAC data, we estimate that one out of

three naturalized citizens has “below-basic” literacy skills, including nearly half of Hispanics.

Some lawmakers are taking note. Though not addressing the naturalization requirements specifically, the RAISE Act, sponsored by Senators Tom Cotton and David Perdue, recognizes the importance of English by giving immigration preference to those who can speak the language. The RAISE Act limits the family relationships that generate special immigration rights to spouses and children, thus phasing out the current categories for adult siblings and adult sons and daughters of earlier immigrants. Over time, the RAISE Act would reduce the annual flow of new immigrants by several hundred thousand from the current level of 1 million per year—not only slowing the growth of the population needing to learn English but also encouraging English adoption by making it less practical to live in a parallel, non-English-speaking environment, as Jovita Mendez appears to have done.

Our expectations of English-language mastery should not be unrealistic. Even if the RAISE Act reforms are enacted, most new immigrants will still be ordinary working people, not scientists or lawyers. But improving immigrant mastery of English so that it’s realistic to expect, say, a middle-school level of English for citizenship would be a significant improvement over the existing system. Until Americans start taking immigrant English acquisition seriously, we shouldn’t expect newcomers to our country to do so.

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2.

An Immigration-Enforcement Fairy Tale from the *New York Times*

The Gray Lady's latest argument against stricter enforcement doesn't pass the smell test.

By Jessica Vaughan and Steven Camarota

National Review Online, November 11, 2017

...

The New York Times recently highlighted a new analysis of immigration-enforcement data that is sure to be used in the coming months to undermine the initiatives of the Trump administration and Republicans in Congress. The Times article, by staff writer Eduardo Porter, argues that years of "tough" enforcement under Obama failed to improve conditions for working Americans. Been there, done that, as it were, in response to President Trump's call for tougher enforcement.

This analysis is deeply flawed, for two reasons. First, it uses inappropriate, incomplete, and doctored enforcement statistics to present a misleading picture of recent enforcement trends. Second, Porter relies heavily on a working paper and a forthcoming analysis by pro-immigration economist Giovanni Peri of the University of California, Davis, to argue that enforcing immigration laws does not help natives and in fact harms the economy.

...

It gets worse. These statistics aren't just an unsatisfactory measure of enforcement; they are also inexplicably doctored, in a way that changes the timing and shape of the enforcement surge. The apprehension totals in the bar graph, which are sourced to the Department of Homeland Security and to Peri, do not match the official statistics published on the DHS website. We asked Peri about the discrepancy, and he told us that the *Times* had made

adjustments to the numbers. Specifically, he said, the *Times* had subtracted from the annual totals any cases where the apprehension location was not specified, which are collectively labeled “Unknown” in the DHS statistical tables. Peri said that the *Times* wanted to count only interior arrests. But the DHS table makes clear that *all* arrests it attributes to ICE are interior arrests (as opposed to arrests made by Customs and Border Protection officers, including the Border Patrol). It is not clear what innocent explanation there could be for subtracting these “unknown” cases.

...

<http://www.nationalreview.com/article/453652/new-york-times-immigration-enforcement-fairy-tale>

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3.

DOJ Targets More Sanctuaries

By Jessica Vaughan

CIS Immigration Blog, November 16, 2017

...

Rather than change, several of the sanctuaries have filed lawsuits to try to force DOJ to back off. So far, three judges have ruled in favor of the sanctuaries, in northern California, Chicago, and, most recently, Philadelphia. All of the judges found that, despite the sanctuaries' claims that DOJ was overstepping its authority and attempting to illegally coerce them to cooperate, it was permissible for DOJ to withhold funds based on illegal sanctuary policies.

Nevertheless, all of the judges found other reasons to block DOJ from actually doing it. For example, the Philadelphia judge decided that Philadelphia was not a sanctuary. As a result of the litigation, DOJ has had to delay disbursing all of the 2017 grants.

The following table lists the sanctuary jurisdictions that received warning letters and the amount of funding currently at risk.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Vaughan/DOJ-Targets-More-Sanctuaries>

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4.

NY Times Continues to Mislead on Immigration

By Steven Camarota

CIS Immigration Blog, November 16, 2017

A fair reading of the exchange over the impact of the boatlift is that there is now evidence that the boatlift did reduce wages at the bottom of the labor market; however, the sample size of government data in Miami for the time period under study is small, so significant debate remains over this issue. But how does Porter summarize this debate? He acknowledges Borjas' work, but then writes, "Mr. Card's analysis has emerged pretty much unscathed" from the debate. No fair-minded person who has followed this debate would characterize it this way. In fact, Borjas's finding of a negative wage impact is the only Mariel

research (of which I am aware) that has actually been published in an academic journal since the debate was rekindled.

...

<https://cis.org/Camarota/NY-Times-Continues-Mislead-Immigration>

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5.

A Fool's Game: Trying to Frustrate Eminent Domain and Impede the Wall

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, November 18, 2017

...

The Gizmodo article itself is equally droll. The author talks in disparaging terms about the wall requirements — "such as it being impregnable, covered in solar panels, invisible, up to 65 feet tall so no one will throw over drugs and 'hit somebody on the head' and paid for by the Mexican government", in the author's words.

There's no way I'm going to defend all of the things the president or others may have said about the wall, but the author clearly knows almost nothing about the porous state of southern border security, including the vulnerabilities of today's physical barriers.

Some of those requirements aren't as foolish as they appear, given the many breaches we have seen in the nation's border defenses — such as tunnels

under existing barriers, air cannons to shoot large (and heavy) multi-kilo quantities of drugs over the border from Mexico onto the U.S. side, heavy duty industrial shears to cut through fencing and military-grade metal panels, and even massive trucks to simply plow down unsecured fencing.

In the instant prank, CAH says, "we've purchased a plot of vacant land on the border and retained a law firm specializing in eminent domain to make it as time-consuming and expensive as possible for the wall to get built." Apparently they sold out those slivers of land within a day.

I hope that CAH has deep pockets for that law firm. We live in a country where the Supreme Court has ruled that governmental rights of eminent domain (the lawful seizing of land for a governmental purpose) are so broad that, for instance, a local government could seize private property and then turn it over to a developer for a governmentally approved purpose. Think, by way of example, of a city seizing properties around an area that it then turns over to a major league sports team to build a stadium (likely heavily subsidized by taxpayers), in return for the team agreeing to relocate its franchise to that city.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Fools-Game-Trying-Frustrate-Eminent-Domain-and-Impede-Wall>

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6.

Tom Homan Is the Right Person at the Right Time to Run ICE

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, November 17, 2017

. . .

No sooner had the announcement been made than the long knives were out. Homan was depicted as an "Obama holdover" and, in some way not explained, one of the crafters of the many ill-advised, indeed outrageous, anti-enforcement policies of that administration. Not so. He spent his professional life as an up-from-the-ranks career immigration officer.

It is only perseverance, a recognition of his hard work and skills, and a healthy dose of serendipity based on timing and the election of Trump — believed by all the pols and pundits to be a long shot — that landed Homan in the right place at the right time to even be around long enough to head the agency on a temporary basis.

And he is the right person at the right time for this important job. Unlike most nominees for high posts, he has come up through the ranks. This gives him a huge advantage in an administration that has focused on restoring the rule of law to our out-of-control immigration system. When agents speak to Homan about the job, he *knows* what they are talking about in ways that political appointees never will, even after substantial coaching.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Tom-Homan-Right-Person-Right-Time-Run-ICE>

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7.

Former U.S. Officials Spuriously Argue for a 'Dreamer' Amnesty on the Basis of National Need

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, November 16, 2017

. . .

Wow. Nearly 900 Dreamers. I took a look at a few websites to see the overall size of the U.S. armed forces — about 1,354,054 as of 2014. I doubt that it has changed appreciably. The loss of 900 individuals, some of whom aren't even in boot camp yet, doesn't seem at all significant to me.

What's more, there is reason to doubt whether some of these highly sought-after skills are possessed by the enlistees. The vast majority of DACA (Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals) recipients — the Obama administration's unilateral quasi-amnesty for Dreamers — are Hispanics whose primary language would be Spanish. Is there really a pressing demand for Spanish speakers in the military, given that its active hostile theaters of operation require speakers of Arabic, Urdu, Dari (a predominant language in Afghanistan), and the like?

As for other skills, a Defense Department investigation found that aliens who enlisted under the MAVNI (Military Access Vital to the National Interests) program, ostensibly because of rare and highly desirable skills, were often employed in jobs as cooks or other low-skilled occupations, and that some who were enlisted represented significant security risks. As a result, the program was suspended.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Former-US-Officials-Spuriously-Argue-Dreamer-Amnesty-Basis-National-Need>

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8.

It's Time to Do the Sally Yates Thing with Elaine Duke

By Dan Cadman

Center For Immigration Studies, November 15, 2017

Think back to the Obama administration and its variety of outrageous and constitutionally violative "executive actions" on immigration. Even though then-DHS Secretary Jeh Johnson was the nominal author of the various executive action memoranda, does anyone for a minute believe that he made those decisions in a vacuum, or that he was given his latitude on the matter, given the determination of the president to grant some sort of administrative amnesty, and the fact that his chief domestic advisor, Cecilia Muñoz, was the former second-in-charge at La Raza, an overtly open borders organization? Of course not, but we didn't see anything in the Post about the internal calls, dialogue, or machinations then did we?

...

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Its-Time-Do-Sally-Yates-Thing-Elaine-Duke>

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9.

TRAC Answers and I Respond

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, November 14, 2017

. . .

I'm not going to respond in this blog in detail to the items regarding my "speculations", as TRAC would categorize them, other than to observe that TRAC appears to have cherry-picked only two of the variety of observations I made, and also to note that, while TRAC's collation of immigration-related criminal prosecutions does in fact reflect the most frequently used federal offenses, it is far from complete.

Of more relevance to me is what I believe to be the philosophical filter — bias, if you will — through which TRAC views the statistics, a bias they deny, as is evident above.

Yet, ironically, at the same time they were responding to my blog, they were also publishing a report on the recently revived Secure Communities program that was shut down during the Obama administration, and which is still trying to regain some of the traction that it had gained before being shuttered.

The report was, needless to say, harshly critical of the program and of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), the agency that administers the program, which TRAC erroneously refers to as a "surveillance" program. That is not the only thing that bothers me about the report. Take for instance, this

section:

. . .

<https://cis.org/Cadman/TRAC-Answers-and-I-Respond>

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10.

The OIG Has a 'Eureka!' Moment about DHS's Stove-Piped Immigration Mission

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, November 14, 2017

DHS has been in existence now for nearly 15 years. While it is a huge bureaucracy with multiple missions, one of the most critical is, and has always been, reflected in its immigration enforcement and control responsibility. It is dismaying that the department's leaders have left this mission in coordinative drift for so long; it doesn't speak well for their own strategic comprehension of the risks inherent in such neglect.

I'm pleased to see that the OIG has had its "eureka!" moment and taken the subject on, although one might have wished that it wasn't done in quite such a sotto voce manner. Still, the report ends with the recommendation that "DHS should establish a formal department-level group to facilitate long-term solutions for overarching component immigration enforcement and administration challenges, and improve efficiencies."

. . .

<https://cis.org/Cadman/OIG-Has-Eureka-Moment-about-DHSs-StovePiped-Immigration-Mission>

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11.

Climbing on the Amnesty Tiger's Back

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, November 13, 2017

. . .

The problem with TPS clearly is that it has become a favorite tool of migrant advocates to push for concessions for one group of foreign nationals after another — and, once granted, to pressure the government to provide extension after extension after extension. Of course, after enough years, they then use this as justification to argue for an amnesty since the recipients have accrued so much time in the United States thanks to lax immigration policies and politicians who cater to special interests.

Disappointingly, the Trump administration, which talked so tough about setting those lax immigration policies to rights on the campaign trail, has not shown itself fully committed to curbing the egregious abuses of the TPS program, as Center Executive Director Mark Krikorian has noted.

In fact, one "unnamed" administration official has said the president would be

open to Congress crafting a TPS amnesty solution — virtually the same verbiage used to try to push federal legislators into passing a bill granting amnesty to recipients of the Obama White House's unilateral executive program for "Dreamers" called Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA).

...

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Climbing-Amnesty-Tigers-Back>

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12.

Sex-Trafficking Smugglers Busted Through Federal-State Cooperation

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, November 17, 2017

...

While civic leaders are coming to grips with the institution of slavery in our nation's past, law enforcement officers are actively fighting the most degrading forms of enslavement in our nation's fourth largest city in 2017. And they are on the verge of winning a victory.

As importantly, they will have hindered the activities of members of an illegal organization charged with a variety of other crimes, operating from a base in a southwest Houston apartment complex, which was also the primary location where that forced prostitution occurred. Those offenses included "the selling of numerous stolen firearms" and "heroin and methamphetamine trafficking". Such wrongdoing inevitably leads to more crime, as stolen guns are used in assaults

and murders, and drug users engage in robbery and theft to support their habits. All criminal offenses are serious, but these are the crimes that destroy families and communities, and make all residents less safe.

That investigation depended on the sort of cooperation that officials like Chief Manger have decried, however. It was conducted by state, local, and federal agencies, including ICE, "as part of both the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force and the Human Trafficking Rescue Alliance (HTRA)."

...

<https://cis.org/Arthur/SexTrafficking-Smugglers-Busted-Through-FederalState-Cooperation>

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13.

No Trump Chill on Tourism to New York

Legal travelers not deterred by the hype

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, November 14, 2017

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And, that is just one target. I could mention the 2009 "Newburgh Four" plot "to detonate explosives near a synagogue and Jewish community center in the Riverdale section of the Bronx"; the 2010 Times Square bomb plot; the 2016 Chelsea pressure cooker bomb attack; yet another planned pressure cooker bomb attack in the New York metropolitan area; and a plot involving two

women from Queens to make a homemade bomb that has yet to go to trial.

Why New York? Perhaps it is because it is the largest city in the United States, or the center of American economic prowess, or because it is the most (arguably) famous city in this country. In any event, any effort to protect the United States from terrorist attacks necessarily would render New York City safer.

So why would the president's efforts to beef up security in the United States lead travel experts to conclude that those efforts would have a "chilling effect" on tourism to the United States? Perhaps they failed to appreciate that foreign nationals have the same concerns about safety in travel that Americans do, or maybe they simply got caught up in the anti-Trump hype.

I personally like Angela Merkel, but the fact that she is the German chancellor does not make it any more or less likely that I would want to go to Oktoberfest or Oberammergau. I seriously doubt that any significant percentage of the German population would decide to skip Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade or the New Year's Eve Balldrop at Times Square because of Donald Trump.

In any event, concerns that the president's policies would cause a decline in tourism in New York City were mistaken. Don't believe the hype; foreign visitors obviously don't.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Arthur/No-Trump-Chill-Tourism-New-York>

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14.

State Dept. Should Help Asylum Adjudications

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, November 13, 2017

One of the most difficult issues facing any immigration judge or asylum officer in adjudicating asylum applications is making a determination about the country conditions in a country that judge or officer has not actually visited. A federal or state court judge only hears cases involving events that took place in the locality in which that judge sits. Immigration judges and asylum officers, on the other hand, regularly have to assess the validity of claims about events that occurred in places they have never visited (and depending on the claim, often would not want to) involving cultures with which they are generally unfamiliar.

The United States Department of State (DOS) used to assist immigration judges and asylum officers in making those determinations.

For instance, in the past, DOS prepared what were known as "Profiles of Asylum Claims and Country Conditions" for the countries from which most asylum applicants had immigrated. These profiles would analyze common asylum claims from the countries for which they were prepared, broken down by each of the "five factors" for asylum relief: race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, and political opinion.

...

USCIS and the immigration courts are facing an unprecedented number of "credible-fear" and asylum applications. In May 2013, CNN reported that there

were "307 U.S. embassies, consulates and diplomatic missions around the world." Plainly, DOS today is an untapped resource that could help our domestic asylum adjudicators to sort through the validity of the claims made in those applications. They should be expected to do so.

The regulation should be amended to require the submission of credible fear claims and asylum applications to DOS for comment. In addition, DOS should be required to again issue profiles for the countries from which an asylum claim is made in the prior fiscal year. Without an objective and informed basis of facts against which to assess an asylum claim, evaluating such a claim is often little more than guesswork and supposition.

...

<https://cis.org/Arthur/State-Dept-Should-Help-Asylum-Adjudications>

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15.

House Judiciary Committee Advances Bill Partly Reforming H-1B

By David North

CIS Immigration Blog, November 17, 2017

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The general notion is that by increasing the wages of some H-1B workers, by increasing some fees on employers (more on that later), and by laying on some obligations regarding recruiting American workers, and the resulting additional paperwork, the new regulations will, as a package, encourage some employers

to hire U.S. residents instead of foreign ones.

This gradual and indirect approach apparently was regarded as more politically palatable than simply reducing the number of visa slots below the current allocation of 85,000 new ones a year. Another approach could have been to limit H-1Bs to a single year's extension of their visas, rather than the three-year extension of the usual first-time, three-year visa that is current practice.

There are some 800,000 to 900,000 H-1B visa holders taking jobs in the country at any given time. A very large proportion of them are from India, and many work in computer-related fields. Many of these work for large, India-based outsourcing firms such as Infosys and Cognizant.

As is so often the case in the immigration business, the "increase in the minimum wage" concept in this bill (H.R. 170) is not a straightforward one. H-1B-dependent employers have an obligation, as other employers do not, to try to recruit Americans for their H-1B jobs; this seemingly rational requirement, however, can be avoided if the employer pays the minimum wage described above. The previous level of \$60,000 a year persisted for decades and is no longer a useful benchmark.

. . .

<https://cis.org/North/House-Judiciary-Committee-Advances-Bill-Partly-Reforming-H1B>

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16.

Visa Mill Terminated, But OPT Subsidies to Hire Aliens Persist for Years

By David North

CIS Immigration Blog, November 13, 2017

One of the generally unknown elements of the OPT program, which gives employers federal subsidies for hiring alien college grads rather than citizen grads, is that these subsidies can linger for years even after the educational institution that created them has been terminated for malpractice of education.

The full name of the program is misleading: It is the Optional Practical Training program for foreign alumni, but it involves no training and hands out a 7.65 percent (of wages) subsidy or tax break to employers hiring the alien alumni rather than Americans, and to the alumni workers as well. The program has no direct congressional authorization and exists only because the Trump administration, like the Obama administration before it, is keeping it alive.

The tax breaks to the aliens and their employers usually last one year, but if the alien has a degree in science, technology, engineering, or math (STEM) the subsidy goes on for two more years.

The employers using the program, and their OPT-designated alien alumni employees, do not pay the usual payroll taxes, thus depriving the Medicare and Social Security trust funds of badly needed income. Were the employers to hire American college grads, both the former students and their current employers would pay into the trust funds.

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<https://cis.org/North/Visa-Mill-Terminated-OPT-Subsidies-Hire-Aliens-Persist->

Years

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17.

EB-5 Notes: Sunset, Vietnam, and a Charter School

By David North

CIS Immigration Blog, November 13, 2017

The EB-5 program faces yet another of its sunsets on December 8, when the law covering its main provisions expires.

There is no reason to suspect that anything but the traditional extension will happen again, as we have written previously.

Although the huge majority of its funds are invested in Democratic strongholds like Manhattan and California, the GOP congressional leaders will probably again use the funding bill as a vehicle for another short-term extension, thus avoiding a floor vote. The White House plays a silent role in all of this, though the Trump in-laws, the Kushners, are big users of the program, notably for its support of the skyscraper at 666 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Meanwhile, elsewhere on the EB-5 front, we learn that the keeper of visa statistics, Charles Openheimer of the State Department, is predicting that demand for EB-5 slots is high enough in Vietnam that in the coming year there

is likely to be a waiting period for that nation's citizens wanting to make \$500,000 investments in the program. Currently that situation is true only for applications from China.

...

<https://cis.org/North/EB5-Notes-Sunset-Vietnam-and-Charter-School>

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18.

Subsidized Foreign Alumni Take 19% More Jobs from U.S. College Grads

By David North

CIS Immigration Blog, November 13, 2017

The increase in the number of students covered by this report — about 35,000 — was mostly because there were about 28,000 more OPT workers in the 2016-2017 academic year than in the previous one. These are not students at all; they are the beneficiaries of the rarely discussed Optional Training Program, run by the Department of Homeland Security, whose employers are excused from paying the usual payroll taxes if they hire a foreign grad rather than a domestic one.

The employer saves 7.65 percent of its payroll by hiring the alien grad, a bizarre policy that, so far, the Trump administration has preserved, just as the Obamas did during the prior eight years.

...

<https://cis.org/North/Subsidized-Foreign-Alumni-Take-19-More-Jobs-US-College-Grads>

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19.

267 MS-13 Members Arrested in Operation Raging Bull

By Preston Huennekens

CIS Immigration Blog, November 17, 2017

. . .

ICE conducted the gang arrests in a variety of localities, including sanctuary communities such as Baltimore, Denver, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. Earlier this year, ICE netted a total of 498 illegal alien arrests from sanctuary jurisdictions in Operation Safe City.

By hindering ICE's ability to do its job sanctuary jurisdictions facilitate the release of dangerous aliens back into their communities. ICE prioritizes its enforcement operations the same way as any other law enforcement agency: to protect the public. Thus jurisdictions endanger their citizens when they limit and restrict cooperation with ICE. Local law enforcement professionals must follow their locality's sanctuary laws regardless of whether or not they support them.

Referencing the importance of cooperation with local officials, the ICE press release reaffirmed that "Partnerships are key to the success of the agency. Whether on the local, state or federal level, effective collaboration with other

law enforcement partners is an essential part of the criminal investigations HSI conducts, such as the recently completed Operation Raging Bull."

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<https://cis.org/Huennekens/267-MS13-Members-Arrested-Operation-Raging-Bull>

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20.

Visa Lottery's Effect on Developing Countries

By Preston Huennekens

CIS Immigration Blog, November 16, 2017

...

But few have probed the consequences of our visa lottery on the foreign countries whose citizens use it. It is no secret that winning the U.S. visa lottery is a golden ticket out of many developing countries.

B. Ikubolajeh Logan and Kevin J.A. Thomas, researchers at Pennsylvania State University, addressed this question in their 2012 article "The U.S. Diversity Visa Programme and the Transfer of Skills from Africa", which appeared in the journal *International Migration*.

...

While there is no cost to enter the lottery, nor does it require any special skills, winners need to pay a \$330 fee to be interviewed at the U.S. consulate. In addition, of course, they need to be able to pay the travel costs to get the

United States. Because the countries of sub-Saharan Africa have the lowest per-capita GDPs in the world, only the well-off (by local standards) are able to afford these costs. They may not have high skills in the context of a developed economy (if they did, they could qualify for various skills-based visas), but in the context of a developing country, they represent a vital pool of talent. Thus, in Africa at least, the visa lottery contributes to brain drain.

As Logan and Thomas put it, “only a fortunate few of the African lottery winners are likely to be able to afford the full costs of program participation, and that most of these are likely to be professional and technical workers.” Entering may be free, but the costs of winning “beyond the income range of many Africans.”

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<https://cis.org/Huennekens/Visa-Lotterys-Effect-Developing-Countries>

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21.

End the Visa Lottery

By Kevin D. Williamson

National Review Online, November 14, 2017

The diversity lottery is emblematic of our wrongheaded thinking about immigration. Here’s the way it works: Countries that have sent lots of immigrants to the United States (more than 50,000 over five years) are put on an exclusion list, and the rest of the world gets to enter an immigration

sweepstakes in which first prize is an immigration visa for the United States. Those are much coveted, because there aren't a lot of other ways for people who do not already have family in the United States or highly prized work skills to immigrate. So, Canadians are out of luck, along with Mexicans, Colombians, Vietnamese, Indians, and those pesky Englishmen who have for generations been packed into the squalid Anglo-Saxon ghettos that mar so many of our otherwise fair cities with their tea and cricket and ironic diffidence.

. . .

<http://www.nationalreview.com/article/453701/donald-trump-immigration-visa-lottery-abolition>

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22.

Tax Breaks Won't Stop High-Tech, H-1B Human Trafficking

Visa-using CEOs 'are true believers in the borderless multicultural state'

By Ilana Mercer

WorldNetDaily.com, November 16, 2017

. . .

Multinationals consider the world their labor market. High-tech traitors will continue to replace the worker bees of American STEM – science, technology, engineering and mathematics – with reliably mediocre, culturally aggressive, foreign workers.

And not necessarily because foreign workers are cheaper. Importing workers

from India calls for enormous in-house bureaucracies to handle immigration applications and renewals, attendant litigation, and family importation and resettlement packages for tribes of new arrivals (also known as chain migrants). This isn't necessarily cheaper than employing your local lass or lad.

The H-1B visa racket is, however, a taxpayer-subsidized grant of government privilege. Duly, profits remain private property. The costs of accommodating an annual human influx are socialized, borne by the bewildered community.

...

<http://www.wnd.com/2017/11/tax-breaks-wont-stop-high-tech-h-1b-human-trafficking/>

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23.

Yes, Virginia, Immigration is Turning the Country Blue

By Ann Coulter

Human Events Online, November 15, 2017

Hey, Republicans! Did you enjoy Election Night last week? Get ready for a lot more nights like that as immigration turns every last corner of the country blue.

...

Gillespie's campaign was fine. No cleverer arguments, community outreach or perfectly timed mailings would have changed the result. Contrary to The New York Times' celebratory article in last Sunday's magazine, "How the

‘Resistance’ Helped Democrats Dominate Virginia,” it wasn’t Democratic operative Kathryn Sorenson’s savvy use of Facebook, Google and Eventbrites that carried the day. “The Resistance” didn’t win.

What happened was: Democrats brought in new voters. In 1970, only one out of every 100 Virginians was foreign-born. By 2012, one in nine Virginians was foreign-born.

The foreign-born vote overwhelmingly, by about 80 percent, for Democrats. They always have and they always will — especially now that our immigration policies aggressively discriminate in favor of the poorest, least-educated, most unskilled people on Earth. They arrive in need of a LOT of government services.

...

<http://humanevents.com/2017/11/15/yes-virginia-immigration-is-turning-the-country-blue/>

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24.

Welcome to America Where Temporary Means Permanent

By Matt O'Brien

ImmigrationReform.com, November 13, 2017

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In reality, TPS has proven to be anything but temporary. At present, TPS has

been granted to approximately 400,000 individuals from at least ten countries. Many of those individuals were given protection in the late 1990s or early 2000s. Yet they are still in the United States today with TPS – despite the fact that the circumstances which allegedly prevented them from going home are long over.

The open borders lobby has been predictably incensed at President Trump's willingness to implement our immigration laws, as written. And they have advanced the same tired arguments in defense of foreign nationals in the United States on borrowed time: "These folks have been here for years, how can we send them home?" To hear the politically correct, multi-cultural elite talk, the only requirement for immigrating to the United States is to show up and grace us with your presence – whether we invited you or not.

Unsurprisingly, Congress's response has not been to defend the interests of the American public – national security, public safety, and economic stability. Instead, Democrats and Republicans have jointly proposed a bill called the ASPIRE Act, that would allow every person holding TPS prior to January 1, 2017 to apply for a green card. In short, if passed, the bill would turn TPS into a giant amnesty program.

. . .

<https://immigrationreform.com/2017/11/13/welcome-america-temporary-means-permanent/>

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25.

As Europe Demonstrates, Uncontrolled Mass Migration Is Expensive

By Matt O'Brien

ImmigrationReform.com, November 9, 2017

. . .

As Giulio Meotti of the Gatestone Institute reports, the recent arrival in Europe of hordes of Middle Eastern migrants is straining national treasuries to the breaking point:

* Germany's federal government spent 21.7 billion euros in 2016 dealing with the migrant crisis. Germany has a federal/state system similar to that of the United States. It is unclear how much state governments have spent on migrants, but the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development recently found that, "the cost of integrating refugees is largely borne by sub-central governments."

* This year, Germany's budget for security will grow by at least one third, from 6.1 billion to 8.3 billion euros. The vast majority of the additional expenditure is directly related to security costs associated with the migrant crisis.

* Italy will spend 4.2 billion euros on migrants in 2017 – a number equal to one-seventh of Italy's entire 2016 budget.

* Spain plans to spend 12 million euros reinforcing the wall around its North African enclaves, Ceuta and Melilla. These overseas territories have been besieged by migrants attempting to reach European Union soil without actually crossing the Mediterranean to Europe. The physical barriers protecting them are the only reason these cities have not been overrun.

. . .

<https://immigrationreform.com/2017/11/09/europe-demonstrates-uncontrolled-mass-migration-expensive/>

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26.

Dysfunctional Family: America's Broken Immigration System

By Kenric Ward

ImmigrationReform.com, November 13, 2017

. . .

Through unlimited chain migration and a global “diversity lottery,” nearly a million people are annually ushered into this country, many of whom have few skills and rudimentary education. These ill-prepared newcomers can do little other than compete with the lowest skilled American workers, depressing their wages.

Anticipating the results we’re seeing today, James Madison declared in 1790 that U.S. immigration law must not be designed “merely to swell the catalogue of people. No, sir, it is to increase the wealth and strength of the community.”

Contrary to what our cosmopolitan elites and their political tools have cobbled together over the past half-century, a functional immigration system would serve the national interest here and now. That’s what Cotton and Sen. David Perdue, R-Ga., aim to do with their RAISE Act.

RAISE – Reforming American Immigration for a Strong Economy – would create a skills-based point system similar to Canada's and Australia's. Cotton explains:

...

<https://immigrationreform.com/2017/11/13/dysfunctional-family-americas-broken-immigration-system/>

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27.

All Americans

An angle on immigration

By Jay Nordlinger

National Review Online, November 17, 2017

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Knute Rockne was born in Norway. (The original name was "Knut Rokne.") He became a legendary football player and coach in America. Did he take the spot of someone who *would* have become legendary? Someone native-born, deprived of his birthright?

...

From the beginning of our country, we have always had immigration, and I imagine that people in every generation have complained that people are taking their spots. When I was growing up, I heard about the damn immigrants in Detroit, opening up the corner store. They had these businesses when people

whose family had been here for generations had squat. You may remember what Marion Barry, the D.C. legend, said in 2012: “We got to do something about these Asians coming in and opening up businesses and dirty shops. They ought to go. I’m going to say that right now. But we need African-American businesspeople to be able to take their places, too.” “Places,” “spots” — it’s the same concept. How about the Vietnamese boat kid who, months off the boat, was the winner of the spelling bee and the valedictorian of the class? Did he take someone’s spot? Whose? Who got the shaft by the boat kid? Tommy Jones, who spelled and learned less well?

. . .

<http://www.nationalreview.com/article/453788/all-americans-angle-immigration>

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28.

America Has Seen Enough Tragedies Result From Its Open Borders

By Brian Lonergan

TheHill.com, November 14, 2017

Chain migration is another feature of our immigration system that does nothing to help America and its legal citizens. It allows an immigrant to sponsor several others for admission, who can then sponsor others themselves. After the law was changed to allow for chain migration for the stated purpose of family reunification, the number of immigrants who have entered the U.S. via chain migration has swelled exponentially. While a formal amnesty for illegal

immigrants has been debated on Capitol Hill, we already have a de facto amnesty program in the form of chain migration. President Trump announced that Saipov, through chain migration, alone brought 23 family members to the United States with him. Chain migration has deemed over three million immigrants eligible, but many must wait because of category limitations. This has served as a driver for illegal immigration, as these applicants choose not to wait for the U.S. immigration bureaucracy to process them.

. . .

<http://thehill.com/opinion/immigration/360108-america-has-seen-enough-tragedies-come-as-a-result-of-open-borders>

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29.

Agribusiness Chooses to Exploit Workers; There Are Other Options

By Eric Ruark

NumbersUSA.com, November 17, 2017

. . .

Working long hours in the fields for little pay has never appealed to anyone. When the United States became the world's leading industrial power in the 1940s, millions of Americans made the choice to move to urban areas in search of secure, well-paying jobs in factories. It was also during the 1940s, starting with the Bracero Program, that large commercial growers grew reliant on low-wage labor from Latin America.

Over the ensuing 75 years, highly profitable agribusiness firms made the choice not to invest in better pay for their workers, or to mechanize the harvesting process for certain crops, because it was more profitable, at least in the short term, to pay below-poverty wages to a workforce increasingly comprised of illegal aliens. The money instead was spent on packaging, transportation, marketing, government lobbying, and salaries for agribusiness executives. The federal government aided and abetted this behavior.

Growers can pay more to their workers. They choose not to. In 2011, I coauthored a research report which found that the agricultural industry was the most profitable sector of the U.S. economy and could well afford to pay its hourly workers 20-30 percent more, while still remaining highly profitable. Our work built on that of Philip Martin, a recognized expert on farm labor and migration issues, who had earlier established that labor costs factor little into the retail cost of produce. In 2006, Martin found that only 5 to 6 cents of every dollar spent on produce is due to labor costs. If workers received a 40 percent increase in pay, that would represent 7 to 9 cents on every dollar spent, and would work out to about a \$9.00 a year increase in food expenditures for the average household.

Growers can also turn to mechanization. There are countless examples of harvesting technology already in existence and in use picking crops that growers claim must be picked by hand by foreign workers. Americans can debate whether we want peaches picked by a machine and cows milked by robots, but we can't pretend that it isn't an option readily available to agricultural producers.

It is true that mechanization involves an upfront capital investment. Those producers who employ large number of foreign crop laborers, and who lobby

Congress to allow them to continue that practice, are the very ones who can afford the investment. These are commercial factory farms, not small family farms. On average, small family farms hire few seasonal workers, and depend on off-farm income to support their farming. There has been growth in the small farm sector over the past decade, but food production still overwhelmingly comes from factory farms.

...

<https://immigrationreform.com/2017/11/09/europe-demonstrates-uncontrolled-mass-migration-expensive/>

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30.

The Schools Can Decide the Definition of STEM for OPT?

By Norm Matloff

NormSaysNo.wordpress.com, November 17, 2017

...

It should be no surprise that OPT is controversial. As Ron Hira has pointed out, it amounts to claiming that the international student, typically with a master's degree, still needs a three-year internship. It is also controversial because both its origin and later expansions have come through Executive Branch action, not Congress. A lawsuit against the expansion, based on this point, is still pending (contrary to recent claims in the press that the courts have already upheld the action, which don't disclose the fact that the one court decision along these lines was later vacated).

Oddly, USCIS has publicly admitted that their reason for extending OPT is that they wish to use the program as an end-run around the “shortage” of H-1B visas. So much for “practical training,” eh?

What is interesting is that, on top of the dubious legal status and demonstrably false rationale for the program, it turns out that apparently the colleges and universities can make their own determination as to what qualifies as STEM

...

<https://normsaysno.wordpress.com/2017/11/17/the-schools-can-decide-the-definition-of-stem-for-opt/>

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31.

Deported Gangster in Murder Plot Worked in Colorado City That Wouldn't Hire Police Chief for Backing Immigration Enforcement

Judicial Watch Corruption Chronicles, November 16, 2017

A previously deported illegal immigrant gang member charged with attempted murder and kidnapping this month was arrested by U.S. Marshals in Ft. Collins, a northern Colorado sanctuary city that ousted a finalist for police chief over his support of immigration enforcement. Judicial Watch blew the scandal open in September and is embroiled in a public records saga with Ft. Collins officials for documents surrounding the selection process and abrupt elimination of a

respected veteran law enforcement official with impressive credentials. Ft. Collins is trying to keep records secret by asserting that the “material is so candid or personal that public disclosure is likely to stifle honest and frank discussion within the government.”

The former chief deputy for the Pinal County Sheriff’s Office in central Arizona, Steve Henry, was a finalist for the Ft. Collins position and was invited to travel to the city for an interview. But Henry’s offer was abruptly rescinded, according to a source closely involved with the selection process, because he publicly supported an Arizona law (SB1070) that makes it a state crime to be in the U.S. without proper documentation and bans “sanctuary city” policies. This clashes with Ft. Collins’ sanctuary policies, which have been well documented in media reports. Mayor Wade Troxell said in a local newspaper that the city is an open, inclusive and friendly community and that “all people matter.” Members of the city council have consistently said they support diversity and want the city to be a welcoming place for all people.

This recent case proves how sanctuary policies endanger communities. The suspect, an illegal alien from El Salvador named Angel Ramos, tried to kill a woman by stabbing her repeatedly with a screw driver then running her over with his car before trying to stuff her in the trunk. He is a confirmed member of the violent street gang Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13) and is wanted for homicide in his native El Salvador, according to information provided to the media by the U.S. Marshals Service. The 36-year-old has been charged with attempted murder, assault, menacing with a deadly weapon, kidnapping, domestic violence and criminal impersonation. Last year Ramos was deported from Texas to El Salvador after getting arrested for domestic violence, authorities told a national news outlet. Days after trying to kill the woman this month, he was arrested at the Ft. Collins construction site where he worked.

. . .

<https://www.judicialwatch.org/blog/2017/11/deported-gangster-murder-plot-worked-colorado-city-wouldnt-hire-police-chief-backing-immigration-enforcement/>

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32.

Cracking Down on MS-13 is “Controversial” Now

By James Kirkpatrick

VDare.com Blog, November 17, 2017

The Main Stream Media was furious at Ed Gillespie during his Virginia gubernatorial run because the candidate drew attention the problem of MS-13 in Northern Virginia. The gang has been expanding its presence in America, partially because the Obama occupation government thought it would be funny to admit more of them into the United States. But the Trump Administration is cracking down on the gang. Apparently, this is very “controversial” now, because it might lead to illegal immigrants being deported, which can’t be allowed.

. . .

Mass immigration is obviously fueling the growth of MS-13. But in the eyes of Main Stream Media, the growth of a violent gang which preys mostly upon minorities is an acceptable price to pay. Indeed, it is “controversial” to try to stop it because that implies immigration laws might actually be enforced.

...

<http://www.vdare.com/posts/cracking-down-on-ms-13-is-controversial-now>

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33.

Welcome to California: Illegal Alien Sanctuary State

By Frosty Wooldridge

NewsWithViews.com, November 16, 2017

...

With over 100 languages spoken by those millions of immigrants, California schools resemble warehouses for indigents rather than students. American kids speaking English don't stand a chance at a viable education.

...

Governor Moonbeam Jerry Brown signed a bill this fall giving California full "Sanctuary State" powers to stop any federal laws from catching or deporting any and all illegal aliens. All drug addicts, drug dealers, murderers, anchor baby mothers, shoplifters, gang bangers and sex traffickers enjoy immunity from the law in California.

This teacher, who shall remain anonymous, spoke to California's exploding nightmare of multiculturalism and diversity. How would you describe the educational systems in California after your long teaching career?

...

"Free medical, free education, free food, day care, etc. Is it any wonder they

feel entitled not only to be in this country but also to demand rights, privileges and entitlements?

“To those who want to point out how much these illegal immigrants contribute to our society because they LIKE their gardener and housekeeper and they like to pay less for tomatoes: spend some time in the real world of illegal immigration and see the TRUE costs.

“Higher insurance, medical facilities closing, higher medical costs, more crime, lower standards of education in our schools, overcrowding, new diseases etc., etc., etc. For me, I’ll pay more for tomatoes.

“It does, however, have everything to do with culture: A third-world culture that does not value education, that accepts children getting pregnant and dropping out of school by 15, and that refuses to assimilate, and an American culture that has become so weak and worried about “political correctness” that we don’t have the will to do anything about it.

. . .

<https://newswithviews.com/welcome-to-california-illegal-alien-sanctuary-state/>

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34.

Uncapping High Value Immigration Categories Could Save Lives and Create Jobs

By Jeff Mason

Niskanen Center, November 14, 2017

Well-targeted immigration policies provide a unique opportunity for the United States to remedy shortages in the labor market, as well as grow the economy. The medical field is one such area facing labor shortages, and allowing more foreign medical professionals to work in the United States offers a practical solution. Expanding entrepreneurship and job creation are ideas lawmakers frequently tout, and expanding high-skill immigration provides an effective avenue for lawmakers to achieve both.

Particularly with respect to physicians and nurses, the United States faces a massive shortage of medical professionals. This trend is likely to worsen as the U.S. population continues to age and the demand for medical services rises. By increasing the number of foreign medical professionals authorized to work in the United States, stresses on the existing medical workforce can be reduced.

. . .

<https://niskanencenter.org/blog/uncapping-high-value-immigration-categories-save-lives-create-jobs/>

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35.

Trump's Immigration Reform Has Made it so the U.S. Doesn't Need a Border Wall

By Nicole Rodriguez

Newsweek, November 18, 2017

...

In a stark reversal from the Obama era, the administration has ramped up round-ups of undocumented immigrants regardless of age or criminal history, expanded detention space and stepped up workplace raids. Officials have also restricted the number of refugees allowed into the country while pushing to speed the deportation cases of hundreds of thousands of immigrants awaiting legal decisions.

Taken together, the policy changes have put the border wall debate on the backburner, advocates on both sides of the issue said.

"Expanded border barriers—whether you call them walls or something else—are not priority," said Mark Krikorian, executive director of the Center for Immigration Studies, a conservative think tank in Washington, D.C. that supports tighter controls on immigration.

"There's no question the president has changed the tone of the debate and that caused a huge drop in illegal crossings," Krikorian told Newsweek.

To be sure, the border wall has been bogged down by political obstacles, including the fact that Congress has not appropriated funds to build it. But the shifting sentiment is striking given how central the border wall was to Trump's political support in last year's presidential campaign. Its mere mention was an applause line at rallies and Trump himself said it was key to stemming the flow of illegal immigration.

...

<http://www.newsweek.com/forget-border-wall-how-trump-has-shaped->

[immigration-without-it-713608](#)

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36.

Ministers Have Woefully Underestimated the Huge Pressure Immigration Has Put on Housing, Claims Think Tank

By Tom Newton Dunn and Steve Hawkes

The Sun (U.K.), November 15, 2017

Migration Watch said the DCLG believes there will only be 77,000 more households a year in England over the 25 years to 2039 because of immigration. But that it is based on net migration figure of 170,500, when it is currently running at almost 300,000 a year. In addition, the DCLG estimate ignores the effect of the number of migrants already here who often have a higher birth rate, Migration Watch said.

The “uncomfortable truth” is that sky-high migration is making the property crisis worse, it said.

. . .

<https://www.thesun.co.uk/news/4915654/ministers-have-woefully-underestimated-the-huge-pressure-immigration-has-put-on-housing-claims-think-tank/>

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37.

One Plus One Makes More Than Two: Our Overlooked Immigration Benefits

By Michael Pascoe

The Sydney Morning Herald, November 17 2017

. . .

And the anti-immigration chorus is growing. On top of the usual sectarian/xenophobic One Nation types and the Dick Smith/Club-of-Rome/anti-density brigade, immigration is carrying the can for housing affordability.

. . .

The bigger, denser cities that Dick Smith hates are great sources of innovation and productivity growth. And the bright lights, big city continues to attract the young, the creative and the innovative.

Yes, the bigger population requires bigger, smarter infrastructure investment to provide quality of life and keep the Big Smoke functioning effectively. We are fortunate to be a young, rich country that can afford to both deepen and widen our capital – if we have the vision, the will and the leadership capable of explaining it, of bringing the electorate along instead of retreating to the lowest common denominator of echoing One Nation.

. . .

<http://www.smh.com.au/business/the-economy/one-plus-one-makes-more-than-two-our-overlooked-immigration-benefits-20171116-gzmo1p.html>

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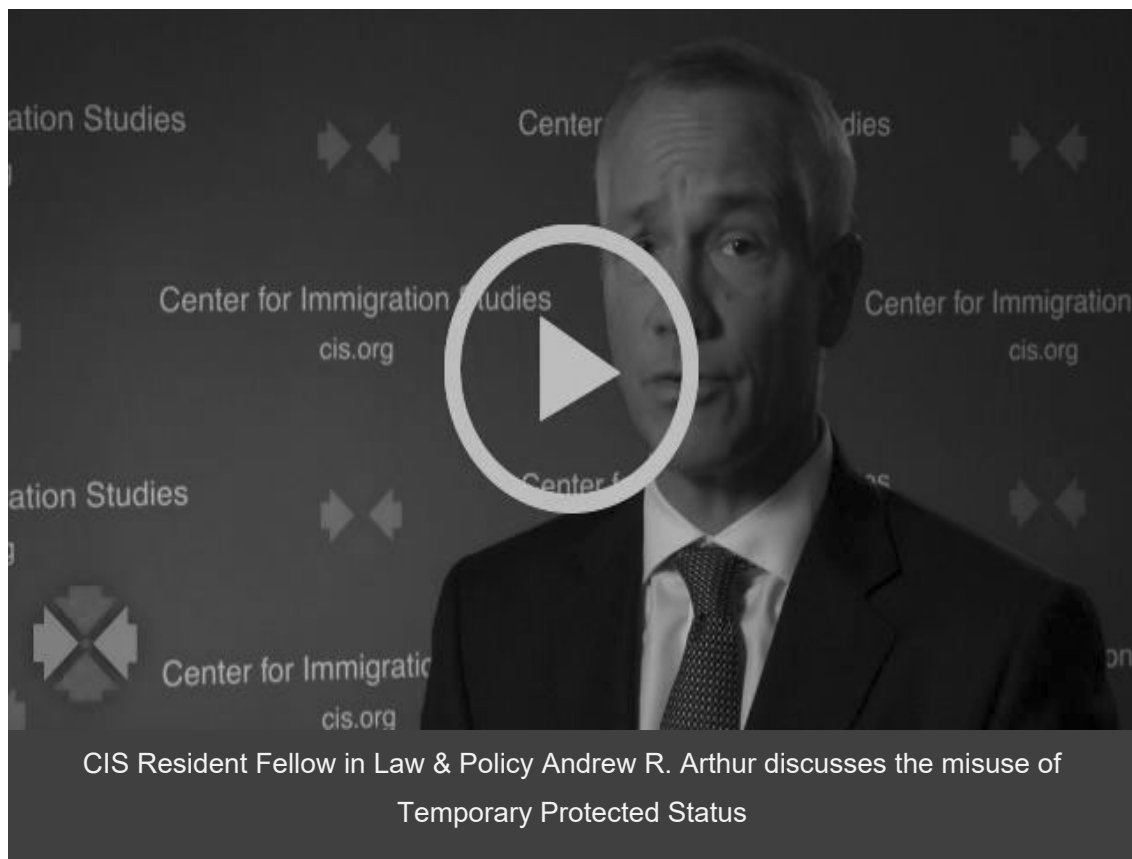
Subject: New from the Center for Immigration Studies, 11/20/17



New from the Center for Immigration Studies, 11/20/17

What Happening at the Center

Our [latest Immigration Brief](#) features Andrew R. Arthur explaining that Temporary Protected Status is an immigration designation that has been continually renewed by successive administrations, making it just another vehicle to permanent residence. He questions whether the Trump administration will keep renewing this "temporary" status or if Congress will heed the advice of DHS "to enact a permanent solution for this inherently temporary program".



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19. Mark Krikorian Debates the Diversity Lottery on Fox News

1.

Tom Homan Is the Right Person at the Right Time to Run ICE

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, November 17, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Cadman/Tom-Homan-Right-Person-Right-Time-Run-ICE>

Excerpt: It is only perseverance, a recognition of his hard work and skills, and a healthy dose of serendipity based on timing and the election of Trump believed by all the pols and pundits to be a long shot that landed Homan in the right place at the right time to even be around long enough to head the agency on a temporary basis.

And he is the right person at the right time for this important job. Unlike most nominees for high posts, he has come up through the ranks. This gives him a huge advantage in an administration that has focused on restoring the rule of

law to our out-of-control immigration system. When agents speak to Homan about the job, he knows what they are talking about in ways that political appointees never will, even after substantial coaching.

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2.

267 MS-13 Members Arrested in Operation Raging Bull

By Preston Huennekens

CIS Blog, November 17, 2017

<https://cis.org/Huennekens/267-MS13-Members-Arrested-Operation-Raging-Bull>

Excerpt: ICE conducted the gang arrests in a variety of localities, including sanctuary communities such as Baltimore, Denver, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. Earlier this year, ICE netted a total of 498 illegal alien arrests from sanctuary jurisdictions in Operation Safe City.

By hindering ICE's ability to do its job sanctuary jurisdictions facilitate the release of dangerous aliens back into their communities. ICE prioritizes its enforcement operations the same way as any other law enforcement agency: to protect the public. Thus jurisdictions endanger their citizens when they limit and restrict cooperation with ICE. Local law enforcement professionals must follow their locality's sanctuary laws regardless of whether or not they support them.

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3.

Sex-Trafficking Smugglers Busted Through Federal-State Cooperation

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, November 17, 2017

<https://cis.org/Arthur/SexTrafficking-Smugglers-Busted-Through-FederalState-Cooperation>

Excerpt: While civic leaders are coming to grips with the institution of slavery in our nation's past, law enforcement officers are actively fighting the most degrading forms of enslavement in our nation's fourth largest city in 2017. And they are on the verge of winning a victory.

As importantly, they will have hindered the activities of members of an illegal organization charged with a variety of other crimes, operating from a base in a southwest Houston apartment complex, which was also the primary location where that forced prostitution occurred. Those offenses included "the selling of numerous stolen firearms" and "heroin and methamphetamine trafficking". Such wrongdoing inevitably leads to more crime, as stolen guns are used in assaults and murders, and drug users engage in robbery and theft to support their habits. All criminal offenses are serious, but these are the crimes that destroy families and communities, and make all residents less safe.

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4.

House Judiciary Committee Advances Bill Partly Reforming H-1B

By David North

CIS Blog, November 17, 2017

<https://cis.org/North/House-Judiciary-Committee-Advances-Bill-Partly-Reforming-H1B>

Excerpt: The general notion is that by increasing the wages of some H-1B workers, by increasing some fees on employers (more on that later), and by laying on some obligations regarding recruiting American workers, and the resulting additional paperwork, the new regulations will, as a package, encourage some employers to hire U.S. residents instead of foreign ones.

This gradual and indirect approach apparently was regarded as more politically palatable than simply reducing the number of visa slots below the current allocation of 85,000 new ones a year. Another approach could have been to limit H-1Bs to a single year's extension of their visas, rather than the three-year extension of the usual first-time, three-year visa that is current practice.

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5.

DOJ Targets More Sanctuaries

By Jessica Vaughan

CIS Blog, November 16, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Vaughan/DOJ-Targets-More-Sanctuaries>

Excerpt: Lynch's DOJ initiated an investigation into 10 sanctuaries that received \$96.1 million from two DOJ funding programs in 2016. New Attorney General Jeff Sessions continued the process of notifying the jurisdictions, allowing them time to change their policies, and determining if they still qualify for the grants. Four of the original 10 jurisdictions either changed their policies or were able to convince DOJ that they are not now sanctuaries (Miami-Dade County; Clark County, Nev.; state of Connecticut; Milwaukee County). Five are now presumably facing a loss of funds (New York City; Chicago; Philadelphia; Cook County, Ill.; and Orleans Parish, La.). DOJ has not announced its decision on the state of California, which recently enacted a new state law that is even more egregiously restrictive in mandating non-cooperation than the law that DOJ was investigating.

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6.

Former U.S. Officials Spuriously Argue for a 'Dreamer' Amnesty on the Basis of National Need

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, November 16, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Cadman/Former-US-Officials-Spuriously-Argue-Dreamer-Amnesty-Basis-National-Need>

Excerpt: Several former high-level intelligence and military officials have written to Congress to insist that our legislators immediately act to pass an amnesty for so-called "Dreamers" aliens who entered the United States illegally as minors, ostensibly "through no fault of their own" as the line goes. In many instances, these Dreamers entered illegally as teens entirely of their own behest, but that's a story for another time.

These officials include such luminaries as Janet Napolitano, present president of the University of California a proud sanctuary campus who is also a former secretary of Homeland Security best known for devising ways to make it increasingly difficult for federal immigration enforcement agents to do their jobs.

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7.

Visa Lottery s Effect on Developing Countries

By Preston Huennekens

CIS Blog, November 16, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Huennekens/Visa-Lotterys-Effect-Developing-Countries>

Excerpt: While there is no cost to enter the lottery, nor does it require any special skills, winners need to pay a \$330 fee to be interviewed at the U.S. consulate. In addition, of course, they need to be able to pay the travel costs to get the United States. Because the countries of sub-Saharan Africa have the lowest per-capita GDPs in the world, only the well-off (by local standards) are able to afford these costs. They may not have high skills in the context of a developed economy (if they did, they could qualify for various skills-based visas), but in the context of a developing country, they represent a vital pool of talent. Thus, in Africa at least, the visa lottery contributes to brain drain.

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8.

NY Times Continues to Mislead on Immigration

By Steven Camarota

CIS Blog, November 16, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Camarota/NY-Times-Continues-Mislead-Immigration>

Excerpt: A recent article in the New York Times by Eduardo Porter on immigration enforcement is a great example of what's wrong with so much of the immigration coverage in the establishment press, particularly the Times. Jessica Vaughn and I dedicated a whole piece in National Review to Porter's incorrect use of enforcement statistics, but the problems with Porter's article do not end there. His whole analysis of the economics of immigration is extremely one-sided. Porter argues that growers will not raise wages or attract any native-

born people to farm labor, and therefore farmers must have continual access to immigrant workers legal or illegal. Porter talks to no one with a different point of view, even if only to dismiss their arguments.

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9.

It's Time to Do the Sally Yates Thing with Elaine Duke

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, November 15, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Cadman/Its-Time-Do-Sally-Yates-Thing-Elaine-Duke>

Excerpt: What's more, consider that those who fell under the auspices of TPS have benefitted repeatedly, and unjustifiably, from serial extensions based on a hurricane in that country that took place in 1999. It's an outrageous abuse of a program that was designed to give short-term shelter not asylum to nationals of countries that experience some kind of calamity such as a hurricane or earthquake, or even an ebola outbreak or the like, and it's supposed to last just long enough so that those countries can put their rescue and recovery mechanisms to rights and move on.

Instead of ending the abuse, according to the story, "Duke felt that she did not have enough information for the much larger group of Hondurans" and decided on an extension. How much more could she possibly have needed to know? Continuing to abuse the statute does nothing to instill confidence in either the

law or the legitimacy of the nation's immigration processes and system. Her job is to enforce the law, and give the American public a reason to believe in that system. Her decision to extend violated that public trust.

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10.

The OIG Has a 'Eureka!' Moment about DHS's Stove-Piped Immigration Mission: Would the Joint Chiefs of Staff model help in coordinating immigration?
By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, November 14, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Cadman/OIG-Has-Eureka-Moment-about-DHSs-StovePiped-Immigration-Mission>

Excerpt: I'm pleased to see that the OIG has had its "eureka!" moment and taken the subject on, although one might have wished that it wasn't done in quite such a sotto voce manner. Still, the report ends with the recommendation that "DHS should establish a formal department-level group to facilitate long-term solutions for overarching component immigration enforcement and administration challenges, and improve efficiencies."

An assistant secretary, speaking on behalf of DHS, has concurred, stating that "The Office of Strategy, Policy and Plans (PLCY) will seek to charter a senior level cross-component Immigration Policy Council. This Council will provide an institutionalized structure for Department-wide strategic planning related to

immigration policy and operations."

If the Department of Defense provides a basis of comparison, and I think it does, then it is likely that the council being proposed is already doomed to ineffectiveness.

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11.

TRAC Answers and I Respond

By DAn Cadman

CIS Blog, November 14, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Cadman/TRAC-Answers-and-I-Respond>

Excerpt: There is, in fact, a disconnect but it has to do with the shocking number of state and local law enforcement agencies that refuse to honor ICE detainees because they are sanctuary jurisdictions. It stands to reason, though, that ICE would continue to file detainees in those locales, even though they realize they won't be honored, because it is one of the few ways of establishing concretely that those jurisdictions are sanctuaries that decline to cooperate in federal immigration enforcement efforts. It also provides proof positive that ICE tried to do the right thing when alien criminals who are released by state or local law enforcement despite the detainer go on to commit heinous crimes.

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12.

No Trump Chill on Tourism to New York: Legal travelers not deterred by the hype

By Art Arthur

CIS Blog, November 14, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Arthur/No-Trump-Chill-Tourism-New-York>

Excerpt: Why New York? Perhaps it is because it is the largest city in the United States, or the center of American economic prowess, or because it is the most (arguably) famous city in this country. In any event, any effort to protect the United States from terrorist attacks necessarily would render New York City safer.

So why would the president's efforts to beef up security in the United States lead travel experts to conclude that those efforts would have a "chilling effect" on tourism to the United States? Perhaps they failed to appreciate that foreign nationals have the same concerns about safety in travel that Americans do, or maybe they simply got caught up in the anti-Trump hype.

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13.

Subsidized Foreign Alumni Take 19% More Jobs from U.S. College Grads

By David North

CIS Blog, November 13, 2017

<https://cis.org/North/Subsidized-Foreign-Alumni-Take-19-More-Jobs-US-College-Grads>

Excerpt: The increase in the number of students covered by this report about 35,000 was mostly because there were about 28,000 more OPT workers in the 2016-2017 academic year than in the previous one. These are not students at all; they are the beneficiaries of the rarely discussed Optional Training Program, run by the Department of Homeland Security, whose employers are excused from paying the usual payroll taxes if they hire a foreign grad rather than a domestic one.

The employer saves 7.65 percent of its payroll by hiring the alien grad, a bizarre policy that, so far, the Trump administration has preserved, just as the Obamas did during the prior eight years.

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14.

EB-5 Notes: Sunset, Vietnam, and a Charter School

By David North

CIS Blog, November 13, 2017

<https://cis.org/North/EB5-Notes-Sunset-Vietnam-and-Charter-School>

Excerpt: The notion that the war-torn nation has recovered so thoroughly as to have an excess of EB-5 investors is mind-boggling.

There also has been news about another attempt to use EB-5 funds in the controversial charter school program; in an earlier posting we described how both investors and taxpayers were disadvantaged by this kind of financing in a South Carolina charter school.

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15.

Climbing on the Amnesty Tiger's Back

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, November 13, 2017

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Climbing-Amnesty-Tigers-Back>

Excerpt: The problem with TPS clearly is that it has become a favorite tool of migrant advocates to push for concessions for one group of foreign nationals after another and, once granted, to pressure the government to provide extension after extension after extension. Of course, after enough years, they then use this as justification to argue for an amnesty since the recipients have accrued so much time in the United States thanks to lax immigration policies

and politicians who cater to special interests.

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16.

State Dept. Should Help Asylum Adjudications

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, November 13, 2017

<https://cis.org/North/Visa-Mill-Terminated-OPT-Subsidies-Hire-Aliens-Persist-Years>

Excerpt: USCIS and the immigration courts are facing an unprecedented number of "credible-fear" and asylum applications. In May 2013, CNN reported that there were "307 U.S. embassies, consulates and diplomatic missions around the world." Plainly, DOS today is an untapped resource that could help our domestic asylum adjudicators to sort through the validity of the claims made in those applications. They should be expected to do so.

The regulation should be amended to require the submission of credible fear claims and asylum applications to DOS for comment. In addition, DOS should be required to again issue profiles for the countries from which an asylum claim is made in the prior fiscal year. Without an objective and informed basis of facts against which to assess an asylum claim, evaluating such a claim is often little more than guesswork and supposition.

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17.

Visa Mill Terminated, but OPT Subsidies to Hire Aliens Persist for Years

By David North

CIS Blog, November 13, 2017

<https://cis.org/North/Visa-Mill-Terminated-OPT-Subsidies-Hire-Aliens-Persist-Years>

Excerpt: The tax breaks to the aliens and their employers usually last one year, but if the alien has a degree in science, technology, engineering, or math (STEM) the subsidy goes on for two more years.

The employers using the program, and their OPT-designated alien alumni employees, do not pay the usual payroll taxes, thus depriving the Medicare and Social Security trust funds of badly needed income. Were the employers to hire American college grads, both the former students and their current employers would pay into the trust funds.

That the program still exists relates to the fact that virtually no one who does not profit from it knows about it, and to the fact that the current administration, which one would suspect would not like that sort of thing, is apparently too lightly staffed to do anything about it.

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18.

Video Immigration Brief: Temporary Protected Status

Benefits remain long after the emergency disappears

Speaker: Andrew Arthur

Producer: Bryan Griffith

CIS Video Brief, November 16, 2017

Video: <https://www.cis.org/Arthur/Video-Immigration-Brief-Temporary-Protected-Status>

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19.

Mark Krikorian Debates the Diversity Lottery

FOX News, November 13, 2017

Video: <https://www.cis.org/Mark-Krikorian-Debates-Diversity-Lottery>

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Immigration Events, 11/20/17

/20, Seattle - Forum on immigration and immigration policy - [\[New Listing\]](#)

/28, Ithaca, NY - Lecture on technological interventions in the refugee/migration crisis

/28, NYC - Lecture on refugee self-representation

/28, North America/Europe - Webinar on rethinking refugees and housing

/29-12/3, DC - Immigration at the American Anthropological Association Annual Meeting

/1, San Diego - Seminar on refugee and asylum policies in the present age

/1, Prato, Italy - Workshop on best practices for addressing refugees and irregular migration in Australia and the EU

/5, Philadelphia - Discussion on reporting on immigration from different perspectives - [\[New Listing\]](#)

/6, DC - Lecture on life as a Syrian refugee - [\[New Listing\]](#)

2/10-12, Phoenix - National Immigrant Integration Conference

2/11-12, Paris - International conference on immigration in OECD countries

/11-12/18, - Conference on the ethics of migration beyond the immigrant-host state nexus - **[New Listing]**

Input on Immigration: A Narrative and Policy Forum

2:00 p.m. PST, Monday, November 20, 2017

University of Washington, Communication Building, Room 120

Seattle, WA 98195

<http://www.com.washington.edu/2017/11/input-on-immigration-a-narrative-and-policy-forum/>

Description: The UW Policy Debate Coalition is hosting the first ever forum focused on immigration and immigration policy. Recently, the government has been pursuing tighter regulations on immigration from all corners of the world (Mexico, the European Migrant Crisis, the Middle East, etc.), and in a nation of immigrants, many people believe that we could be much more welcoming towards our cultural counterparts, and people in need.

Join us to hear narratives from your peers, as well as an exciting keynote speaker.

If you're interested in participating and sharing your own experiences, please email nicpasquier@msn.com so that we can assure you get an opportunity to speak at the event.

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Technological Interventions in the Refugee/Migration Crisis

5:15 p.m., Tuesday, November 28, 2017

and Melinda Gates Hall, G01

Cornell University

110 Royce Hall, Ithaca, NY 14850

https://events.cornell.edu/event/techlaw_colloquium_3671?utm_campaign=widget&utm_medium=widget&utm_source=Co

Speaker:

Dr. Juan Carlos Latonero

University of Southern California

Contact: Leslie Morris, lm60@cornell.edu

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Selfies and the Ethics of the Face: A Case Study in Refugee Self-representation

5:00 p.m., Tuesday, November 28, 2017

Conference Room at The New School

Zolberg Institute on Migration and Mobility

16th St 11th Floor

New York, NY 10003

<https://zolberginstitute.org/eventbrite-event/selfies-and-the-ethics-of-the-face-a-case-study-in-refugee-self-representation>

aker:

Chouliaraki, Professor of Media and Communications

on School of Economics and Political Science

Description: In this lecture, Professor Chouliaraki proposes a new understanding of the selfie as moral practice. Extending previous approaches to the digital genre of the selfie as an aesthetic or a techno-social practice, the proposed understanding of the selfie as moral practice stems from two places. First, it stems from the function of the selfie to confront us with the self and the other (as a locative ‘*here* I am’ and an existential ‘here *I am*’) and, in so doing, to make a demand for our moral response. Second, it stems from the capacity of the selfie to flow across digital networks, both horizontally across social media (intermediation) and vertically onto mainstream news platforms (remediation). As both face and flow, the ethics of the selfie becomes particularly relevant in research questions around excluded or marginalized groups whose ‘face’ struggles for visibility in Western media spaces.

Using as a starting point the 2015 refugee crisis and its extensive coverage in European news, Professor Chouliaraki explores the complexities of the selfie as moral practice, by addressing the following questions: What does it mean for refugee selfies to circulate on Western media platforms? In which ways are their faces inserted in ‘our’ visual economies? Is their news value justified? And what role do these justifications play for Western media not only as news platform but also as moral and political spaces?

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Bond Bricks and Mortar: Rethinking Refugees and Housing

10 a.m. EST, Tuesday, November 28, 2017

Cities of Migration Webinar

<https://citiesofmigration.ca/webinar/beyond-bricks-and-mortar/>

Description: Refugee housing is about more than bricks and mortar. It's the foundation of the refugee's relationship to a new home, neighbours and landlords. Getting it right tests the capacity of a community of hosts to open their doors to the newly-arrived and the needs of those who have left everything behind.

Creating the local conditions for a housing market that is open and inclusive of the city's most vulnerable residents is challenging. How do we overcome the prejudices, biases, or 'fear of the stranger' that can be barriers to refugees seeking affordable accommodation, employment or a secure sense of belonging? When does 'my' home become 'our' home?

Join us online on November 28 to learn about housing initiatives in Bristol, UK and Berlin, Germany, that are opening doors to refugee housing and local economic development by creating positive social interactions between refugee and host communities at home, at work and in local neighbourhoods.

Learn about Good Ideas:

In Bristol, UK, the #Rethinkingrefugee campaign, led by Ashley Community Housing, successfully challenged negative information about refugee tenants and shifted landlord attitudes from bias against refugees as liabilities to recognizing them as community assets. Today, the evolving campaign continues to change perceptions of refugees and other vulnerable groups amongst the public, landlords, local authorities and employers.

In Berlin, Germany, the internationally recognized Refugees Welcome initiative provides an easy-to use, secure online platform that lets local residents open their homes and share their living spaces with refugees. Not simply about housing, Refugees Welcome promotes inclusion through co-living which accelerates second language learning and helps refugees settle, make friends, gain social networks and find employment faster and more easily.

Speakers:

Ali Mahamed, CEO

ey Community Housing (Bristol, UK)

ike Geiling, Founder

gees Welcome, Berlin, Germany

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American Anthropological Association Annual Meeting

nesday, November 29-Sunday, December 3, 2017

riott Wardman Park Hotel

hington, DC 20008

[/www.americananthro.org/AttendEvents/landing.aspx?ItemNumber=14722&&navItemNumber=566](http://www.americananthro.org/AttendEvents/landing.aspx?ItemNumber=14722&&navItemNumber=566)

igration-themed sessions:

nesday, November 29, 2017

a.m.

0-1:45 p.m.

ographic Perspectives on Exile, Migration, Diaspora

entations::

Red in a Mother's Hair: rethinking popular religion and political categories through Kolkata's refugee coloni

ic Armenian War Widows From Syria: Memories, Strategies, Aspirations in the 'Homeland'

me” is for tourism: conceptions of the homeland in the Mauritian diaspora

ent Change in Language Policy of Singapore and Its Potential Implications

ical Crises, Precarity, and Resilience: Social and Economic Resourcefulness Among Refugees, Migrants, and Displaced

entations:

ng dispossession: the creation of new forms of property in Sahrawis' exile

ation and Revolution: The Syrian Crisis and the Crisis of Masculinity

laced Bodies, Displaced Devotions: Gulenist Asylum Seekers in Europe

gating uncertainty. Everyday knowledge production of undocumented migrants in France.

ourcefulness, resilience and doubt in young Syrian and Palestinian men's search for wives in Germany

-4:00 p.m.

mes of Migration, Identity and the Making of the State

entations:

ation Regime, Syrian Refugees and Syrianness at the Turkish-Syrian Border

Wall: (Dis)continuities of the State Making Practices on the Turkish-Syrian Border

be Syrian is to Laugh: The Precarity and Agency of Urban Syrian Refugees in Amman, Jordan via Un/humorous Tech'

ation and Asylum Seeking: Experiences of Kurdish Migrants from Turkey in Chicago

ing Matters: Migration, Citizenship, and Illegality in Tangier

ined on Trumped-Up Charges: Migrants and the Ascendant U.S. Security-State

Deborah A. Boehm, University of Nevada, Reno; Sarah B. Horton, University of Colorado, Denver; Ruth M. Gomberg-Munoz, Loyola University Chicago; Deborah A. Boehm, University of Nevada, Reno; Sarah B. Horton, University of Colorado, Denver; Ruth M. Gomberg-Munoz, Loyola University Chicago; Josiah Heyman, University of Texas, El Paso; Jonathan M. Stein, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign; Angela Stuesse, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Daniel M. Stein, Rutgers University; Susan C. Bibler Coutin, University of California, Irvine

-6:15 p.m.

ation and Social Class: Ambiguous Class Identities in Translocal Social Fields

entations::

s performances: Children's parties and the reproduction of social class among diasporic Cameroonians

her Educated nor Cosmopolitan: Social Class from the Perspective of Left-Behind Children of Southern Chinese Migrants

snational migration from Tajikistan and the effect of new travel restrictions on the production of class

ging for a House in Ghana: Social Class Tension among Ghanaian Eldercare Workers in the United States

s Switching: Migrants' Multiple Class Belongings in Mexico and Namibia

aching & Learning in contexts of immigrant, indigenous and linguistic diversity

entations:

cks, balances and constitutional rights: The impact of an anti-immigrant president on immigrant teenagers and teachers

k Spanish and the construction of expertise in a high school science classroom.

ting Spaces for Indigenous Youth: The Shifting Focuses and Possibilities of Maya Chuj Youth Organizing in Guatemala

guage, Literacy, and Life: Co-constructing Core Practices with High School Immigrant Youth

ng practices in the Eastern Andean Mountains of Colombia

rsday, November 30, 2017

9:45 a.m.

ourses of Im/migrant Reception in Rural United States Communities

entations:

l Schooling Achievement for Students of Mexican Descent

ourses of Immigrant and Refugee Inclusion in the Shenandoah Valley

y Don't Show Up": Immigrant Identities and the Politics of Rural Research

Blood: Figurations of White/Trailer Trash in Diversifying Mobile Home Communities

ners and Farmworkers in an Era of Stricter Immigration Controls: Shared Struggle or "Whites First"?

poral Frames and Belonging Claims: Migration Histories of Farming Families in Southern Appalachia

ks in the Neoliberal State: Latinx migration and contestations over place and belonging in rural Arkansas

**der Identity and Labor Migration: How Global Politics and Economics Matter in Migrant Gender Identity and
ility**

entations:

al Nurses: Complicating the Global Care Chain with Migrant Nurses

**in the interspace: gender, migration and the experience of misrecognition in the context of transforming
eties**

orming Femininities and Masculinities in Different Migratory Contexts

Effect of Short-Term Female Migration on Family and Gender Roles in Fiji

der, Class and Social Reproduction: Return migration to Southern Mexico in the Net-Zero Migration Era

**an Rights and Political Subjectivities in Contemporary Contexts: Migrations, Movements, and Counter-
ements**

entations:

omic Migrants, Terrorists, and Illegals: Transnational State Collusion in the Creation of a Post-Refugee Wo

ech as crime: The legal debate between "Cultural Genocide" and "Acculturation" in twentieth-century Brazil

Quinistic Prejudice, Human Rights and Indigenous Peoples in Alto Rio Negro, Brazil

**ns on the conversation between Indigenous Peoples and national governments on human rights and citizens
e tri-border of Brazil, Guyana, and Venezuela.**

ensions of agency in transnational engagements of Afghan migrants and return migrants

t political subjectivity: ethnification of Polish minority in Eastern Europe

4:30 p.m.

d on the Move: Perspectives on Immigration, Migration and Displacement

enters:

Homiak

hsonian Institution

lia Cordova

x Digital Curator

hsonian Institution

5:00 p.m.

ery Session: Migration, Refugees, and Language

entations:

g) Revisited: The Politics of Immigration Enforcement in Tennessee

**thnographic Study of Refugee Women and their Experiences of Resettlement in Salt Lake City: A Focus on
der Roles and Acculturation**

Cumbia Poder: Harnessing the Power of Cumbia Cultures and Sounds Across Borders

Geography of Socioeconomic Class and Transnational Educational Experiences: Dynamics of Chinese Immigration and Entrepreneurial Activation in a Midwest Town in a Midwest Town

Do heritage speakers support their 3rd generation children's bilingual development? An urgent call for making connections between family and institutional language policy decisions.

Not messin' up! : The Efficacy of IRE Structures as a form of Participation in the Evaluation of Arabic-speaking Student Comprehension in an ESL 1 Classroom

Can Immigrant Women in New York and their Transnational Business Networks: Buying, Selling and Connecting with Food and Supplements

Immigrants, Refugees, and the Media: Local Interpretations of Mass Media Messages

Interventions for Language Revitalization

Uniting language, culture, and cognition in semantic typology: The case of MesoSpace

Bridge Project: Educational Justice at the Intersect of Anthropology and Activism

Power Found in Friendship: a Study of the Social Integration and Adjustment of Resettling Refugees

Voice of the Nation: Preserving Garifuna Ancestors as Political Actors through Language Revitalization

Virtual Worlds as a Tool for Language-Learning

Realizing Language: The Utilization of Virtual Reality and 360-Degree Videography in Creating Second-Language Environments

6:00 p.m.

Education, Media, and the Politics of Representation

Speakers:

Arif Ansari

PhD candidate, The University of Chicago

Steven Thomas

Assistant Faculty, Sarah Lawrence College

Alana Jankovic

Graduate Student, University of Notre Dame

Ben Kersch

PhD Student, University of California, Davis

Friday, December 1, 2017

9:45 a.m.

Human Resilience in a Hostile Time

Speakers:

Ying Cheng

Associate Professor, Chinese University of Hong Kong

Alina Galvez

Associate Professor, Lehman College, CUNY

Mark de Koning

Associate Professor, Radboud University

De Luibheid

University of Arizona

5 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

Imagined Anthropology with Undocumented and Immigrant Students in the Trump Era

Speakers:

John Yarris

Assistant Professor, University of Oregon

Isabella Nunez-Janes

Associate Professor, University of North Texas

Steven Heidbrink

Assistant Professor, California State University, Long Beach

Shelley Duncan, Assistant Professor

University of Northern Colorado

Marita Salas Crespo

Communications Coordinator, Children's Advocacy Alliance

Andy Vogt

Assistant Professor, Indiana University, Purdue University at Indianapolis

Salyer
ard College, Columbia University

Relationships in transit: Marriage, family, and gender expectations in immigrant experiences

Presentations:

Immigrant mothers as “surrogate mothers” for Korea: Examining cultural discourses about gender, immigration, and mothering

Gender shapes migration, migration reshapes gender: Chuukese migrant women’s experiences in Guam, U.S.

**STABILITY, EXCISION, and DELAYED MARRIAGES: NARRATIVES OF DISRUPTED RITES OF PASSAGE FROM
TO BEING AFRICAN MIGRANTS**

**“Who am I? Father, Mother, Husband or Wife?”: Transformation of Gender Roles Beliefs among Transnational
Immigrant Family Members**

3:45 p.m.

**BanNoMuro/SanctuaryForAll: Local and Transborder Resistance to Anti-Immigrant and Anti-Muslim Policies
in Trump's America**

Presentations:

Sanctuary Place-Making in the Borderlands: A Historical Perspective

Dark Side of Sanctuary Cities: Limitations, Fragility and Complicity in Philadelphia

Refugees Are Welcome in Detroit: Anti-Trump Solidarity and Strategies of Local Resistance

Trump y Peña Nieto: Neoliberal States, Mixed-Status Families, and Building Resistance Across Borders
Serving DREAMers, Do-Gooders, Delinquents, and Drop-Outs: Understanding Immigrant Youth's Narratives of
and Citizenship Status in Nativist Times

entations:
"Our Story is Your Ticket:" Latino Youth's College Application Essays and the Writing of Deserving Immigrant
es in Nashville, Tennessee

Disobedience as Strategic Resistance in the Immigrant Rights Movement: Contesting Narratives of
Servingness and Belonging

Serving' Children in Family Detention?

ating Empowerment in Nigerian Anti-Trafficking Campaigns

ocumented, Unafraid, and United: How Current Immigration Policy Has Shaped the Identities and Political
icipation of Undocumented Latinx Immigrants in the United States

ant Desires: Uprooted Lives and Labor in Unsettling Times

entations:
Moral Education of Desire: Kurdish Migrant Workers and Islamic Orders in Istanbul

ucing Desire or Reproducing the Family: Young Kurdish Urbanites in Rural Turkey

ant Mothers: Parental Expectations and Contested Desires in Rural China

t Intimacy: Syrian Refugees and Female Domestic Workers in Beirut

ains of Desire: Tamil Place-Making in Paris

6:00 p.m.

ation, Transnationality, and the Social Determinants of Health

entations:

Rhetoric of “Tremendous Disease” and its Potential Impact on Treatment-seeking for First Generation Migrants

Hansen’s Disease (Leprosy) in the U.S.

coming Barriers to Healthcare Access among Low-income Latina Immigrants in South Carolina

shaping Health Access and Matters of Life: Karen Undocumented Migrants in the Thai-Burma Border

ure’s Role in Immigrant Health: Social Determinants of Depression and Diabetes Among Mexican women in

ama

ropology Matters in Medical Translation for Immigrants: The Cultivated Invisibility of Power and History in

ent-Doctor Interaction in Two Massachusetts Community Healthcare Centers

Sound of Silence in America: Deaf Immigrants and the Politics of Othering

rday, December 2, 2017

9:45 a.m.

national migrants in China: Infrastructures, trajectories and positionalities

entations:

highly-skilled youth mobilities from Spain to China

vians in China and the emergence of commercial brokers

ation trajectories and positionalities of self-initiated Swiss migrants in China

structural cracking: Indian workers in a local Chinese market

**ily embeddedness and socio-spatial dimensions of dwelling: Migration infrastructures of Swedish corporate
ant families in Shanghai**

e than just business: Arab-Chinese marriages in commercial and cultural context

highly-skilled youth mobilities from Spain to China

5 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

ation Matters: Crisis, Policy, and Engaging with Displacement at the Margins and Core of Europe

entations:

tures and Continuities of Migration History: “Newcomers” and “Hosts” in Berlin

ying Up the “Helpers”: The Turkish Political Elite’s Instrumentalization of Displaced Syrians

ainability at a Time of Crisis: Refugees, Health Care, and Response Capacity in Greece and Turkey

**s Anthropology Matter in the Margins of Europe? Categories and Experiences of Forced Displacement in the
ean**

rn to (and from) Surp Giragos: Displaced Stakeholders of Sacred Heritage Sites

gating Educational Processes, Policies, and Practices: Work with Im/migrant and Refugee Youth around the

e

entations:

al policyscapes and historical memory: Ethnographies of democratic citizenship education in Poland and
remala

testing exclusion by enacting equality: Claiming Muslim Youth Space in a Suburban US High School

migration policies circulating in ESOL professional development with K-12 teachers

are All Brothers”: How the discourse of color-blindness in schools shapes belonging for urban Syrian refugees
Jordan

nd Policy: Societal Influences

entations:

and the Refugee. Some Thoughts on an Emotional and Political Strategy

ng Go to Get it Done: An Ethnographic Study of Progressive Social Policymaking in Conservative North
olina

ing Health Policy Landscapes: ACA or no ACA and what it means for Chicago Latinx

aliland’s Self Help in the Face of Famine: Cooperation of State, Civil Society and Diaspora Built on Cultural
tity

Human Face of Shifting Immigration-Enforcement Priorities in the United States

Role of On-the-Ground Land Relations in Determining Correlations Among Land Security, Food Security and

ate Land Policy Enactment in Burkina Faso, West Africa

l Worker Health: Occupational Safety and Health Policy in a Post-Industrial Economy

5-1:30 p.m.

Committee on Refugees and Immigrants

e Howell, California State University, Long Beach; David W. Haines, George Mason University; Fethi Keles, Clarkson University

3:45 p.m.

eland(s), Part Two: Refugees, Immigrants and Ideologies of Place

entations:

arning and recreating the “homeland”: Okinawan colonial repatriates’ “return” pilgrimages to the Northern anas

ovo Roma Migrants in Germany: Ritual, Policy and the Conundrums of Homeland

ngers at Home, Strangers Abroad: The Psychological Displacement of American Ahmadi Muslims of Pakistan in

**ons in Solidarity and Coalition Building: Community Protection, Minority Leaders and new Women’s March
esters Respond to Threats on Refugees and Immigrants**

z Heimat: How the German nationalist “homeland” concept got a Polish possessive adjective

3:45 p.m.

ant Subjects: Solidarities, Values, and Care in Times of Uncertainty

entations:

Chinese Background Vietnamese in London via China and Hong Kong: Communities Shaped Through Serial Migration"

the market": Talk of value and domestic work in Cairo

a Calls You': Situating Syrian Experience and Solidarity in Paris

working hard for them": Transnational youths' narratives of their parents' sacrifices, familial well-being, and practices of care

Politics of Love and Labor: Film, Migration, and Race in the Indo-Caribbean

day, December 3, 2017

9:45 a.m.

Anthropological Perspectives on Refugees and Migration

entations:

ing and Working In-Between: Early Refugees as Political Moderators for Asylum Seekers from Afghanistan in Athens, Greece

nger Danger: National Enemies as Hosts and Guests

ethnography of migration: psychodynamic encounters with Afghan refugees

ective Identification in Interactions between Syrian Refugees and Germans

5 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

ant, transnational and immigrant student experiences

entations:

ers' Perspectives: The US Experience of Korean Elite Students at Top-Ranked American Universities

ccompanied Migrant Children from Central America: Metaphors of Trauma and Implications for Schools

nsnational Students' Identity Construction and Future Educational Trajectories: A Korean-Guatemalan Case

5-2:00 p.m.

n Feminized Victims to “Bad Hombres” – Gendered Scripts and Narratives of Belonging among Migrant
munities

entations:

er masculinity and privileged femininities: Migrant labor and the rise of the Taliban movement in Swat Valley
stan

d Hombres:” Criminalization, Masculinities, and Deportation from the United States

ingers of Hope: Social Capital in the Lives of Unaccompanied Central American Minors

ing to Tell Their Story: Survivors of Trafficking and Narrative Formation in the Legal Process

genous and Refugee: Pageantry, International Migration, and the Reconstruction of Mayan Cosmology

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Refugee & Asylum Policies in an Age of Resurgent Nationalism

9 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Friday, December 1, 2017

John F. Kennedy College Provost's Building, Conference Room 115

University of California San Diego

950 Gilman Dr. La Jolla, CA 92093

<https://ccis.ucsd.edu/events/seminars.html>

Speakers:

Shi Motomura, Susan Westerberg Prager Professor of Law, UCLA School of Law

Francesca Galli, PhD student, Department of Sociology, UCLA

David Fee, PhD student, Department of Sociology, UCLA

Shan Arar, PhD student, Department of Sociology, UC San Diego

Abraham Anker, Clinical Professor of Law and Founder and Director of the Harvard Law School Immigration and Refugee Clinical Program (HIRC)

Wallace Goodman, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, UC Irvine

David FitzGerald, Co-Director, Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, UC San Diego

David Aleinikoff, University Professor and Director of the Zolberg Institute on Migration and Mobility, The New School

te López, Attorney-at-Law, San Diego

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Responding to Refugees and Irregular Migration in Australia and the EU: Practices to Adopt and Policies to Avoid

Sponsored by the Castan Centre for Human Rights Law at Monash University

Friday, December 1, 2017

Monash Prato Centre, Italy

Stefano Vai

Pugliesi, 26

41010 Prato (PO), Italy

<https://www.monash.edu/law/research/centres/castancentre/our-areas-of-work/refugees-and-asylum-seekers/international-refugee-workshop>

Description: The Castan Centre will host a small workshop in December, in Italy, a country at the frontline of the EU response to irregular migration and refugees. The purpose of the event will be to reflect on what Australia and the EU can learn from each other about responding to irregular migration and refugees. Over the past few years, the EU has looked to other countries for ideas to curb the higher numbers of irregular migrants and refugees seeking the protection of member states. In particular, there have been calls within Europe to follow the so called 'Australian solution' to refugees.

In 2001, the then Australian Prime Minister, John Howard, responded to the irregular arrival of 438 people seeking Australia's protection on the ship MV Tampa, by stating that Australia 'will decide who comes [into Australian territory] and

circumstances in which they come'. Since then, Australia has adopted a range of border control policies to deter refugees, deny access to Australian territory including third country processing and detention of refugees, temporary protection visas, boat turn-backs, containment strategies in refugee producing countries and increasing cooperation with countries to prevent them from leaving to stop the onward movement of those seeking to enter Australian territory through irregular means. These strategies appear to have curbed the number of refugees entering Australian territory but have also resulted in grave human rights abuses including the potential refoulement of refugees and others owed Australia's international protection. In addition, these policies have come at a high cost to Australia, both in terms of extraordinary financial resources and damage to Australia's international reputation.

There are therefore clear pitfalls in the EU adopting Australia's border protection policies. This is not to say, however, that all aspects of Australia's refugee regime are without merit. For example, Australia's resettlement program offers many refugees a durable solution and when done well, provides a model that should be emulated.

The workshop will discuss what Australia and the EU can learn from each other's experience of responding to refugees and irregular migration. It will ask: what are the legal, ethical and effective practices in each jurisdiction that should be adopted? Which policies are ineffective, dangerous and unlawful?

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Reporting on Immigration with WHYY & Al-Bustan: Both Sides of the Story

5:00-7:30 p.m., Tuesday, December 5, 2017

WHYY, Inc

100 North 6th Street

Philadelphia, PA 19106

<https://www.eventbrite.com/e/reporting-on-immigration-with-why-al-bustan-both-sides-of-the-story-tickets-2028220?aff=erelexpmlt>

Description: From travel bans and border walls to the Dream Act, immigration has been one of 2017's most intensely debated stories. With so much focus on this complex issue, how are people who consider themselves immigrants in the United States being represented? How do reporters go into often unfamiliar communities to tell stories that are inclusive and impartial?

Why and Al-Bustan will bring together reporters and residents from local immigrant communities to discuss how news reporting helps shape how immigrants and immigration are viewed. Both groups will share personal stories of immigration experiences, discuss the impact on the community when the media gets things wrong, and when they get it right. Panelists will also explore key ways to get impartial input on the topic of immigration and what reporters can do to gain a community's trust.

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Saria's Story: Life as a Syrian Refugee

4:00 p.m., Wednesday, December 6, 2017

Brookings Institution, Falk Auditorium

1775 Massachusetts Avenue N.W.

Washington, DC 20036

<https://www.brookings.edu/events/sarias-story-life-as-a-syrian-refugee/>

aker:

a Samakie, Photographer and Syrian refugee

Description: The international refugee crisis is one of the defining political issues of our time. Haunting images—a father holding his infant between barbed wire, a stunned and bloodied five-year-old Omran—have offered powerful proof of the human cost of this crisis. As an amateur photographer, Saria Samakie—himself a Syrian refugee—understands the power of images and of the stories of those who have experienced such realities. When he was just 15 years old, Samakie was kidnapped by the Assad regime while shooting photography in Aleppo, Syria. After enduring three separate abductions, Samakie fled to the neighboring country of Jordan and eventually moved to the United States, where he now attends Georgetown University.

December 6, Brookings will host Saria Samakie, in conversation with Brookings Nonresident Senior Fellow and former Secretary of Education Arne Duncan. Samakie and Duncan will candidly discuss what it is like to be a Syrian refugee in America today. What were some of the fierce challenges that Samakie—and no doubt countless other refugees—experienced during his journey? What does he make of life as an American university student? And what would he like Americans to know about his country and his story?

the session, speakers will take audience questions

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Annual Immigrant Integration Conference

Monday-Tuesday, December 10-12, 2017

Phoenix Convention Center
N 3rd St, Phoenix, Arizona 85004
<http://niic2017.org/>

Program:

9:45 a.m.

Day December 10, 2017

3:30 p.m.

Welcome & Opening Plenary

INSTAGE PLENARY: BREAKING BREAD: FOOD, CULTURE & IMMIGRATION

plenary will explore the longstanding role of food as a facilitator of cultural exchange and a pathway to immigrant
ral and economic power. We will discuss food and cuisine as a way to bring people together and facilitate cultural
change. We will explore the role of immigrant small businesses and entrepreneurship in the industry. Eddie Huang, a
nary restaurateur and a renowned commentator on the role of food in immigrant communities, will share his person
and his reflections on our current political reality. The introductory and keynote remarks will be followed by an audie
tion and answer.

Introductory Remarks:

line Randall Williams, Author of Soul Food Love (Random House), Poet, and Academic

note:

e Huang, Chef and Owner at Baohaus, Author of Fresh Off the Boat

5:15 p.m.

Work Session Block 1

Business and Financial Empowerment: Comprehensive Financial Empowerment: Models for Success in Immigrant Communities

Citizenship: Strategies for Naturalizing the Most Vulnerable

Criminalization, Detention, and Enforcement: Immigration Enforcement (and Criminalization) in a Trump Era

Economic Justice: State and Local Campaigns to Expand Workers' Rights

Education: Schools as Centers of Immigrant Integration and Success

Legal Reforms: The Federal Immigration Landscape: Opportunities and Threats

Special Session: The Organized Anti-Immigrant Movement: Who They Are, What They Want, and How We Can Push Back in Trump's America

Monday December 11, 2017

8:30 a.m.-10:30 a.m.

Opening Plenary

10:30 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

Work Session Block 2

Health: Addressing the Emotional Health Needs and Trauma Experiences of Immigrants and Refugees

Living Comms: Applying a Racial Justice Lens to Immigrant Integration Work

Refugee Resettlement and Advocacy: Global Migration and Refugee Flows—Bridging the Global Context to Local Responses

Home and Local Integration Strategies: Budget and Appropriations Workshop

Higher Education and Workforce: Multi-Partner Collaborations with Lessons for the Future

5-1:45 p.m.

Plenary

INSTAGE PLENARY & LUNCH: FORCES SHAPING OUR FIGHT: GLOBAL AND DOMESTIC MEGA - TRENDS FORMING OUR STRATEGY

How can we understand our current political context at home and around the globe? What can we learn from the past about how we must approach the fights ahead? What are the mega-trends of which we must not lose sight as we consider the challenges of a long arc of social justice? This plenary will explore the global refugee crisis and climate change, nationalism and populism, the global state of workers, and how our policies and campaigns for reform are shaped by our nation's shifting conceptions of national security, borders, and criminality.

Note and Introductory Remarks:

David Miliband, President and CEO, International Rescue Committee

Facilitator:

Prashant Bhargava, Executive Director, Center for Community Change

Yasmeen Abiade, Program Director, Pillars Fund

Alma Elena Durazo, General Vice President for Immigration, Civil Rights, and Diversity, UNITE HERE

ambassador Carlos Sada, Ambassador of Mexico to the United States

Performance by Abigail Washburn and Wu Fei

3:30 p.m.

Block Session Block 3

Partnership: Building Momentum in Your City: Working with Government and Existing Infrastructures

Economic Justice: Relief and Protection for Workers: U Visas, Deferred Action, and Other Options for Victims of Labor Abuses and Workplace Rights Defenders

Education: Taking Stock of ESSA's Potential Impact on Immigrant and English-Learner Students

General Immigration Policy: What to Expect from the Trump Administration on Immigrant Integration

Health: The Possibility of Changes to the Health Care Landscape and Effects on Immigrant Communities

Religious Community Engagement Strategies: Engaging the Faith Community

5:15 p.m.

Strategy Block

Immigration, Detention, and Enforcement: New Strategies to Fight Deportations in the Trump era

Refugee Resettlement and Advocacy: Building and Leveraging Public Support for Refugee Resettlement in a Time of Polarization & Uncertainty

5:15 p.m.

Block Session Block 4

State and Local Integration Strategies: Rural and Suburban Strategies

Education and Workforce: The Evolving Case for Supporting the Integration of High Skilled Immigrants

Business and Financial Empowerment: Engaging the Business Sector in Immigrant Integration and Policy Advocacy

Citizenship: Shaping a New American Electorate through Naturalization

Surviving Community Engagement Strategies: A Rising Tide of Hate: How Our Communities Can Come Together For Change

Thursday December 12, 2017

9:00-10:00 a.m.

Opening Plenary

10:00-11:45 a.m.

Block Sessions Block 5

Education: Meeting the Needs of Newcomer Immigrant Youth: A Collective Call to Action for Educators and Community Members

General Immigration Policy: Next Steps on Immigration Executive Actions

Health: Resiliency in advocating for immigrant health in hostile environments

Surviving Community Engagement Strategies: Strengthening Inclusive Communications in Challenging Times

and Local Integration Strategies: Census 2020: Building Grassroots, Local, State Collaboration in 2017 for a Compact of Immigrants

2:30 p.m.

Work Sessions Block 6

Immigration, Detention, and Enforcement: The Local and State Line of Defense

Adult Education and Workforce: Expanding Services for Immigrants and Refugees Across the Adult Education and Training Policy and Program Landscape

Receiving Community Engagement Strategies: Strategy Session: Receiving Communities Engagement: What Comes Next?

4:15 p.m.

Closing Plenary

Two years of progress on immigrant and refugee integration policy at the federal, state, and local levels, two years of a Presidential Task Force on New Americans, the first-ever Presidential candidates' commitments to an Office for New Americans and a broad immigrant integration agenda, champions in Mayors and legislators... we face an entirely new local reality. What is immigrant integration in 2017 and beyond? What will it mean for our work together? For our work with grassroots leaders and states and cities? Join the foremost thought leaders in the field to strategize.

Introductory Remarks:

Raghuveer, Deputy Director, National Partnership for New Americans (NPNA)

Facilitator:

Paul Pastor, Professor of Sociology and American Studies & Ethnicity, Director, USC Program for Environmental and Social Equity, and Director, USC Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration at the University of Southern California

a Agarwal, Commissioner, New York City Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs

ina Jimenez, Executive Director and Co-Founder, United We Dream

Millona, Executive Director, Massachusetts Immigrant and Refugee Advocacy (MIRA) Coalition; NPNA Board Co-Chair

elica Salas, Executive Director, Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights of Los Angeles (CHIRLA); NPNA Executive Committee Member

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Annual International Conference on Immigration in OECD Countries

Monday-Tuesday, December 11-12, 2017

OECD Conference Centre

19 Avenue André Pascal, 75016 Paris, France

<http://www.oecd.org/els/mig/OECD-CEPII-2017-call-for-papers.pdf>

Overview: The OECD, the CEPII (the French Research Center in International Economics), and its partners from the University of Lille (LEM), Paris School of Economics, Fondazione Rodolfo De Benedetti, University of Luxembourg and Université Catholique de Louvain) are jointly organizing the 7th Annual Conference on "Immigration in OECD Countries" on December 11-12, 2017. The conference will examine the economic aspects of international migration in OECD countries, including the migratory flows and defining their socio-economic determinants and consequences. Topics of interest for the

erence include, among others, the determinants of immigration to the OECD, migrants' self-selection, the labor market, the public finance effects of immigration, as well as migrants and refugees social, political and economic integration.

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Ethics of Migration Beyond the Immigrant-Host State Nexus

Thursday-Friday, January 11-12, 2018

European University Institute

Viale Roccettini, 9

50134 San Domenico di Fiesole

Florence, Italy

<http://www.migrationpolicycentre.eu/event/the-ethics-of-migration-beyond-the-immigrant-host-state-nexus11-12-january-2018-european-university-institute-florence-italy/>

Description: The Department of Ethics, Law and Politics at MPI-MMG and the Migration Policy Centre (MPC) at the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies (RSCAS), European University Institute (EUI) are delighted to invite submissions to the "Ethics of Migration beyond the Immigrant –Host State Nexus" conference which is to be held on 11-12 January 2018 at the European University Institute, Florence, Italy. This conference provides a forum to explore the following and related thematic questions:

Responsibility-sharing in refugee protection

The right to control emigration

Responsibilities towards expatriate citizens

the ethics of diaspora politics

the role of subnational governments and supranational institutions in migration regimes

the role of non-state actors in migration management

the ethics of resisting migration controls

migration and interpersonal morality

Confirmed Speakers:

Michael Blake, Washington; Valeria Ottonelli, Genova; David Owen, Southampton; Ayelet Shachar, MPI-MMG; and Rainald Becker, EUI

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The Center for Immigration Studies is an independent, non-partisan, non-profit, research organization. Since our founding in 1994, we have pursued a single mission – providing immigration policymakers, the academic community, news media, and concerned citizens with reliable information about the social, economic, environmental, security, and fiscal consequences of immigration.

and illegal immigration into the United States.

[Find more about the Center for Immigration Studies.](#)

Center is governed by a diverse board of directors that has included active and retired university professors, civil rights leaders, and former government officials. Our research and analysis has been funded by contributions and grants from do-
nate private foundations, from the U.S. Census Bureau and Justice Department, and from hundreds of generous individuals.
ers.

board, our staff, our researchers, and our contributor base are not predominantly "liberal" or predominantly "conservative."
ad, we believe in common that debates about immigration policy that are well-informed and grounded in objective
lead to better immigration policies.

data collected by the Center during the past quarter-century has led many of our researchers to conclude that current
levels of immigration are making it harder to achieve such important national objectives as better public schools, a clean
environment, homeland security, and a living wage for every native-born and immigrant worker. These data may support
criticism of US immigration policies, but they do not justify ill feelings toward our immigrant community. In fact, many of our
Center are animated by a "low-immigration, pro-immigrant" vision of an America that admits fewer immigrants but affords
former welcome for those who are admitted.

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17. "A Liberal Judge Rediscovered the Tenth Amendment — So Should Conservatives," Jonathan S. Tobin
18. "JC REPORT Shows Patriot Agents Resisting Deep State Saboteurs. Will Trump Support Them?," Federale
19. "Three Bipartisan Immigration Reforms Congress Can Pass," Jeff Mason
20. "Ordered Out of America, an Immigrant Father Turns to the Church," The New Orleans Times-Picayune
21. "The Impact of Immigration on Local Public Schools," Justin Williams
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23. "ICE Admits Gang Operations Are Designed to Lock Up Immigrants," Julianne Hing
24. *Germany*: "The End of the Age of Merkel and Open Borders," Jazz Shaw

1.

Low-Skill Immigration: A Case for Restriction

By Jason Richwine and Amy L. Wax

American Affairs, Vol. 1, No. 4, Winter 2017

. . .

How did we get here? This is a story about the decline in the quantity and quality of work performed by less-skilled U.S.-born workers, along with the concurrent rise of immigrant labor as a cheap and reliable alternative. Immigration is only one part of a complicated dynamic that has caused ever-greater proportions of natives to withdraw from the labor force. However, as long as the United States receives a steady flow of low-skill labor from abroad, little incentive exists for politicians, business owners, and opinion leaders to address the problem of native idleness. The Left and the Right, for different reasons, have embraced a system that encourages the replacement of native workers—including subsequent generations of immigrants—rather than improving their prospects. This system threatens to create a politically and economically untenable cycle for lower-wage workers.

Cutting off the flow of low-skill immigration could force a renewed commitment to getting Americans back to work—a commitment that must include, among other things, aggressive job recruiting and training by employers, reviving the social expectation that prime-age men must work, ending the “college for all” mindset that devalues blue-collar occupations, and strengthening work requirements as a condition of aid.

. . .

Unlike the unemployment rate, which fluctuates depending on economic conditions, the labor force dropout rate has marched quietly upward, affected only marginally by the state of the economy at any given time. The rise has been so gradual that it rarely generates any news stories or alarmed speeches from politicians. Nevertheless, the problem has begun to attract attention in public policy circles, with major reports published by the Obama White House, the Brookings Institution, and the American Enterprise Institute.

A common finding in those reports is that, although prime-age men across the socioeconomic spectrum have been dropping out of the workforce, the problem is most acute among the less-skilled native born. A relatively low 6 percent of native-born college graduate men are out of the labor force, but 17 percent of native men with only a high school diploma are not looking for work, as are 36 percent of high school dropouts. Black Americans have a labor-force dropout rate of 22 percent.

. . .

<https://americanaffairsjournal.org/2017/11/low-skill-immigration-case-restriction/>

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2.

On the Responsibilities of Nations to Accept Their Citizens, and the Public's Right to Know When They Don't

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, November 21, 2017

. . .

Canada's immigration issues have been in the forefront of many Canadians' minds of late, particularly with their discovery that our shared, generally peaceful, but nonetheless porous border can work against them when aliens such as Haitians or Somalis start flowing northward from the United States and claiming asylum. The Canadians, it seems, have begun to get a taste of the unsatisfying flavor of mass migration, and they don't know quite yet how to deal with it.

This renewed attention toward all things immigration has led the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) to publish an article online, "15,000 on Canada's deportation list, but some 'uncooperative' countries won't take their citizens back".

. . .

I suspect that over time, they may discover that the discreet approach is pretty much a non-starter. Recalcitrant countries are generally that way when they are autocratic, and don't respond to much except in the way of tit-for-tat exchanges. The ruling elites begin to get it when their wives, families, mistresses, or whomever, can't come to the United States to shop and engage in leisure time at their favored American destinations.

And, at least one Canadian also believes that the Canadian public has a right to know that certain countries use their relationships as a one-way street, as is evidenced by these remarks in the article:

. . .

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Responsibilities-Nations-Accept-Their-Citizens-and-Publics-Right-Know-When-They-Dont>

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3.

A Spate of Unethical Practices at the University of California from Former DHS Executives

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, November 20, 2017

A few days ago, the *Daily Californian* reported that two senior executives of the University of California (UC) resigned after getting caught having skewed a state auditor's survey of the UC system: "The executives who resigned were Seth Grossman, chief of staff to UC President Janet Napolitano, and Bernie Jones, Napolitano's deputy chief of staff."

. . .

What, you may ask, has all of this to do with immigration matters? Nothing, and everything.

Napolitano was the secretary of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) from 2009 to 2013 during the Obama years, when immigration enforcement became so hopelessly screwed up. The newly resigned Grossman was her deputy general counsel. Yes, her deputy general counsel. Napolitano is also a lawyer, it's worth noting. It would appear that they've been skipping their yearly bar association ethical training of late.

Any thinking person has to ask exactly what kind of unethical practices may have gone on during her watch at DHS, with her trusted sidekick (probably one of many such minions) there to cover her tracks, and an acting inspector general at the time who was overtly in the pocket of the DHS brass.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Spate-Unethical-Practices-University-California-Former-DHS-Executives>

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4.

Continued Migrant Fallout in Europe

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, November 22, 2017

The consequences of the European migrant crisis, which reached a peak in 2015, continue to reverberate throughout Europe.

As the BBC reported in March 2016, more than a million refugees, and possibly as many as 1.8 million, entered the continent that year, up from 280,000 the year before. In addition, 3,770 others

died on the journey to Europe that year.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Continued-Migrant-Fallout-Europe>

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5.

Haitian TPS Ends, Eventually

An outcome that won't make anyone happy

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, November 21, 2017

. . .

The "delayed effective date" for these beneficiaries is akin to "voluntary departure", which is granted to removable aliens to allow them to get their affairs in order before leaving in the United States. Section 240B of the INA "authorizes DHS (prior to the initiation of removal proceedings) or an immigration judge (after the initiation of removal proceedings) to approve an alien's request to be granted the privilege of voluntary departure in lieu of being ordered removed from the United States." By statute and regulation however, voluntary departure is limited to 120 days. It is not clear from the secretary's statement why a year-and-a-half extension is necessary for those Haitians who have been granted TPS to depart the United States.

The termination of that status with such a lengthy "delayed effective date" makes it more likely that Haitian TPS beneficiaries will be included in any future DACA amnesty bill. While that may have been the secretary's point, such a conclusion would be pure speculation on my part. If they are included, any such legislation should include reforms of the TPS program along the lines I have

detailed in my earlier TPS post.

Further, many of the criticisms of the secretary's actions are irrelevant to the issue of whether TPS should be extended for nationals of that country. The *New York Times*, for example, decries the dilemma faced by Haitians who are residing in the United States who have enjoyed the benefits of that residence under TPS. Of note is its depiction of the story of Peterson Exais.

. . .

TPS is not a blanket authority granted by Congress to DHS to promote the aspirations of the lucky few (compared to their homebound countrymen) who benefit from such designations. Nor was it meant to create a labor pool for American employers. And Congress certainly did not create TPS as a cure for those countries that are unable on a non-temporary basis to handle the return of their nationals for economic, political, cultural, or other reasons. Rather, TPS can only be granted and extended on a nation's inability to "temporarily" handle the return of its nationals in exceptional circumstances.

Critics of the secretary's actions appear to believe that TPS that can only be terminated when the conditions in the designated country match those in the United States. That would be an impossible standard to meet.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Haitian-TPS-Ends-Eventually>

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6.

Half of the Illegal Population Are Overstays?

The State Department needs to do a better job

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, November 20, 2017

. . .

Of particular note, however, is the court's conclusion in footnote 3 that there were 11.4 million illegal aliens in the United States and that "roughly half of that population is made up of visa overstayers."

Measurements of a population of people deliberately avoiding identification and apprehension should always be viewed with some skepticism. For some time, however, there have been questions about the exact proportion of the illegal population who entered illegally on nonimmigrant visas and subsequently overstayed.

. . .

Plainly, given these overstay rates, and given the claims described above that a significant proportion of the illegal-alien population in the United States entered legally on nonimmigrant visas, the State Department needs to adopt tighter standards for visa issuance and better training for consular officers. If the administration is serious about controlling the illegal population in the United States, this is as good a place as any to start.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Half-Illegal-Population-Are-Overstays>

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7.

Different Labor Market Impacts from Two Different Kinds of Visa Mills

By David North

CIS Immigration Blog, November 22, 2017

...

Marginal foreign students, i.e., those who have secured an F-1 visa to work, not to study, impact the U.S. labor markets in different ways, depending on their course of study.

Are they in a general-purpose visa mill, probably nominally seeking a master's degree, or are they, and this is less common, attending an ESL school (ESL being English as a Second Language)?

This distinction was emphasized recently in a conversation with one of my growing group of informants. In her case, she had taught ESL in a marginal institution in Chicago, where all the students were on F-1 visas.

ESL students, because of a wise decision by some past Congress, cannot get work permits through either of the government-subsidized employment programs of curricular practical training (CPT) for students, or optional practical training (OPT) for alumni.

So they work illegally.

Students dealing with academic subjects in the typical visa mills, such as the embattled American College of Commerce and Engineering in Falls Church, Va., have access to the CPT and, later, the OPT programs.

So they work legally, but the federal government is giving their employers a bonus for hiring them rather than American students or alumni; it does so by not imposing payroll taxes on either these workers or their employers.

It is hard to tell which arrangement is worse for the nation. In both the cases of cash wages and OPT wages, the trust funds for our elderly (Medicare and Social Security) are robbed of contributions.

...

<https://cis.org/North/Different-Labor-Market-Impacts-Two-Different-Kinds-Visa-Mills>

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8.

Dumb Sensors, Deadly Consequences on the Arizona Border

By Michelle Malkin

National Review Online, November 22, 2017

. . .

This much is clear: Dumb sensors + depleted forces = deadly border disorder.

. . .

Here's the scandal: Our federal government has been squandering billions of dollars on inferior border technology for years. It's a monumental waste of taxpayer funds and a dangerous redistribution of wealth to crony contractors, whose ineffective pet projects are putting our men and women on the front lines at risk.

Nearly 14,000 ground sensors have been littered along the southern border over the past several decades — some dating back to the Vietnam War era. Untold numbers have simply been buried and lost by federal workers who failed to record where they put them. Twelve years ago, a Department of Homeland Security inspector general's report found that agents couldn't determine the cause of 62 percent of the sensor alerts because they were "unable to respond to the dispatch, or it took the agent too long to get to the sensor location."

. . .

Longtime illegal-immigration activist and systems engineer Glenn Spencer, whom I first met in California in the 1990s, has lived and worked on the Arizona border for more than decade. He

patented and tested a pilot system of seismic detection and ranging on 1.5 miles of his friend John Ladd's property, calling it Seidarm and pairing it with a drone, dubbed Hermes, which automatically launches when border activity is detected within 500 feet of the smart sensors. It can be manufactured and built at a fraction of the cost of the big defense contractors' systems. Unlike much of the government's gold-plated technology, Ladd said: "It worked."

. . .

<http://www.nationalreview.com/article/453983/border-patrol-bad-equipment-poor-planning>

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9.

Obama Donor Judge William Orrick: No Sanctuary For American Victims

By Daniel John Sobieski

Flopping Aces, November 22, 2017

. . .

Judge Orrick, a key Obama donor appointed by him, has demonstrated such politically motivated activism before, having put a temporary hold on President Trump's attempts to defund sanctuary cities in April, demonstrating a double standard when President Obama tried to withhold funds from North Carolina during the transgender restroom kerfuffle.

The fine points of Federal Judge William Orrick's ruling blocking the withholding of federal funds from sanctuary cities must have been lost on the families of Jamiel Shaw, Jr. and Kate Steinle, American citizens murdered by illegal aliens harbored and coddled by the sanctuary cities of Los Angeles and San Francisco, respectively. No doubt they failed to grasp the legal logic which says cities are free to violate federal law while wrapping themselves in the U.S. Constitution.

The notion advanced by Judge Orrick that the Trump administration's attempt to defund sanctuary cities is unconstitutional because it amounts to changing the rules at halftime is nonsense, both historically and legally. The federal government has long threatened to withhold federal funds to enforce federal policy over states' rights from the federal speed limit to transgendered bathrooms. As the New York Times noted, President Obama threatened to cut off federal funds to North Carolina over its transgendered bathroom law:

. . .

<http://www.floppingaces.net/2017/11/22/obama-donor-judge-william-orrick-no-sanctuary-for-american-victims-guest-post/>

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10.

Let's Settle the Legality of DACA Now

The Trump administration can bypass lower courts by asking the Supreme Court to hear an Arizona case.

By Josh Blackman

National Review Online, November 21, 2017

. . .

These courts are soon expected to issue nationwide injunctions against the president, which will trigger the now-familiar rat race: The government will be forced to seek emergency stays from the Courts of Appeals (which will be denied), followed by a frantic appeal to the Supreme Court. There is a smarter approach: The government should urge the Supreme Court to hear a related case from Arizona this term. Doing so would settle this important constitutional question now and shortcut the

inevitable defeats in the lower courts.

In 2012, Arizona determined that the state would not issue driver's licenses to DACA recipients, because they were protected only by exercises of prosecutorial discretion. Last year, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that Arizona could not deny licenses to the Dreamers because that state practice would conflict with federal law. Remarkably, however, the court did not reach the essential question of whether DACA itself was legal. As Judge Alex Kozinski noted in dissent, "the lawfulness of the President's policies is an issue that the panel bends over backward not to reach." If DACA is illegal, then Arizona's policy can continue. Moreover, if DACA is illegal, then President Trump's decision to wind down the program is justified and cannot be stopped by the courts.

. . .

<http://www.nationalreview.com/article/453978/donald-trump-daca-supreme-court-can-rule-it-soon>

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11.

Those Easily-Overlooked Signs of a Gradually-Improving Country

By Jim Geraghty

The Morning Jolt at National Review Online, November 22, 2017

. . .

Two key details are buried deep in a *Washington Post* article about how the Trump administration is "following a blueprint to reduce the number of foreigners living in the United States — those who are undocumented and those here legally — and overhaul the U.S. immigration system for generations to come."

Arrests by Immigration and Customs Enforcement are up more than 40 percent this year, and the agency wants to more than double its staff by 2023, according to a federal contracting notice published this month. ICE is calling for a major increase in workplace raids and has signed more than two dozen agreements with state and local governments that want to help arrest and detain undocumented residents.

... Illegal crossings along the border with Mexico have plunged to their lowest level in 45 years, and U.S. agents are catching a far greater share of those attempting to sneak in.

Republicans are going to face tough midterm elections in 2018, whether they pass tax reform or not. But they probably will be able to point to some improvements in the quality of life of Americans even without passing big bills: a more secure border and dramatic drops in illegal immigration,

. . .

<http://www.nationalreview.com/morning-jolt/453995/al-franken-sexual-assault-allegations-have-hurt-his-relationship-his>

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12.

Immigration and ‘Elites’

By Ramesh Ponnuru

The Corner at National Review Online, November 16, 2017

. . .

CEOs do seem to favor higher and less-policed immigration than the people who work for them; the heads of religious organizations do seem to favor it more than the folks in the pews; and so on.

Bryan Caplan, himself a proponent of open borders, says as much:

If public support for immigration is so high, why has political opposition become so vocal? Because public support for immigration, though *relatively* high [compared to 1966-2002], remains *absolutely* low. And that's all it takes for anti-immigration demagoguery to work. The real puzzle isn't, "Why did Trump take a strong anti-immigration stand in 2016?" but "Why doesn't every presidential candidate take a strong anti-immigration stand in every election?" And the obvious solution to this puzzle is elite-on-elite pressure: elites are more cosmopolitan than the masses – and shame fellow elites who dissent. Trump won by being the sort of elite who treats elite shame as a badge of honor. [emphasis in original]

I think that's only part of the story. It's also true that if you were a leading Republican politician in 2007, say, you most likely genuinely fell on the elite side of the opinion divide — and so did most of the people who talked to you about the issue. But it is an important part of it.

. . .

<http://www.nationalreview.com/corner/453815/immigration-and-elites>

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13.

Trump Keeping His Word on H-1B Work Visas

By Karin McQuillan

American Thinker, November 22, 2017

. . .
Unsurprisingly, the law calls for high-skilled visas for foreign workers to fill critical jobs. Instead, Silicon Valley and the Obama Administration abused the privilege and used it to import cheap STEM workers to replace higher-paid Americans. H-1B visas are heavily used by outsourcing firms. First, they bring a worker here to be trained by skilled Americans. Then they shut down the American facility and outsource the jobs to India. Not a nice policy for the U.S. government to actively support.

Under Trump, our immigration agency is doing its job, to protect American jobs. More than a quarter of the applications are being sent back for further proof of necessity. Most of the refused visas are for programming jobs at the low end of the pay scale, unlikely to be critical skills Americans can't supply.

More immigration restrictions are expected soon. Obama's Immigration service automatically granted wives of H-1B visas the right to work here, taking American jobs. That regulation was challenged in court, and the Trump DOJ is expected to drop the defense and allow it to become illegal.

. . .
http://www.americanthinker.com/articles/2017/11/trump_keeping_his_word_on_h1b_work_visas.html

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Border Wall Bufoonery

By Matt O'Brien

ImmigrationReform.com, November 22, 2017

. . .

The assertion that the Great Wall's real value lies in its recent use as a tourist attraction demonstrates a lack of historical knowledge and a poor understanding of defense budgeting. The Great Wall was expensive, in terms of blood and treasure. But, overall, it seems to have been a wise investment for the Ming Dynasty, since the Manchu couldn't breach it without help from the inside. Walls can't defend against treachery. But when manned by trustworthy sentinels, they do tend to keep the bad guys out.

Why does the author claim that modern walls don't work? He notes that most of the images of the Trump administration's prototype walls have been taken with drones and cites this as proof that, "modern technology beats walls."

Of course, that conveniently ignores the security fencing clearly visible in the drone images, which kept photographers from getting close to the sample walls. (A logical observer might take that as clear evidence that physical barriers do, in fact, work rather well. Especially when they are constructed correctly.) It also ignores the fact that while technology may make it easier to look over walls, there hasn't been a plague of high-tech catapults chucking illegal aliens over the San Diego border fence.

Then he throws out this doozy: "Besides, it is well documented that most border intrusions are done through regular crossing points." Really? By definition "border intrusions" are crossings made at locations other than official portals. Inadmissible aliens who manage to worm their way into the U.S. at official crossings do so by fraud. They haven't made an intrusion – they've actually been admitted to the U.S., but obtained admission by deceiving immigration officials. No one with half a brain expects a border wall to eliminate fraud.

. . .

<https://immigrationreform.com/2017/11/22/border-wall-bufoonery/>

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15.

What Part of Temporary Don't You Get?

By Matt O'Brien

ImmigrationReform.com, November 15, 2017

. . .

Accordingly, Mr. Palma is not in a “fight” to keep his status, because individual aliens don’t have legal standing to challenge the Department of Homeland Security’s decision to classify or de-classify a particular country as being eligible for TPS. He’s just miffed because his decision to ignore the obvious (e.g., that temporary relief isn’t permanent) didn’t work out the way he’d hoped.

Once the misleading implications are stripped away, the Item’s only arguments in favor of allowing current TPS recipients to remain here permanently are the usual, tired platitudes like, “They’ve been here a really long time.” Or, “This will separate families.”

But those arguments are intellectually bankrupt. The U.S. confers immigration status according to the rule of law, not based on length-of-stay. And it’s not American immigration policy that separates families – it’s the fact that aliens choose to enter the U.S. unlawfully, or overstay their visas, then act as though they’ve obtained the right to remain here permanently when they’ve received only a temporary reprieve.

. . .

<https://immigrationreform.com/2017/11/15/part-temporary-dont-get/>

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16.

Mile High Madness: Denver Public Employees Could Go to Jail for Cooperating with ICE

By Ira Mehlman

ImmigrationReform.com, November 15, 2017

. . .

This Maoist policy in the Mile High City was brought to light by Tom Tancredo, a staunch advocate for true immigration reform during his time in Congress and now a candidate for governor of Colorado. More importantly, Tancredo's allegations have been confirmed by the Denver-based weekly publication, Westword. Like most big city weeklies, Westword has very little interest in advancing Tancredo's political career. No one would ever confuse Westword for Breitbart.

Westword didn't just take Tancredo's word that public employees risk up to 10 months in the county jail for cooperating with ICE. They went out and found proof that public employees have been put on notice that they could lose their jobs, their freedom, and acquire a criminal record if they don't toe the line on Mayor Michael Hancock's Executive Order 142.

A slide presentation that the city is making to municipal workers states clearly:

* Any employee who violates this ordinance is subject to discipline up to and including termination, and

* Any employee who knowingly and intentionally violates this ordinance is subject to criminal prosecution and may be fined up to \$999.00 and a term of incarceration not to exceed 300 days in

jail.

. . .

<https://immigrationreform.com/2017/11/15/mile-high-madness-denver-public-employs-go-jail-cooperating-ice/>

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17.

A Liberal Judge Rediscovered the Tenth Amendment — So Should Conservatives

Sanctuary cities are wrong to defy federal immigration law, but that's not ground on which the administration can withhold funding from them.

By Jonathan S. Tobin

National Review Online, November 22, 2017

. . .

On Monday, a U.S. federal district court issued a ruling that blocked President Trump's executive order denying federal funding to sanctuary cities. That a liberal judge like William H. Orrick III, who had been appointed by President Obama to sit on the bench in San Francisco, would find a legal trick to try to thwart Trump and protect the notion that municipalities have a right to nullify federal law — so long as it was in the cause of preventing the government from enforcing immigration laws — was a given. So, too, were the resulting howls of outrage from conservatives and an administration that vowed to appeal the decision handed down in the same city where an illegal immigrant who was not handed over by the city to federal authorities killed 32-year-old Kate Steinle.

But what was interesting about the decision was Orrick's rationale. He claimed that the executive order violated the Tenth Amendment, on the grounds that the president was attempting to usurp

powers that belong to local authorities. While Congress has a right to impose restrictions on the use of funds it provides the states, the president cannot do so unilaterally. If the laws granting federal money to San Francisco and other sanctuary cities specifically required them to follow federal regulations regarding illegal immigration, revoking the funding would have been defensible. But lacking that legislative imprimatur, Trump's action was clearly illegal.

. . .

<http://www.nationalreview.com/article/453994/sanctuary-cities-states-rights-honot-tenth-amendment>

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18.

JC REPORT Shows Patriot Agents Resisting Deep State Saboteurs. Will Trump Support Them?

By Federale

VDare.com, November 20, 2017

. . .

But what does Trump's support mean? Frontline immigration enforcement officials are already under attack—and sabotaged by their superiors in the federal bureaucracy who don't want to stop illegal immigration.

Patriot agents are fighting back and taking their message to the American people with a new website for whistleblowers: JIC Report.

The JIC Report is, in its own words:

. . .

To date, the DOJ has actually done nothing but bluster on Sanctuary Cities, California's new Sanctuary State legislation, or AB 450. There has been no enforcement, no arrests, no injunctions, nothing but public demands for compliance that are contemptuously dismissed by criminals supporting illegal aliens.

The Attorney General needs to DO something. (And while he's at it, indict Janet Napolitano for aiding illegal aliens.)

The emergence of JIC Report is simply a symptom of a much deeper problem: President Trump's administration is, mysteriously, filled with those who do not support him or his agenda.

And even those who do support immigration enforcement, such as Attorney General Jeff Sessions, are not being aggressive enough in enforcing the laws.

. . .

<http://www.vdare.com/articles/jc-report-shows-patriot-agents-resisting-deep-state-saboteurs-will-trump-support-them>

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19.

Three Bipartisan Immigration Reforms Congress Can Pass

By Jeff Mason

The Niskanen Center, November 16, 2017

. . .

Conclusion

These three areas of immigration policy demonstrate the political will among members of both parties to enact meaningful reform. Immigration reform is often a politically divisive issue, but the bipartisan support for protecting Dreamers, improving the H-2B visa, and creating a startup visa shows that this doesn't have to be the case. Such reforms would benefit the U.S. economy and American workers, chief concerns of those typically opposed to immigration reform. Piecemeal legislative action, as seen here, offers a politically practical chance to reform the U.S. immigration system for the better.

. . .

<https://niskanencenter.org/blog/three-bipartisan-immigration-reforms-congress-can-pass/>

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20.

Ordered Out of America, an Immigrant Father Turns to the Church

The New Orleans Times-Picayune, November 17, 2017

. . .

To hear Torres tell it, he came to the attention of immigration officials when he got a single DUI, a crime that's way too common in Louisiana but not one that has officially made an undocumented person a deportation priority. I say "officially" because critics of President Barack Obama's deportation policies scoff at his November 2014 promise to deport "Felons, not families. Criminals, not children. Gang members, not a mom who's working hard to provide for her kids." The Marshall Project reviewed 300,000 deportations after Obama's speech and found that roughly 60 percent "were of immigrants with no criminal conviction or whose only crime was immigration-related, such as illegal entry or re-entry. Twenty-one percent were convicted of nonviolent crimes other than immigration. Fewer than 20 percent had potentially violent convictions, such as assault, DUI or

weapons offenses."

The difference between Obama's administration and Donald Trump's is that Trump isn't pretending that a person like Torres has to commit a felony to be targeted for removal. In April, when John Kelly was still the secretary for the Department of Homeland Security, "Meet the Press" host Chuck Todd asked him for "an example of somebody that wasn't deported before that you're deporting now." Kelly said, "Well, someone, as an example, with multiple DUIs. Even a single DUI, depending on other aspects, would get you into the system." An ICE memo leaked in February gives officers permission to take "enforcement action against all removable aliens encountered in the course of their duties."

. . .

http://www.nola.com/opinions/index.ssf/2017/11/immigration_sanctuary_church.html

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21.

The Impact of Immigration on Local Public Schools

Immigration is more than just a chapter in a textbook for some local schools.

By Justin Williams

Cincinnati Magazine, November 2017

. . .

"These are usually very wealthy families who are coming in [for medical treatment], have very strong ties to their home country—that is a requirement of a visitor visa," says Christopher Pogue, a local immigration attorney with The Fleischer Law Firm. "That typically means they have a great job and own real estate back home. They're agreeing to the visitor visa because they are so well off, they

don't even need to work while they're here. [And] they are renting or owning in that school district."

In other words, these families are funding their children's public education the same way any other family does, immigrants or not. The language and cultural barriers may in fact be a challenge for the schools, but so are children with behavioral issues or physical and learning disabilities or a district's constant need for updated technology.

"At times it can be a burden because we do need additional resources, but it enhances our school and our community so much," says Van Kirk of Sycamore's ever-increasing diversity.

. . .

<http://www.cincinnati.com/citywiseblog/impact-immigration-local-public-schools/>

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22.

Court Officers Are Aiding in Immigration Arrests, Say Lawyers

ICE agents have now arrested 69 immigrants at city courthouses this year, and lawyers say state officers are abetting Trump's crackdown

By Felipe De La Hoz and Emma Whitford

The Village Voice, November 16, 2017

. . .

Since February, her group has kept a running list of instances where court officers allegedly assist ICE in making an arrest. So far, OCA agents had allegedly assisted at least twelve times, based on witness and attorney interviews. (OCA declined to comment on specific incidents.)

In one sworn affidavit to IDP, attorney Katherine Bajuk of New York County Defender Services described an arrest that took place on April 5, when one of her clients was in court on a second-degree robbery charge. The client, a sexual assault survivor, was exiting the courtroom with two lawyers when, she says, ICE agents and one court officer intervened. The two lawyers “were stopped at the door by ICE and one court officer assisting them,” Bajuk wrote, “and excluded from the area between the two sets of doors where the arrest took place and not allowed to witness her arrest even though we requested access.”

. . .

<https://www.villagevoice.com/2017/11/16/court-officers-are-aiding-in-immigration-arrests-say-lawyers/>

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23.

ICE Admits Gang Operations Are Designed to Lock Up Immigrants

The gang database is a weapon that allows ICE agents to indiscriminately round up immigrants of color.

By Julianne Hing

The Nation, November 20, 2017

. . .

Gangs are a complex and serious problem, both Shah and Escobar said. But ICE’s operations suggest that the agency conducts its operations “more as a PR attempt to solidify support from their base than anything based on legitimate law-enforcement practice,” said Escobar. “And just coincidentally, more than half of the people swept up are innocent folks that have no connection to the people they’re targeting.”

Indeed, ICE's own statistics from Operation Raging Bull reveal its larger tendency to use operations supposedly targeting people with significant criminal backgrounds in order to pull in many more who have nothing to do with the operation's stated purpose.

Of the 214 people ICE arrested in the United States, 93 were arrested on charges like illegally reentering the country and for more serious crimes like trafficking, aggravated robbery, domestic violence, and even homicide. But "the remaining 121," reads ICE's own press release, "were arrested on administrative immigration violations."

Flimsy pretexts for terrorizing raids on people who may not even be public-safety threats aside, there's more. The most surprising admission from the CBS report comes at the very end, when ICE agent Jason Molina says, "The purpose of classifying [the suspect] as a gang member...is because once he goes in front of an immigration judge, we don't want him to get bail, because the whole point of this operation is to get these known gang members off the street."

. . .

<https://www.thenation.com/article/ice-admits-gang-operations-are-designed-to-lock-up-immigrants/>

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24.

The End of the Age of Merkel and Open Borders

By Jazz Shaw

HotAir.com, November 20, 2017

. . .

So what went wrong? The BBC has some good background on that subject, but the biggest driving factor was immigration. Germany has already been forced to enact a moratorium on most migrants entering the country, but there's been a push among Merkel's supporters to allow family members of immigrants already in the country to join them. That's a very unpopular idea with not only the right wing AfD, but several of the other parties that saw significant gains in Parliament this year. People are frustrated with open borders, rising crime and threats of more terrorist attacks.

So where do they go from here? That's the million dollar question. If Merkel attempts to create a minority government with just the support of the Greens she will go into each and every vote in Parliament scrambling to find extra votes from a shifting patchwork of wary opponents. But the only other option is to call for another round of elections. The most recent polling indicates that the CDU could take even more of a beating in that scenario and possibly see Merkel out of the Chancellor's office entirely.

Germany just finished one of the most bruising election cycles in recent memory. Merkel may have won that battle, but she's now poised to lose the longer war. And that could signal the beginning of a very different era in European politics.

. . .

<https://hotair.com/archives/2017/11/20/end-age-merkel-open-borders/>

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U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

June 27, 2019

NRC2018159378

Austin Evers
American Oversight
1030 15th St NW, Ste B255
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Austin Evers:

This is a response to your Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act (FOIA/PA) request received in this office relating to e-mails for USCIS employee Robert Law, which was assigned control number NRC2018159378.

On June 14, 2019 USCIS provided you with 517 pages of records. At the time we noted the following:

“Some of the records appear to be missing information along the left-side margin of the document. In a good-faith attempt to provide complete records, we are seeking better copies and, if available, will produce such records in a supplemental release. “

We have reviewed the pages that were missing information along the left-side margin of document. We are now producing those pages in full. Enclosed are 203 pages that USCIS is releasing in full.

If you have any questions about our records production, please contact our attorney, Assistant United States Attorney Scott Sroka.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jill A. Eggleston".

Jill A. Eggleston
Director, FOIA Operations

Pinkerton, Christopher M (Chris)

From: Center for Immigration Studies <center=cis.org@mail18.us4.mcsv.net> on behalf of Center for Immigration Studies <center@cis.org>
Sent: Monday, November 06, 2017 7:07 PM
To: Law, Robert T
Subject: Immigration Events, 11/6/17



Center for Immigration Studies
Low-immigration, Pro-immigrant



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ATTN Federal employees: The Center's Combined Federal Campaign number is 10298.

- [1.](#) 11/7, DC - Seminar on U.S.-Mexico mutual perceptions - [\[New Listing\]](#)
- [2.](#) 11/7, Cambridge, MA - Seminar on migrant journeys from Central America
- [3.](#) 11/7-8, Nottingham, England - Workshop on addressing the root causes of the migration crisis
- [4.](#) 11/8, DC - Senate hearing on nomination of Kirstjen M. Nielsen as DHS Secretary - [\[New Listing\]](#)
- [5.](#) 11/8, San Diego - Seminar on the impact of immigration policy on health and human rights
- [6.](#) 11/9, Ithaca, NY - Lecture on how nation-states enforce boundaries
- [7.](#) 11/9, Baltimore - Lecture on diversity and immigration and refugee issues - [\[New Listing\]](#)
- [8.](#) 11/9, Neuchâtel, Switzerland - Lecture on migration and the rise of everyday bordering
- [9.](#) 11/9-10, Ithaca, NY - Conference on the 'criminalization' of immigration - [\[New Listing\]](#)
- [10.](#) 11/13, San Diego - Seminar on immigration integration gateways for growth
- [11.](#) 11/14, San Diego - Seminar on Muslim integration in Western societies
- [12.](#) 11/15, Boston - Lecture on the DACA program within a historical context - [\[New Listing\]](#)
- [13.](#) 11/16-17, Brussels - Conference on social innovation for refugee inclusion - [\[New Listing\]](#)
- [14.](#) 11/28, Ithaca, NY - Lecture on technological interventions in the refugee/migration crisis

15. 11/28, NYC - Lecture on refugee self-representation - **[New Listing]**

16. 12/1, San Diego - Seminar on refugee and asylum policies in the present age

17. 12/1, Prato, Italy - Workshop on best practices for addressing refugees and irregular migration in Australia and the EU

1.

Mexico and the United States: Mutual Perceptions

12:30-2:00 p.m., Tuesday, November 7, 2017

241 Intercultural Center

Georgetown University

37th and O Streets, N.W.

Washington D.C. 20057-1020

<https://www.wilsoncenter.org/event/mexico-and-the-united-states-mutual-perceptions>

Description: The Wilson Center's Mexico Institute, along with Georgetown University's Center for Latin American Studies, CIDE, and the Embassy of Mexico in the United States, invite you to participate in the seminar Mexico and the United States: Mutual Perceptions, to be held at Georgetown University on Tuesday, November 7th , 2017 in ICC 141.

The seminar's purpose is to gather experts on the US-Mexico bilateral relationship and public opinion to analyze current perceptions of Mexico and Mexicans in the United States, as well as perceptions of the United States and Americans held by Mexicans, focusing on the most important areas of the bilateral relationship.

Introductory remarks by Ambassador José Antonio Zabalgaitia, Deputy Chief of Mission.

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2.

The Migrant Passage: Survival Plays and Clandestine Journeys from Central America

The Myron Weiner Seminar Series on International Migration

4:00-5:30 p.m., Tuesday, November 7, 2017

MIT Center for International Studies

Building E40-496

1 Amherst Street, Cambridge, MA 02142

<https://cis.mit.edu/programs/international-migration/myron-weiner-seminar-series-international-migration>

Speaker:

Noelle Brigden, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science

Marquette University

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3.

Tackling Root Causes? EU Aid and Governance to Control Migration

Tuesday-Wednesday, November 7-8, 2017

University of Nottingham

Human Rights Law Centre, Forced Migration Unit

University Park

Nottingham NG7 2RD, United Kingdom

<https://www.nottingham.ac.uk/hrlc/documents/projects/summaries/pdfs/tackling-root-causes-migration-cfp.pdf>

Overview: After launching the European Agenda on Migration in May 2015 in response to the European refugee ‘crisis’, the European Union (EU) is now intensifying the external dimensions of its migration policy. Central to this is an increased reliance on aid to fund agreements with third countries of transit and origin and entrench a ‘more for more’ approach to stem the migration flows towards the EU. The 2016 Migration Partnership Framework and the agreements (‘compacts’) that it promotes are just two key

examples of the ongoing push to externalise migration at the core of current EU policies. These ‘compacts’ aim at prompt cooperation on expulsion and readmission of irregular migrants to countries of origin or transit, in exchange for development aid and technical cooperation on border management.

Such initiatives and agreements raise various concerns, both in terms of their compatibility with existing obligations of international protection and in terms of international and EU standards for development and humanitarian aid.

This workshop aims to bring together scholars, non-governmental organisations, policy and lawmakers to discuss the nexus between EU development policies and EU migration policies, and their broader legal and political implications. For the purposes of this call for papers, the term ‘aid’ is defined broadly to encompass both development aid and humanitarian aid, reflecting the ambiguity and overlap which characterise the current approach to the refugee ‘crisis’.

Papers from different interdisciplinary perspectives are welcomed. Contributions are expected to examine the implications of current EU migration and/or development policies, with a special focus on any of the following thematic areas:

- * The intersection between development aid and migration in the various EU ‘compacts’ and agreements (both bilateral and multilateral) on migration control;
- * The implications of current migration policies for a broader consensus on development and/or for the SDGs;
- * Legal implications and reflections on issues of complicity and shared responsibility;
- * Perspectives from third countries of transit and origin: the implications of EU policies in practice (partners from Afghanistan and Sudan have already agreed to participate);
- * Implications for humanitarian aid and actors on the ground (e.g. their criminalisation and current attempts at regulation at sea)

Papers on related topics and comparative perspectives from other countries are also encouraged.

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[4.](#)

Nomination of Kirstjen M. Nielsen to be Secretary, U.S. Department of Homeland Security

10:00 a.m., Wednesday, November 8, 2017

Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

340 Dirksen Senate Office Building

<https://www.hsgac.senate.gov/hearings/nomination-of-kirstjen-m-nielsen-to-be-secretary-us-department-of-homeland-security>

Witness:

Kirstjen M. Nielsen

Nominee as Secretary

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

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5.

How Immigration Policy Affects Health and Human Rights

6:00-7:30 p.m., Wednesday, November 8, 2017

Student Services Center, Multipurpose Room, 1st floor

University of California San Diego

9500 Gilman Dr. La Jolla, CA 92093

<http://ccis.ucsd.edu/events/seminars.html>

Speakers:

David FitzGerald, Professor of Sociology

Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, UC San Diego

Nicole Ramos, Director
Border Rights Project, Al Otro Lado

James Dell, President
Professional Alliance of Children

Fernando Mendoza, Associate Dean of Minority Advising & Programs, Professor of Pediatrics
Stanford University

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6.

How Nation-States Enforce Boundaries: The Reconciliation of People and Markets Through Migration Policy

4:30-6:00 p.m., Thursday, November 9, 2017

Biotechnology Building, G10

Cornell University

Ithaca, NY 14850

http://events.cornell.edu/event/how_states_enforce_boundaries_the_reconciliation_of_people_and_markets?utm_campaign=widget&utm_medium=widget&utm_source=Cornell

Speaker:

David Cook-Martín, Political Sociologist

New York University Abu Dhabi

Description: Dr. Cook-Martin's work focuses on understanding migration, race, ethnicity, law, and citizenship in an international field of power. He is author of *The Scramble for Citizens: Dual Nationality and State Competition for Immigrants* (Stanford University Press 2013: ASA's Thomas & Znaniecki Best Book on International Migration Award 2014), and co-author with David FitzGerald of *Culling the Masses: The Democratic Origins of Racist Immigration Policy in the Americas* (Harvard University Press 2014: ASA's 2017 Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award, MSS Distinguished Book Award, APSA's Best Book on Migration and Citizenship 2015, ASA's Thomas and Znaniecki Best Book on

International Migration 2015, ASA's Best Scholarly Contribution to Political Sociology). David has taught courses on research methods, the sociology of law and migration, migration, and refuge, introduction to sociology, and on the relationship between states, race, and science."

Contact: Clara Elpi, cme68@cornell.edu

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7.

Embracing Diversity: Immigration and Refugee Issues

7:00 p.m., Thursday, November 9, 2017

LeClerc Auditorium

Notre Dame of Maryland University

4701 North Charles Street

Baltimore, Maryland 21210

<https://www.ndm.edu/news-and-events/news/embracing-diversity-immigration-refugee-issues>

Speaker:

Donald Kerwin, Executive Director

Center for Migration Studies of New York

Description: "Immigration, issues around immigration and the impact it has on the individual are important topics for our community to present and to discuss," says Kelly Hoover, associate vice president for student life and dean of students. "We hope Mr. Kerwin's presentation will educate the community about the problems immigrants and refugees face and will offer collaborative ways to help those populations who are experiencing intense discrimination and hostility."

The Center for Migration Studies of New York is a "think tank" and educational institute that studies international migration, the relationship between immigrants and their receiving communities, and the public policies that protect the rights of migrants, refugees, and newcomers. Mr. Kerwin will discuss topics related to migration and refugee protection, topics that are close to the NDMU community and because of the most recent action taken on the federal government level concerning the Deferred Action for

Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program.

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8.

Migration and the Rise of Everyday Bordering

6:15-7:45 p.m., Thursday, November 9, 2017

National Center of Competence in Research

The Migration-Mobility Nexus nccr-onthemove.ch

Université de Neuchâtel

Rue Abram-Louis-Breguet 2

2000 Neuchâtel, Switzerland

http://nccr-onthemove.ch/wp_live14/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/nccrotm-Lecture-Series-5-Flyer-148x210-Web.pdf

Speaker:

Nira Yuval Davis

Centre for Research on Migration, Refugees and Belonging, University of East London

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9.

Criminalizing Immigrants: Border Controls, Enforcement, and Resistance

Thursday-Friday, November 9-10, 2017

Cornell University

Ithaca, NY 14853

<http://inequality.cornell.edu/csi-2017-immigration-conference/>

Description: Today, nearly 245 million people live outside their country of birth, typically to escape dire economic conditions, political suppression, or wars at home. In many cases, their arrival in their host countries has not been met with complete enthusiasm, and in fact led to efforts to curtail the inflow of immigrants by implementing more restrictive immigration policies and stricter enforcement of existing policies. This “criminalization” of immigration affects migrants and their families, neighborhoods and communities, employers and labor markets, and sending and receiving nations.

This conference will examine the causes and the consequences of the criminalization of immigration, drawing on empirical projects from around the globe and from a range of disciplines. Topics include the impact of immigration enforcement on economic well-being and community cohesion; the responses of migrants, their families, and employers to increased efforts to detain and deport migrants; new patterns of inequality that emerge from greater enforcement; and state, municipal, and “third sector” responses to the changing needs of immigrant communities affected by detention and deportation.

Please see below for more information. RSVPs are necessary to attend Friday’s keynote and workshop. Please email inequality@cornell.edu to RSVP.

Agenda:

Thursday, November 9, 2017

4:30 p.m.

Keynote Address - **How Nation-States Enforce Boundaries: The Reconciliation of People and Markets Through Migration Policy**

David Cook-Martín, Social Research and Public Policy, NYU – Abu Dhabi

G10 Biotechnology Building

Panel discussion:

David Cook-Martín

Mathew Coleman, Ohio State University

Stephen Yale-Loehr, Cornell University

Moderator:

Shannon Gleeson, Cornell University

Friday, November 10, 2017

8:30 a.m.

Morning Keynote Address - **‘Cold Casing’ Racialized Police Power and the Closure of Law Enforcement**

Mathew Coleman, Ohio State University

Conference Ampitheater, Statler Hotel

8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

Paper Presentations

Conference Ampitheater, Statler Hotel

Confirmed Presenters include Catalina Amuedo-Dorantes, Amada Armenta, Asad L. Asad, Daniel Costa, Tanya Golash-Boza, Natasha Iskander, Margot Moinester, Emily Ryo, Irene Vega, and Tom Wong.

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10.

Immigrant Integration and Gateways for Growth: San Diego, California and Beyond

1:00-5:00 p.m., Monday, November 13, 2017

Institute of the Americas, Malamud Conference Room

10111 North Torrey Pines Rd.

UC San Diego Campus-International Lane

La Jolla, CA 92037

<http://ccis.ucsd.edu/events/seminars.html>

Speakers:

John Skrentny, Co-Director, Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, UC San Diego

Samuel Tsoi, RISE San Diego; Assistant Director, 21st Century China Center

Karim Bouris, Director, Multi-Sector Alliance, Partners for Progress

Yen Le Espiritu, Distinguished Professor, Ethnic Studies, UC-San Diego

Melissa Floca, Associate Director, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, UC-San Diego

Eduardo Velasquez, Research Manager, San Diego Regional Economic Development Corporation

Chris Benner, Dorothy E. Everett Chair in Global Information and Social Entrepreneurship, UC-Santa Cruz

Manuel Pastor, Director, Center for Study of Immigrant Integration, USC

John Mollenkopf, Distinguished Professor, CUNY Graduate Center

Jeffrey Reitz, Robert F. Harney Professor of Ethnic, Immigration and Pluralism Studies, University of Toronto

Robert McNeil, Researcher and Head of Media and Communications, Migration Observatory, University of Oxford

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11.

Behind Immigration Debates: Discourse, Policy and Reality of Muslim Integration in Western Societies

11:00 a.m., Tuesday, November 14, 2017

Eleanor Roosevelt College Provost's Building, Conference Room 115

University of California San Diego

9500 Gilman Dr. La Jolla, CA 92093

<http://ccis.ucsd.edu/events/seminars.html>

Speaker:

Jeffrey Reitz, Robert F. Harney Professor of Ethnic, Immigration and Pluralism Studies, University of Toronto

Discussant:

Claire Adida, Associate Professor of Political Science, UC San Diego

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[12.](#)

DACA: A Story of Dreams and Fears

5:30-8:00 p.m., Wednesday, November 15, 2017

Suffolk Law School, 5th floor Blue Sky Lounge

120 Tremont Street

Boston, MA, 02108

<https://aalam.wildapricot.org/announcements/5324175>

Speaker:

Stephen H. Legomsky

Description: The speaker will discuss the historical context in which the DACA memo was drafted including the many years that the DREAM Act spent in Congress and the

increasing social movements of undocumented youth; the legal theories that were used to draft the DACA memo; and his thoughts on the rescission of that memo as well as the federal judge's injunction against the subsequent DAPA and DACA expansion memos in 2015.

RSVP: To RSVP, please email to suls.apalsa@gmail.com or contact Jiabei Li (President of Suffolk Law APALSA) at suls.apalsa@gmail.com

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13.

Social Innovation for Refugee Inclusion: Maintaining Momentum and Creating Lasting Change

Thursday-Friday, November 16-17, 2017

European Economic and Social Committee (EESC)

Rue Belliard 99, 1000 Brussels, Belgium

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/si4ri>

Description: Following the arrival of large numbers of migrants and asylum seekers from 2015 onwards, many non-traditional actors—from tech start-ups to social enterprises—pioneered innovative ways to foster the integration of newcomers. In the context of this experimentation, business has also played a fundamental role, with companies on both sides of the Atlantic leveraging their potential as employers, donors, and partners in innovative alliances.

The ambition of social innovation goes well beyond developing creative and interesting pilot solutions: it strives for a large-scale and long-term impact. Therefore, the aim of this conference is to discuss common challenges young initiatives encounter on their path to maturity—such as accessing funding, defining objectives and measuring impact, finding the right partners, and adapting to shifting political priorities—and to identify how to best tackle them.

To encourage new synergies between different stakeholders, the event will bring together a diverse group of public officials, business leaders, service designers, social entrepreneurs, civil society organisations, and refugee initiatives from Europe, the United States, and Canada.

Thursday, November 16, 2017

2:30-2:50 p.m.

Welcoming remarks:

- * U.S. Mission to the EU
- * Mission of Canada to the EU
- * Migration Policy Institute Europe - European Economic and Social Committee

2:50-3:15 p.m.

Keynote speech - Gideon Maltz, CEO, Tent Foundation (TBC)

3:15-4:30 p.m.

Panel session: **How the field has matured: A progress report, one year on**

- * Eric Young, The Social Projects Studio / Distinguished Visiting Professor of Social Innovation at Ryerson University
- * Luisa Seiler, co-founder and director, SINGA Germany
- * Josephine Goube, COO, Techfugees, UK (TBC)

5:00-6:30 p.m.

Panel session: **Business, not as usual: Private sector innovation for refugee inclusion**

- * Pastora Valero, Vicepresident, Government Affairs, EMEAR, Cisco - Airbnb (TBC)
- * Samuel Engblom, TCO Swedish Confederation for Professional Employees
- * Kavita Brahmhatt, co-founder, Action Emploi Réfugiés, France

Friday, November 17, 2017

9:00–9:30 a.m.

Refugees as agents of innovation

One-on-one interview with moderator - Monis Bukhari, founder of Syrian House and managing director at Integration HUB, Berlin, Germany (TBC)

9:30–10:45 a.m.

Workshops:

1. New approaches to financing social innovation
2. Not an urban legend: Welcoming refugees in small and rural communities
3. Improving the visibility of refugees' skills
4. Employer engagement: Innovative approaches to training and hiring refugees
5. Refugee entrepreneurship: A fast lane into work?

11:00–11:30 a.m.

Discussion of workshop results

11:30 a.m.–12:45 p.m.

Interactive panel session: **From niche to mainstream: Unlocking the potential of innovation for lasting change**

Speakers:

Louisa Taylor, Director, Refugee 613, Canada

Ben Mason, Project lead on digital innovation around refugees and migration, Betterplace lab, Germany

David Manicom, Assistant Deputy Minister (ADM), Settlement and Integration Sector, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada

12:45–1:00 p.m.

Wrap up of the conference discussions

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14.

Technological Interventions in the Refugee/Migration Crisis

7:00-8:15 p.m., Tuesday, November 28, 2017

Bill and Melinda Gates Hall, G01

Cornell University

107 Hoy Road, Ithaca, NY 14850

http://events.cornell.edu/event/techlaw_colloquium_3671?utm_campaign=widget&utm_medium=widget&utm_source=Cornell

Speaker:

Mark Latonero

University of Southern California

Contact: Leslie Morris, lm60@cornell.edu

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15.

Selfies and the Ethics of the Face: A Case Study in Refugee Self-representation

6:00-8:00 p.m., Tuesday, November 28, 2017

Wolff Conference Room at The New School

Zolberg Institute on Migration and Mobility

6 E 16th St 11th Floor

New York, NY 10003

<https://zolberginstitute.org/eventbrite-event/selfies-and-the-ethics-of-the-face-a-case-study-in-refugee-self-representation/>

Speaker:

Lilie Chouliaraki, Professor of Media and Communications

London School of Economics and Political Science

Description: In this lecture, Professor Chouliaraki proposes a new understanding of the selfie as moral practice. Extending current approaches to the digital genre of the selfie as an aesthetic or a techno-social practice, the proposed understanding of the selfie as moral practice stems from two places. First, it stems from the function of the selfie to confront us with the face of the other (as a locative ‘*here* I am’ and an existential ‘here *I am*’) and, in so doing, to make a demand for our moral response. Second, it stems from the capacity of the selfie to flow across digital networks, both horizontally across social media (intermediation) and vertically onto mainstream news platforms (remediation). As both face and flow, the ethics of the selfie becomes particularly relevant in research questions around excluded or marginalized groups whose ‘face’ struggles for visibility in Western media spaces.

Taking as a starting point the 2015 refugee crisis and its extensive coverage in European news, Professor Chouliaraki explores the complexities of the selfie as moral practice, by addressing the following questions: What does it mean for refugee selfies to circulate on Western media platforms? In which ways are their faces inserted in ‘our’ visual economies? How is their news value justified? And what role do these justifications play for Western media not only as news platforms but also as moral and political spaces?

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16.

Refugee & Asylum Policies in an Age of Resurgent Nationalism

9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Friday, December 1, 2017

Eleanor Roosevelt College Provost’s Building, Conference Room 115

University of California San Diego

9500 Gilman Dr. La Jolla, CA 92093

<http://ccis.ucsd.edu/events/seminars.html>

Speakers:

Hiroshi Motomura, Susan Westerberg Prager Professor of Law, UCLA School of Law

Chiara Galli, PhD student, Department of Sociology, UCLA

Molly Fee, PhD student, Department of Sociology, UCLA

Rawan Arar, PhD student, Department of Sociology, UC San Diego

Deborah Anker, Clinical Professor of Law and Founder and Director of the Harvard Law School Immigration and Refugee Clinical Program (HIRC)

Sara Wallace Goodman, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, UC Irvine

David FitzGerald, Co-Director, Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, UC San Diego

Alex Aleinikoff, University Professor and Director of the Zolberg Institute on Migration and Mobility, The New School

Yvette López, Attorney-at-Law, San Diego

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17.

Responding to Refugees and Irregular Migration in Australia and the EU: Practices to Adopt and Policies to Avoid

Sponsored by the Castan Centre for Human Rights Law at Monash University

Friday, December 1, 2017

Monash Prato Centre, Italy

Palazzo Vai

Via Pugliesi, 26

59100 Prato (PO), Italy

<https://www.monash.edu/law/research/centres/castancentre/our-areas-of-work/refugees-and-asylum-seekers/international-refugee-workshop>

Description: The Castan Centre will host a small workshop in December, in Italy, a country at the frontline of the EU response to irregular migration and refugees. The purpose of the event will be to reflect on what Australia and the EU can teach each other about responding to irregular migration and refugees. Over the past few years, the EU has looked to other jurisdictions for ideas to curb the higher numbers of irregular migrants and refugees seeking the protection of member states. In particular, there have been calls within Europe to follow the so called ‘Australian solution’ to refugees.

In 2001, the then Australian Prime Minister, John Howard, responded to the irregular arrival of 438 people seeking Australia’s protection on the ship MV Tampa, by stating that Australia ‘will decide who comes [into Australian territory] and the circumstances in which they come’. Since then, Australia has adopted a range of border control policies to deter refugees and deny access to Australian territory including third country processing and detention of refugees, temporary protection visas, boat turn-backs, containment strategies in refugee producing countries and increasing cooperation with countries of transit to stop the onward movement of those seeking to enter Australian territory through irregular means. These strategies appear to have curbed the number of refugees entering Australian territory but have also resulted in grave human rights abuses including the potential refoulement of refugees and others owed Australia’s international protection. In addition, these policies have come at a high cost to Australia, both in terms of extraordinary financial resources and damage to Australia’s international reputation.

There are therefore clear pitfalls in the EU adopting Australia’s border protection policies. This is not to say, however, that all aspects of Australia’s refugee regime are without merit. For example, Australia’s resettlement program offers many refugees a durable solution and when done well, provides a model that should be emulated.

This workshop will discuss what Australia and the EU can learn from each other’s experience of responding to refugees and irregular migration. It will ask: what are the legal, ethical and effective practices in each jurisdiction that should be adopted and which policies are ineffective, dangerous and unlawful?

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- [1.](#) 10/23-26, DC - 12th Homeland Security Week
- [2.](#) 10/23-24, Vienna - Vienna migration conference
- [3.](#) 10/24, Cambridge, MA - Seminar on the history of the Refugee Convention's additional protocol
- [4.](#) 10/24, Cáceres, Spain - Cross-border school
- [5.](#) 10/25, Cambridge, MA - Seminar on the US visa lottery and global citizenship
- [6.](#) 10/26, DC - House oversight hearing on the refugee admissions program - [\[New Listing\]](#)
- [7.](#) 10/26, NYC - Lecture on the 'migrants' vs 'refugees' dichotomy - [\[New Listing\]](#)
- [8.](#) 10/26-27, Brussels - Annual conference on European asylum law
- [9.](#) 10/27-28, Boston - Workshop on combatting human trafficking
- [10.](#) 10/30, San Pedro, CA - House field hearing on physical security and cybersecurity at the nation's ports - [\[New Listing\]](#)
- [11.](#) 11/1, DC - Discussion with the U.S. Customs and Border Protection acting commissioner
- [12.](#) 11/2, San Diego - **CIS at U.S. U.S. foreign policy discussion on refugee resettlement**
- [13.](#) 11/2, US/Europe - Webinar on the responses of school systems to the needs of immigrants, refugees, and unaccompanied minors - [\[New Listing\]](#)
- [14.](#) 11/6, San Diego - Discussion on migrants' homeland engagement

- [15.](#) 11/7, Cambridge, MA - Seminar on migrant journeys from Central America
- [16.](#) 11/7-8, Nottingham, England - Workshop on addressing the root causes of the migration crisis
- [17.](#) 11/8, San Diego - Seminar on the impact of immigration policy on health and human rights - [\[New Listing\]](#)
- [18.](#) 11/9, Ithaca, NY - Lecture on how nation-states enforce boundaries - [\[New Listing\]](#)
- [19.](#) 11/9, Neuchâtel, Switzerland - Lecture on migration and the rise of everyday bordering
- [20.](#) 11/13, San Diego - Seminar on immigration integration gateways for growth
- [21.](#) 11/14, San Diego - Seminar on Muslim integration in Western societies - [\[New Listing\]](#)
- [22.](#) 11/28, Ithaca, NY - Lecture on technological interventions in the refugee/migration crisis - [\[New Listing\]](#)
- [23.](#) 12/1, San Diego - Seminar on refugee and asylum policies in the present age - [\[New Listing\]](#)

[1.](#)

12th Homeland Security Week

Monday-Friday, October 23-26, 2017

Renaissance Washington, DC Downtown Hotel

999 9th St NW

Washington, DC 20001

<https://www.homelandsecurityweek.com/>

Overview: We are living during complex times with growing advancements in technology alongside the global presence of evolving terrorists operations. Homeland Security Week has been designed to provide the necessary dialogue to help drive homeland security initiatives to protect our homeland.

The 12th Annual Homeland Security Week will bring together 250+ individuals ranging from DHS officials, industry executives, elected officials, and academia from across the U.S. and global stakeholders to discuss the challenges at the forefront of homeland security operations, policy and procurements.

Key themes running throughout the summit will be on:

- * Border Management and Surveillance
- * Cyber Security
- * Critical Infrastructure
- * Processing, Exploiting and Disseminating Intelligence and ISR Platforms

* Counter Terrorism and Safe Cities

With interactive discussion groups and panels you will have the opportunity to be a part of the summit sharing your expertise whilst learning about the DHS, TSA, CBP, FEMA (just to name a few) agencies priorities, strategies, requirements and future operations.

Government and Active Military Attend for Free

Conference agenda

Monday, October 23, 2017

9:00 a.m.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION: IDENTIFYING AND EXECUTING THE NATIONAL VISION OF A SECURED BORDER

- * What does the future of border security look like?
- * Strategies and plans to advance border security
- * Building private-public partnerships to extend security past physical borders

9:30 a.m.

STRATEGIES FOR PROTECTING OUR BORDERS AND PREVENTING ILLEGAL BORDER CROSSINGS

- * Building a system that works by developing infrastructure plans
- * Deploying technology to enhance Border Patrol's situational awareness capabilities
- * Protecting southwest borders through the use of advanced surveillance system

10:00 a.m.

ADVANCING RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS TO SUPPORT HOMELAND OPERATIONS

- * The latest DHS priorities and the R&D behind it
- * Identifying emerging technology and overcoming environmental challenges of field operations

Patrick Carrick, Director & Chief Scientist, Homeland Security Advanced Research Projects Agency, DHS

11:00 a.m.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION: UTILIZING A LAND, AIR, AND MARINE MULTI-LAYERED APPROACH TO ADDRESS THREATS ON THE BORDER

- * Best practices for interagency cooperation to strengthen border cooperation
- * Priorities for rapidly deploying marine and air response capabilities
- * Utilizing live radar to detect and identify, track and coordinate interdiction

Tony Crowder, Executive Director, Air & Marine Operations Center, CBP

12:00 p.m.

EFFECTIVELY EXECUTING DETENTION AND REMOVAL OPERATIONS IN A CONSTANTLY EVOLVING POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT

- * Tackling increases in transportation and detention operations resulting from the increase in interior enforcement and illegal apprehensions
- * Sustaining an additional 14,000 participants in the ATD Alternatives to Detention Program
- * Direction forward for collaborating and working with sanctuary cities to enforce apprehension of illegal immigrants

Matthew Albence, Executive Associate Director, Enforcement and Removal Operations, ICE

1:30 p.m.

STREAMLINING BORDER SECURITY WITH AUTOMATION

- * Achieving border security through investments in advanced R&D projects
- * ITF Innovation Task Force update on pilot program of screening lanes in airports
- * Standards and requirements for integrating solutions nation wide

Steve Karoly, Acting Assistant Administrator, Office of Requirements and Capabilities Analysis (ORCA), TSA

2:00 p.m.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION: DEFENDING THE SOUTHWEST MARITIME BORDERS

- * Enhancing coastal capabilities with the first OPC Offshore Patrol Cutter and 4 new Fast Response Cutters

- * Current developments and programs to enhance domain awareness
- * Evaluating advanced technology systems integration for platform selection

2:30 p.m.

PROMOTING TRADE AND TRAVEL WHILE HALTING ILLEGAL ACTIVITY AT THE BORDERS

- * Plans for expanding National Target Center's operations
- * Efforts and strategies to combat transnational criminal organizations networks and smuggling operations
- * Strategies for additional cargo and traveler vetting

3:30 p.m.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION: ADDRESSING AND SUPPORTING THE CONCERNS AND CHALLENGES FACED BY STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

- * Understanding the challenges of local sheriff departments in the southern border
- * Bridging the gap of information sharing and support to deter illegal activity

4:00 p.m.

DETECTING AND PREVENTING NONTRADITIONAL CONTRABAND TRANSPORTATION METHODS

- * Tools and Applications to identify tunnels and illegal border crossings
- * Identifying and countering efforts of unmanned aerial systems UA

Tuesday, October 24, 2017

8:30 a.m.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION: SECURING AMERICA IN TIMES OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL DIVISIVENESS

- * Creating commonsense policies that keep America safe in the 21st Century
- * Developing new methods of anticipating threats both home and abroad
- * Creating a shared vision for the role of Homeland Security within the fabric of the United States

9:15 a.m.

TRAINING SOLUTIONS AND PRACTICES FOR THE NEXT GENERATION OF HOMELAND SECURITY PROFESSIONALS

- *Crafting effective training programs for federal law enforcement
- *Ensuring each employee of the Department of Homeland Security is trained to perform at the best of their ability

9:45 a.m.

PANEL DISCUSSION: WHAT IS THE DHS BUYING?

- * Priorities for advancing technology at the enterprise level to combat threats to our homeland
- * Fostering the inherent sense of teamwork, building partnerships in the community to achieve tangible goals
- * Future strategies and requirements throughout DHS to compliment existing and next generation of capabilities

Soraya Correa, Chief Procurement Officer, DHS

11:15 a.m.

TRACK A: DESIGNING A ENTRY -EXIT SOLUTION TO ADDRESS BORDER SECURITY CHALLENGES

- * Lessons learned on pilot programs on re-engineering the exit-exit program
- * Implementing strategy to meet the future operational environment

Dan Tanciar, Deputy Executive Director, Planning, Program Analysis, and Evaluation, U.S. Customs and Border Protection

11:45 a.m.

TRACK A: SECURING AIRPORTS AND ENHANCING CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE WITH ADVANCED BIOMETRICS

- * Strategies for keeping airports safe with the anticipated increase volume of passenger travelers
- * Plans to procure biometric and identity technology to support checkpoints and baggage screening
- * Installation and updates to modernize identity systems and equipment

12:15 p.m.

TRACK A: STRATEGIES FOR MANDATING NATIONWIDE USE OF E-VERIFY SYSTEM

- * E-verify program update and the future of e-verify system
- * Enhancing features to increase processing times and employer enrollment
- * Strengthening IT infrastructure with user friendly technology

Tammy Meckley, Associate Director, Immigration Records and Identity Services Directorate, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Wednesday, October 24, 2017

8:00 a.m.

BREAKFAST BRIEFING – MOBILE BIOMETRICS AND THEIR IMPACT ON BORDER SECURITY

Join us at this early morning breakfast briefing to discuss the future impact mobile biometrics will have on border security, immigration, and trade.

9:00 a.m.

CHAIRPERSON’S OPENING REMARKS

Reginald Brothers, Former Under Secretary for Science and Technology, DHS

9:15 a.m.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION: SHARING COUNTER TERRORISM BEST PRACTICES AND INFORMATION ACROSS NATIONAL BOUNDARIES

- * Implementing a platform for information sharing with domestic and foreign partners
- * Unifying counterterrorism intelligence efforts to support homeland and abroad operations

9:45 a.m.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION: STRATEGIES FOR ADOPTING INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES AND SHARING INTELLIGENCE TO KEEP CITIES SAFE

Jimmy O’Neill, Commissioner, NYPD

10:15 a.m.

IDENTIFYING ISR AND PED CAPABILITIES TO SUPPORT DHS

- * Research and development efforts to support and combat future anticipated threats

- * Overcoming the challenges of standardization and information sharing amongst partner intelligence agencies
- * Future requirements and plans for acquisition for the next generation of ISR technology

Thursday, October 24, 2017

CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION FOCUS DAY

Join us for our 4th day to dive deeper into new technologies, policies, and priorities facing the immigration sector. Such as updates to strategies for immigration vetting, enhancing cooperation and working with international stakeholders and supporting customer service and operations of customs and immigration agencies.

9:00 a.m.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION: STAYING ONE STEP AHEAD: COMBATTING ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION THROUGH INNOVATIVE MEANS

- * Identifying the creative methods of illegal border immigration being developed
- * Investments in technologies designed to identify and thwart these methods of illegal immigration
- * Partnering with local law enforcement and private industry to secure the border

9:45 a.m.

UTILIZING ALGORITHMIC INTELLIGENCE SOLUTIONS TO ENHANCE VETTING OPERATIONS

- * Creating shorter wait times while simultaneously increasing security through investments in biometric technologies
- * Accurately monitoring and controlling foreign nationals entry/exit within the United States

10:30 a.m.

MODERNIZING THE IMMIGRATION SYSTEM TO INCREASE PUBLIC SAFETY

- * Advancing existing policies by investing in emerging technologies
- * Improving the overall visa applicant experience
- * Modernizing the process in an effort to make it more reliable and efficient

11:45 a.m.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION: MODERNIZING INFRASTRUCTURE TO SUPPORT THE OFFICE OF BIOMETRIC IDENTITY MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS

- * Supporting partners with necessary information to act timely on immigration and law enforcement matters on a local, federal and international level
- * Innovating platforms with increased bandwidths to increase storage capabilities
- * Securing networks and safe guarding information

Shonnie Lyon, Director, Office of Biometric Identity Management, DHS

12:15 p.m.

THE FUTURE OF TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION TO ENHANCE FACILITATION, SECURITY & CUSTOMER SERVICE

- * Exploring current and future use of technology at USCIS
- * Understanding strategies and plans to support USCIS operations and partner agencies
- * Streamlining Electronic Immigration System (ELIS) to improve the process and the flow of operations

12:45 p.m.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION: QUICKLY IDENTIFYING IMMIGRATION FRAUD TO ENSURE FEDERAL LAWS ARE UPHELD

- * Identifying those individuals who overstay their welcome within the United States
- * Successfully tracking down and conducting removal operations on immigrants who are no longer cleared for admittance into the Nation
- * Curtailing marriage related immigration fraud

Matthew D. Emrich, Associate Director, Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

2:30 p.m.

ADDRESSING THE GROWING CONCERN OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRANT HUMAN TRAFFICKING THROUGH THE UNITED STATES

- * Identifying the primary means of transportation human trafficking utilizes when entering the United States
- * Developing methods of tracking major human trafficking entry points to maximize responder presence
- * Combatting the overall business model of human trafficking

3:30 p.m.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION: DEVELOPING POLICY TO PREVENT UNAUTHORIZED PERSONNEL FROM ENTERING THE UNITED STATES

- * Plans and strategies to support removal enforcement operations
- * Advancing vetting technology to identify unauthorized personnel

4:15 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL BEST PRACTICES TO SUPPORT GLOBAL SECURITY

- * Identifying practices and expanding the homeland security network to support operations abroad
- * Developing standards and requirements to enhance enterprise information platforms

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[2.](#)

Vienna Migration Conference 2017

Monday-Tuesday, October 23-24, 2017

Vienna, Austria

http://www.icmpd.org/news-centre/events/calendar-detail/?no_cache=1&tx_calender_pi2%5Bentry%5D=1159

Description: The Vienna Migration Conference (VMC) is ICMPD's flagship conference that brings together politicians, senior officials, experts and practitioners from governments, international organisations, civil society, academia and the media to debate the central aspects of migration policy making.

Against the background of the ongoing UN Global Compact for Migration Process, the VMC will, in its second edition, debate the concept of Regional Migration Partnerships as a key aspect of creating safe, regular and orderly migration as stipulated in the New York Declaration of 2016. Governments are presently engaged in efforts aimed at fixing the present migration policy crises. In this situation, they all too often resort to short-term operational cooperation, while the longer-term objectives receive too little attention.

The VMC will debate both aspects of migration partnerships and will highlight approaches aimed at solving immediate migration challenges associated with humanitarian crises, forced displacement and mixed migration flows as a pre-condition to tackle the fundamental and long-term requirements of better migration management.

In the future, migration partnerships will be required to reframe their scope to go well beyond the crisis mode. They need to provide enabling frameworks for countries, societies and communities to effectively work together to ensure that international migration can be the positive force in support of economic, social and cultural development processes. The Vienna Migration Conference 2017 will critically assess the current concepts and practices of Regional Migration Partnerships between countries of origin, transit and destination, and the extent to which they represent such enabling frameworks.

More detailed information about the Vienna Migration Conference 2017 will be available soon.

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3.

History of the Refugee Convention's Additional Protocol

The Myron Weiner Seminar Series on International Migration

4:30-6:00 p.m., Tuesday, October 24, 2017

MIT Center for International Studies

Building E40-496

1 Amherst Street, Cambridge, MA 02142

<https://cis.mit.edu/programs/international-migration/myron-weiner-seminar-series-international-migration>

Speaker:

Itty Abraham, Department of Southeast Asian Studies

National University of Singapore

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4.

Cross Border School

Tuesday, October 24, 2017

Universidad Extremadura

Cáceres, Spain

<https://www.ru.nl/nsm/imr/our-research/research-centres/about-ncbr/conferences-seminars/call-papers-cross-border-school/>

Description: On October 24, 2017, the Association for European Border Regions (AEBR), together with the Nijmegen Centre for Border Research at the Radboud University, will organize the first edition of the “Cross Border School”, as part of the Annual Event of the AEBR in Extremadura.

As a growing cross-border cooperation community “is haunting Europe and other continents” in terms of researchers, practitioners, and beneficiaries and an important amount of EU funds and national co-financing is devoted systematically to this type of cooperation every year, there is a stronger demand of for showcasing practises, results and impact.

The “Cross Border School” originates from the frequently perceived communication gap between science and practice, not only in terms of communicating research to professionals, but also in terms of feeding and feedback from professionals to academics. The mission of the “Cross Border School”, therefore, is to create and nourish an environment where academics and professionals are equals, and share and learn from each other’s experiences in a more horizontal, interactive manner.

For this first edition of this “Cross Border School”, which is scheduled to become an annual event, the chosen broad theme is “Knowledge and Practice on the Border”. The event will consist of plenary lectures and concurrent workshops of different forms such as presentation sessions, discussion sessions poster-sessions. Within the overarching theme, possible topics for the parallel session include, but are not limited to:

- * Cross-border flows
- * Cross-border sustainability
- * Cross-border security
- * Cross-border entrepreneurship
- * Cross-border governance
- * Migrant settlement

- * Overcoming (re)borders
- * Cross-border culture
- * Cross-border health
- * Cross-border water management (and other natural resources)

There are several ways for you to participate in this event. Of course, you are most welcome to join as a (active) participant. Participant registration will start in the near future, whereas this call for papers invites you to send in a contribution to the curriculum. The ways for you to contribute are either by sending an abstract for a presentation in one of the parallel sessions, signing up as a discussant or panellist, or providing a poster presentation. It is also possible to provide us with a full workshop.

In case of an abstract for a presentation this could be for a:

- * Regular Lecture - a presentation of a research-project or effective practices for the audience to learn from (proposed duration: 20 minutes presentation, 10 minutes discussion).
- * Discussion: Conceptual knowledge providing a short presentation of potentially useful concepts or methods leading to a discussion on how to implement or apply this in other settings (thus strengthening the applicability of the concept or method (proposed duration: 10 minutes introductory pitch, 20 minutes discussion).
- * Discussion: Case-studies providing a short presentation of a case (either based on academic research results or practical experiences) leading to a discussion how to approach this case from the perspectives of the audience, with their respective knowledge and experience (proposed duration: 10 minutes introductory pitch, 20 minutes discussion).

You may send in proposals using the form below.

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5.

Migration Stories: The US Visa Lottery and Global Citizenship

Sponsors: Global France Seminar, Global Studies and Languages, MIT Anthropology

5:30 p.m., Wednesday, October 25, 2017

MIT Building 2, Room 2-105

182 Memorial Drive

Cambridge, MA 02139

<https://mitgsl.mit.edu/news-events/migration-stories-us-visa-lottery-and-global-citizenship>

Speaker:

Charles Piot, Chair and Professor of Cultural Anthropology and African and African American Studies

Duke University

Description: More Togolese per capita apply for the US Diversity (Green Card) lottery than those from any other African country, with winners attempting to game the system by adding “spouses” and dependents to their dossiers. The US consulate in Lomé knows this gaming is going on and constructs ever-more elaborate tests to attempt to decipher the authenticity of winners’ marriages and job profiles – and of their moral worth as citizens – tests that immediately circulate to those on the street. This presentation explores the cat-and-mouse game between street and embassy, situating it within the post-Cold War conjuncture – of ongoing crisis, of an eviscerated though-still-dictatorial state, of social death and the emptiness of citizenship under such conditions, of a sprawling transnational diaspora and the desires and longings it creates, of informationalism and its new technologies, of surveillance regimes and their travails, and of the way in which mobility/immobility and sovereignty are newly entangled and co-constitutive in the contemporary moment.

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6.

Oversight of the United States Refugee Admissions Program

9:00 a.m., Thursday, October 26, 2017

House Committee on the Judiciary

2141 Rayburn House Office Building

Washington, DC 20515

<https://judiciary.house.gov/hearing/oversight-united-states-refugee-admissions-program/>

Witnesses:

Simon Henshaw, Acting Assistant Secretary

Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration; U.S. Department of State

L. Francis Cissna, Director

United States Citizenship and Immigration Services; U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Scott Lloyd, Director

Office of Refugee Resettlement; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Rebecca Gambler, Director

Homeland Security and Justice; U.S. Government and Accountability Office

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7.

"Refugees" vs. "Migrants": Are We Heading to a New Regime of Exclusion?

6:00 p.m., Thursday, October 26, 2017

Parsons East Building

25 East 13th Street, Room 205

New York, NY 10003

<https://www.eventbrite.com/e/refugees-vs-migrants-are-we-heading-to-a-new-regime-of-exclusion-tickets-38549436402?aff=ebapi>

Speaker:

Patrick Weil, Martin R. Flug Visiting Professor of Law and Senior Research Scholar in Law
Yale Law School

Senior Research Fellow
French National Research Center in the University of Paris 1, Pantheon-Sorbonne

Professor Weil's work focuses on comparative immigration, citizenship, and church-state law and policy. His most recent book is *The Sovereign Citizen: Denaturalization and the Origins of the American Republic* (Penn Press, 2013). Among his other recent publications are "Citizenship, Passports, and the Legal Identity of Americans: Edward Snowden and Others Have a Case in the Courts" (2014); "Headscarf versus Burqa: Two French Bans with Different Meanings," in *Constitutional Secularism in an Age of Religious Revival* (2014); and "From Conditional to Secured and Sovereign: The New Strategic Link Between the Citizen and the Nation-State in a Globalized World" (2011).

In France, Professor Weil has participated in a 2003 Presidential Commission on secularism, established by Jacques Chirac. In 1997, he completed a mission and a report on immigration and nationality policy reform for Prime Minister Lionel Jospin which led to the implementation of new immigration and citizenship laws adopted the following year. He is also the founder and the chairman of the NGO Libraries Without Borders.

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8.

Annual Conference on European Asylum Law 2017

Thursday-Friday, October 26-27, 2017

Management Centre Europe

Rue de l'Aqueduc 118, 1050 Ixelles

Brussels, Belgium

[https://www.era.int/cgi-](https://www.era.int/cgi-bin/cms?_SID=51f04a3597446f4e61a888e04a86f2c864c1b56d00549138059316&_sprache=en&_bereich=artikel&_aktion=detail&idartikel=126348&idrubrik=1024)

[bin/cms?_SID=51f04a3597446f4e61a888e04a86f2c864c1b56d00549138059316&_sprache=en&_bereich=artikel&_aktion=detail&idartikel=126348&idrubrik=1024](https://www.era.int/cgi-bin/cms?_SID=51f04a3597446f4e61a888e04a86f2c864c1b56d00549138059316&_sprache=en&_bereich=artikel&_aktion=detail&idartikel=126348&idrubrik=1024)

Objective: The aim of the Annual Conference on European Asylum Law 2017 is to provide legal practitioners with an update on the ongoing reform of the Common European

Asylum System while taking into consideration some of the main challenges on the ground. It will give them the opportunity to exchange with high-level experts on key legal issues brought to the fore by the refugee crisis.

Key topics

- * The reform of the Common European Asylum System: where do we stand?
- * Responsibility-sharing mechanisms in the CEAS reform and in practice: Dublin III v. Dublin IV, hotspots, relocation and resettlement
- * Managing the CEAS: what added value for the new EU Agency for Asylum (EASO+)?
- * Cooperation between the EU and third countries in the field of asylum
- * Spotlight on a key transversal issue - Asylum seekers with special needs (e.g. children, disabled persons): mechanisms of identification, procedural aspects, specific rights and available remedies
- * Key recent case-law of the EU Court of Justice and the European Court of Human Rights

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9.

Disrupting the Human Trafficking-Migration Nexus Workshop

Sponsored by the Pardee School Initiative on Forced Migration and Human Trafficking at Boston University

Friday-Saturday, October 27-28, 2017

Frederick S. Pardee School of Global Studies

121 Bay State Road

Boston, MA 02215

<http://mailchi.mp/86f30c047faf/disrupting-the-human-trafficking-migration-nexus-workshop-1008909>

Description: By bringing together academics, practitioners, local, national, and regional policymakers, NGOs, advocates, students, first person observers, and survivors, we are interested in convening to discuss the convergence of trafficking and migration, with a particular focus on innovation that disrupts exploitation markets of vulnerable and

displaced refugees.

This workshop seeks to investigate human trafficking within a broader migration framework and propose innovative solutions to disrupt trafficking and prevent humanitarian and labour right violations. We will address this from multiple perspectives, including policy, activism, and research.

Broadly, the structure of the conference will be centered upon three themes:

- * Legal Challenges – Prevention, Prosecution, and Protection
- * Private Sector Solutions – Combatting Human Trafficking with Data Analytics and Disruptive Technologies
- * Exploring the Intersectionality of Human Trafficking and Migration – Recommendations for Future Policy & Research

In addition to the core roundtable discussions, there will be breakout panels featuring a variety of presentations, papers, technological solutions, and innovative approaches. The FMHT Initiative will publish the contributions in two formats: a conference policy report and an academic symposium publication.

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10.

Examining Physical Security and Cybersecurity at Our Nation's Ports

1:30 p.m., October 30, 2017

House Committee on Homeland Security

Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security

Port of Los Angeles Administration Building, Second Floor

425 South Palos Verdes St.

San Pedro, California

<https://homeland.house.gov/hearing/examining-physical-security-cybersecurity-nations-ports/>

Description: U.S. seaports account for 23 million American jobs and \$4.6 trillion dollars of economic activity, or 26% of the U.S. economy. By 2030, America's trade volume is expected to quadruple. Keeping U.S. seaports and the cargo that moves through them safe, while optimizing the flow of commerce, is both important to our national security, and our economy.

This hearing will examine how the U.S. government mitigates physical security risks at U.S. and overseas seaports. Reducing physical security risks starts with international and U.S. government partners overseas, and continues unimpeded through the global supply chain.

However, threats to our sea ports are no longer just physical in nature. We are now also facing 21st century threats such as cyberattacks. This hearing will also explore the role the Coast Guard and industry in our collective efforts to mitigate cyber threats and vulnerabilities at seaports.

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11.

Conversation with Acting Commissioner Kevin K. McAleenan, U.S. Customs and Border Protections

12:30-1:30 p.m., Wednesday, November 1, 2017

Bipartisan Policy Center

1225 Eye St NW, Suite 1000

Washington, DC, 20005

<https://bipartisanpolicy.org/events/conversation-with-acting-commissioner-kevin-k-mcaleenan-u-s-customs-and-border-protections/>

Description: Acting Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Kevin McAleenan, will be at Bipartisan Policy Center on Wednesday, November 1, to sit down for a one-on-one conversation with BPC's Director of Immigration and Cross Border Policy Theresa Cardinal Brown. They'll cover topics such as border security, drug interdiction, trade and travel facilitation, and international engagement.

Can't join in person? The event will be webcast on this page.

Speaker:

Kevin K. McAleenan

Acting Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Moderator:

Theresa Cardinal Brown

Director of Immigration and Cross-Border Policy, BPC

Register: <http://bpcevents.cloudapp.net/Pages/Home.aspx?eventid={9455812B-7DA8-E711-8113-5065F38AD991}>

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12.

US Foreign Policy and the Trump Administration: Ten Months, Ten Perspectives

2:00-7:30 p.m., Thursday, November 2, 2017

Mother Rosalie Hill Hall, Warren Auditorium

University of San Diego

5998 Alcalá Park San Diego, CA 92110

https://www.sandiego.edu/events/cas/detail.php?_focus=64581

Panelists:

Alan Sweedler, Professor, Department of Physics and Associate Vice President for Academic Affairs, San Diego State University

Climate Change

Nayla Rush, Senior Researcher, Center for Immigration Studies, Washington DC

Refugee Resettlement

Robert Thomas, Vice Admiral (retired) and former Commander of the US 7th Fleet, Founder of the Thomas Research Group
The Indo-Pacific

Dipak Gupta, Distinguished Professor (retired,) Department of Political Science, San Diego State University
India

Feroz Khan, Brigadier General (retired,) Pakistani Army, Lecturer Naval Postgraduate School Monterey
Pakistan

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13.

How Are School Systems Responding to the Needs of Immigrants, Refugees, and Unaccompanied Minors?

3:00 p.m. EDT, Thursday, November 2, 2017

MPI Webinar

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/events/how-are-school-systems-responding-needs-immigrants-refugees-and-unaccompanied-minors>

Speakers:

Marcela Ruiz, Chief, Immigration and Refugee Programs Branch, California Department of Social Services

Julie Sugarman, Policy Analyst, MPI

Moderator:

Margie McHugh, Director, National Center on Immigrant Integration Policy, MPI

Description: Over the last four years, U.S. schools have invested considerable resources to respond to a dramatic increase in the number of unaccompanied minors from the Central American countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, and the arrival of other immigrant and refugee students. Many of the unaccompanied youth arrived with

limited or interrupted formal education and considerable challenges due to poverty and trauma from violence experienced in their home country or while in transit.

This webinar marks the release of a new Migration Policy Institute report that explores some of the responses made by school districts to bring newcomer students up to speed in English and basic academic skills, all while focused on the educational system's ultimate goal of high school completion with the skills necessary for today's college and career demands. During the webinar, the author, Dr. Julie Sugarman, will summarize findings based on insights from interviews and activities conducted for MPI's Learning Network for Newcomer Youth Success, a private network that brings together administrators and practitioners in the education, social services, and health and mental health fields who are engaged in providing services to immigrant and refugee newcomers ages 12 to 21. The discussion will focus on how schools created and expanded systems around the identification of students' immediate and ongoing academic and socioemotional needs, and how they designed programs and curricular pathways to balance these needs with state policy constraints.

One way that communities have supported newcomer youth is through the Refugee School Impact Grant, which provides approximately \$15 million to the states, which then issue grants to localities that receive significant numbers of school-age refugees. The grants support activities such as afterschool tutoring and clubs, summer programs, and parent outreach. In 2017, California allocated \$10 million in new state resources for programs working with students served by the Refugee School Impact Grant. A representative of the California Department of Social Services will join the webinar to discuss the California Newcomer Education and Well-Being project, including services the new program will fund.

Register: http://my.migrationpolicy.org/p/salsa/event/common/public/?event_KEY=86935

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14.

Roundtable: Differentiated Transnationalisms: Class, Gender, and Agency in Migrants' Homeland Engagement

2:00 p.m., Monday, November 6, 2017

ERC Conference Room 115

University of California, San Diego

9500 Gilman Drive

La Jolla, CA 92093

<http://ccis.ucsd.edu/events/seminars.html>

Speakers:

Thomas LaCroix, Researcher at the CNRS
Le Centre Nacional de la Recherche Scientifique, France

Swanie Potot, Researcher at the CNRS
Le Centre Nacional de la Recherche Scientifique, France

Armand Gutierrez, PhD Student
Department of Sociology, UC San Diego

Moderator:

Abigail Andrews, Assistant Professor
Department of Sociology, UC San Diego

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15.

The Migrant Passage: Survival Plays and Clandestine Journeys from Central America

The Myron Weiner Seminar Series on International Migration

4:00-5:30 p.m., Tuesday, November 7, 2017

MIT Center for International Studies

Building E40-496

1 Amherst Street, Cambridge, MA 02142

<https://cis.mit.edu/programs/international-migration/myron-weiner-seminar-series-international-migration>

Speaker:

Noelle Brigden, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science
Marquette University

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16.

Tackling Root Causes? EU Aid and Governance to Control Migration

Tuesday-Wednesday, November 7-8, 2017

University of Nottingham

Human Rights Law Centre, Forced Migration Unit

University Park

Nottingham NG7 2RD, United Kingdom

<https://www.nottingham.ac.uk/hrlc/documents/projects/summaries/pdfs/tackling-root-causes-migration-cfp.pdf>

Overview: After launching the European Agenda on Migration in May 2015 in response to the European refugee ‘crisis’, the European Union (EU) is now intensifying the external dimensions of its migration policy. Central to this is an increased reliance on aid to fund agreements with third countries of transit and origin and entrench a ‘more for more’ approach to stem the migration flows towards the EU. The 2016 Migration Partnership Framework and the agreements (‘compacts’) that it promotes are just two key examples of the ongoing push to externalise migration at the core of current EU policies. These ‘compacts’ aim at prompt cooperation on expulsion and readmission of irregular migrants to countries of origin or transit, in exchange for development aid and technical cooperation on border management.

Such initiatives and agreements raise various concerns, both in terms of their compatibility with existing obligations of international protection and in terms of international and EU standards for development and humanitarian aid.

This workshop aims to bring together scholars, non-governmental organisations, policy and lawmakers to discuss the nexus between EU development policies and EU migration policies, and their broader legal and political implications. For the purposes of this call for papers, the term ‘aid’ is defined broadly to encompass both development aid

and humanitarian aid, reflecting the ambiguity and overlap which characterise the current approach to the refugee 'crisis'.

Papers from different interdisciplinary perspectives are welcomed. Contributions are expected to examine the implications of current EU migration and/or development policies, with a special focus on any of the following thematic areas:

- * The intersection between development aid and migration in the various EU 'compacts' and agreements (both bilateral and multilateral) on migration control;
- * The implications of current migration policies for a broader consensus on development and/or for the SDGs;
- * Legal implications and reflections on issues of complicity and shared responsibility;
- * Perspectives from third countries of transit and origin: the implications of EU policies in practice (partners from Afghanistan and Sudan have already agreed to participate);
- * Implications for humanitarian aid and actors on the ground (e.g. their criminalisation and current attempts at regulation at sea)

Papers on related topics and comparative perspectives from other countries are also encouraged.

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17.

How Immigration Policy Affects Health and Human Rights

6:00-7:30 p.m., Wednesday, November 8, 2017

Student Services Center, Multipurpose Room, 1st floor

University of California San Diego

9500 Gilman Dr. La Jolla, CA 92093

<http://ccis.ucsd.edu/events/seminars.html>

Speakers:

David FitzGerald, Professor of Sociology
Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, UC San Diego

Nicole Ramos, Director
Border Rights Project, Al Otro Lado

James Dell, President
Professional Alliance of Children

Fernando Mendoza, Associate Dean of Minority Advising & Programs, Professor of Pediatrics
Stanford University

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18.

How Nation-States Enforce Boundaries: The Reconciliation of People and Markets Through Migration Policy

4:30-6:00 p.m., Thursday, November 9, 2017

Biotechnology Building, G10

Cornell University

Ithaca, NY 14850

http://events.cornell.edu/event/how_states_enforce_boundaries_the_reconciliation_of_people_and_markets?utm_campaign=widget&utm_medium=widget&utm_source=Cornell

Speaker:

David Cook-Martín, Political Sociologist
New York University Abu Dhabi

Description: Dr. Cook-Martin's work focuses on understanding migration, race, ethnicity, law, and citizenship in an international field of power. He is author of *The Scramble for Citizens: Dual Nationality and State Competition for Immigrants* (Stanford University Press 2013: ASA's Thomas & Znaniecki Best Book on International Migration Award 2014), and co-author with David FitzGerald of *Culling the Masses: The Democratic Origins of Racist Immigration Policy in the Americas* (Harvard University Press 2014: ASA's 2017 Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award, MSS Distinguished Book Award, APSA's Best Book on Migration and Citizenship 2015, ASA's Thomas and Znaniecki Best Book on International Migration 2015, ASA's Best Scholarly Contribution to Political Sociology). David has taught courses on research methods, the sociology of law and migration, migration, and refuge, introduction to sociology, and on the relationship between states, race, and science."

Contact: Clara Elpi, cme68@cornell.edu

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19.

Migration and the Rise of Everyday Bordering

6:15-7:45 p.m., Thursday, November 9, 2017

National Center of Competence in Research

The Migration-Mobility Nexus nccr-onthemove.ch

Université de Neuchâtel

Rue Abram-Louis-Breguet 2

2000 Neuchâtel

Switzerland

http://nccr-onthemove.ch/wp_live14/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/nccrotm-Lecture-Series-5-Flyer-148x210-Web.pdf

Speaker:

Nira Yuval Davis

Centre for Research on Migration, Refugees and Belonging, University of East London

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20.

Immigrant Integration and Gateways for Growth: San Diego, California and Beyond

1:00-5:00 p.m., Monday, November 13, 2017

Institute of the Americas, Malamud Conference Room

10111 North Torrey Pines Rd.

UC San Diego Campus-International Lane

La Jolla, CA 92037

<http://ccis.ucsd.edu/events/seminars.html>

Speakers:

John Skrentny, Co-Director, Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, UC San Diego

Samuel Tsoi, RISE San Diego; Assistant Director, 21st Century China Center

Karim Bouris, Director, Multi-Sector Alliance, Partners for Progress

Yen Le Espiritu, Distinguished Professor, Ethnic Studies, UC-San Diego

Melissa Floca, Associate Director, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, UC-San Diego

Eduardo Velasquez, Research Manager, San Diego Regional Economic Development Corporation

Chris Benner, Dorothy E. Everett Chair in Global Information and Social Entrepreneurship, UC-Santa Cruz

Manuel Pastor, Director, Center for Study of Immigrant Integration, USC

John Mollenkopf, Distinguished Professor, CUNY Graduate Center

Jeffrey Reitz, Robert F. Harney Professor of Ethnic, Immigration and Pluralism Studies, University of Toronto

Robert McNeil, Researcher and Head of Media and Communications, Migration Observatory, University of Oxford

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21.

Behind Immigration Debates: Discourse, Policy and Reality of Muslim Integration in Western Societies

11:00 a.m., Tuesday, November 14, 2017

Eleanor Roosevelt College Provost's Building, Conference Room 115

University of California San Diego

9500 Gilman Dr. La Jolla, CA 92093

<http://ccis.ucsd.edu/events/seminars.html>

Speaker:

Jeffrey Reitz, Robert F. Harney Professor of Ethnic, Immigration and Pluralism Studies, University of Toronto

Discussant:

Claire Adida, Associate Professor of Political Science, UC San Diego

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22.

Technological Interventions in the Refugee/Migration Crisis

7:00-8:15 p.m., Tuesday, November 28, 2017

Bill and Melinda Gates Hall, G01

Cornell University

107 Hoy Road, Ithaca, NY 14850

http://events.cornell.edu/event/techlaw_colloquium_3671?utm_campaign=widget&utm_medium=widget&utm_source=Cornell

Speaker:

Mark Latonero

University of Southern California

Contact: Leslie Morris, lm60@cornell.edu

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23.

Refugee & Asylum Policies in an Age of Resurgent Nationalism

9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Friday, December 1, 2017

Eleanor Roosevelt College Provost's Building, Conference Room 115

University of California San Diego

9500 Gilman Dr. La Jolla, CA 92093

<http://ccis.ucsd.edu/events/seminars.html>

Speakers:

Hiroshi Motomura, Susan Westerberg Prager Professor of Law, UCLA School of Law

Chiara Galli, PhD student, Department of Sociology, UCLA

Molly Fee, PhD student, Department of Sociology, UCLA

Rawan Arar, PhD student, Department of Sociology, UC San Diego

Deborah Anker, Clinical Professor of Law and Founder and Director of the Harvard Law School Immigration and Refugee Clinical Program (HIRC)

Sara Wallace Goodman, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, UC Irvine

David FitzGerald, Co-Director, Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, UC San Diego

Alex Aleinikoff, University Professor and Director of the Zolberg Institute on Migration and Mobility, The New School

Yvette López, Attorney-at-Law, San Diego

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- [1.](#) 11/1, DC - House oversight hearing on the Executive Office for Immigration Review - **[New Listing]**
- [2.](#) 11/1, DC - Discussion with the U.S. Customs and Border Protection acting commissioner - **[POSTPONED]**
- [3.](#) 11/2, San Diego - **CIS at U.S. U.S. foreign policy discussion on refugee resettlement**
- [4.](#) 11/2, US/Europe - Webinar on the responses of school systems to the needs of immigrants, refugees, and unaccompanied minors
- [5.](#) 11/3, DC/Nationwide - USCIS Asylum Division quarterly stakeholder meeting/teleconference - **[New Listing]**
- [6.](#) 11/6, San Diego - Discussion on migrants' homeland engagement
- [7.](#) 11/7, Cambridge, MA - Seminar on migrant journeys from Central America
- [8.](#) 11/7-8, Nottingham, England - Workshop on addressing the root causes of the migration crisis
- [9.](#) 11/8, San Diego - Seminar on the impact of immigration policy on health and human rights
- [10.](#) 11/9, Ithaca, NY - Lecture on how nation-states enforce boundaries
- [11.](#) 11/9, Neuchâtel, Switzerland - Lecture on migration and the rise of everyday bordering
- [12.](#) 11/13, San Diego - Seminar on immigration integration gateways for growth
- [13.](#) 11/14, San Diego - Seminar on Muslim integration in Western societies
- [14.](#) 11/28, Ithaca, NY - Lecture on technological interventions in the refugee/migration crisis

15. 12/1, San Diego - Seminar on refugee and asylum policies in the present age

16. 12/1, Prato, Italy - Workshop on best practices for addressing refugees and irregular migration in Australia and the EU - **[New Listing]**

1.

Oversight of the Executive Office for Immigration Review

2:00 p.m., Wednesday, November 1, 2017

House Committee on the Judiciary

Subcommittee on Immigration and Border Security

2141 Rayburn House Office Building

<https://judiciary.house.gov/hearing/oversight-executive-office-immigration-review/>

Witnesses:

James McHenry, Acting Director

Executive Office for Immigration Review

U.S. Department of Justice

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2.

Conversation with Acting Commissioner Kevin K. McAleenan, U.S. Customs and Border Protections

12:30-1:30 p.m., Wednesday, November 1, 2017

Bipartisan Policy Center

1225 Eye St NW, Suite 1000

Washington, DC, 20005

<https://bipartisanpolicy.org/events/conversation-with-acting-commissioner-kevin-k-mcaleenan-u-s-customs-and-border-protections/>

Description: Acting Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Kevin McAleenan, will be at Bipartisan Policy Center on Wednesday, November 1, to sit down for a one-on-one conversation with BPC’s Director of Immigration and Cross Border Policy Theresa Cardinal Brown. They’ll cover topics such as border security, drug interdiction, trade and travel facilitation, and international engagement.

Can’t join in person? The event will be webcast on this page.

Speaker:

Kevin K. McAleenan

Acting Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Moderator:

Theresa Cardinal Brown

Director of Immigration and Cross-Border Policy, BPC

Register: <http://bpcevents.cloudapp.net/Pages/Home.aspx?eventid={9455812B-7DA8-E711-8113-5065F38AD991}>

EVENT WILL BE RESCHEDULED

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3.

US Foreign Policy and the Trump Administration: Ten Months, Ten Perspectives

2:00-7:30 p.m., Thursday, November 2, 2017

Mother Rosalie Hill Hall, Warren Auditorium

University of San Diego

5998 Alcalá Park San Diego, CA 92110

https://www.sandiego.edu/events/cas/detail.php?_focus=64581

Panelists:

Alan Sweedler, Professor, Department of Physics and Associate Vice President for Academic Affairs, San Diego State University
Climate Change

Nayla Rush, Senior Researcher, Center for Immigration Studies, Washington DC
Refugee Resettlement

Robert Thomas, Vice Admiral (retired) and former Commander of the US 7th Fleet, Founder of the Thomas Research Group
The Indo-Pacific

Dipak Gupta, Distinguished Professor (retired,) Department of Political Science, San Diego State University
India

Feroz Khan, Brigadier General (retired,) Pakistani Army, Lecturer Naval Postgraduate School Monterey
Pakistan

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4.

How Are School Systems Responding to the Needs of Immigrants, Refugees, and Unaccompanied Minors?

3:00 p.m. EDT, Thursday, November 2, 2017

MPI Webinar

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/events/how-are-school-systems-responding-needs-immigrants-refugees-and-unaccompanied-minors>

Speakers:

Marcela Ruiz, Chief, Immigration and Refugee Programs Branch, California Department of Social Services

Julie Sugarman, Policy Analyst, MPI

Moderator:

Margie McHugh, Director, National Center on Immigrant Integration Policy, MPI

Description: Over the last four years, U.S. schools have invested considerable resources to respond to a dramatic increase in the number of unaccompanied minors from the Central American countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, and the arrival of other immigrant and refugee students. Many of the unaccompanied youth arrived with limited or interrupted formal education and considerable challenges due to poverty and trauma from violence experienced in their home country or while in transit.

This webinar marks the release of a new Migration Policy Institute report that explores some of the responses made by school districts to bring newcomer students up to speed in English and basic academic skills, all while focused on the educational system's ultimate goal of high school completion with the skills necessary for today's college and career demands. During the webinar, the author, Dr. Julie Sugarman, will summarize findings based on insights from interviews and activities conducted for MPI's Learning Network for Newcomer Youth Success, a private network that brings together administrators and practitioners in the education, social services, and health and mental health fields who are engaged in providing services to immigrant and refugee newcomers ages 12 to 21. The discussion will focus on how schools created and expanded systems around the identification of students' immediate and ongoing academic and socioemotional needs, and how they designed programs and curricular pathways to balance these needs with state policy constraints.

One way that communities have supported newcomer youth is through the Refugee School Impact Grant, which provides approximately \$15 million to the states, which then issue grants to localities that receive significant numbers of school-age refugees. The grants support activities such as afterschool tutoring and clubs, summer programs, and parent outreach. In 2017, California allocated \$10 million in new state resources for programs working with students served by the Refugee School Impact Grant. A representative of the California Department of Social Services will join the webinar to discuss the California Newcomer Education and Well-Being project, including services the new program will fund.

Register: http://my.migrationpolicy.org/p/salsa/event/common/public/?event_KEY=86935

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5.

Asylum Division Quarterly Stakeholder Meeting

2:00-3:00 p.m., Thursday, November 3, 2017

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Tomich Center

111 Massachusetts Ave. NW

Washington, DC 20001

Description: USCIS invites you to participate in a quarterly stakeholder meeting to receive updates from the Asylum Division and engage with subject matter experts during a question-and-answer session.

Participation Details:

You may attend this engagement either in person or by teleconference (listen only).

To register, please follow these steps:

- * Visit our registration page
- * Enter your email address and select “Submit”
- * Select “Subscriber Preferences”
- * Select the “Event Registration” tab
- * Provide your full name and organization, if any
- * Complete the questions and select “Submit”

If you wish to attend in person, please indicate so in your subscriber preferences when selecting how you will participate. Please note that seating is limited, so we encourage you to register early. Once we process your registration, you will receive a confirmation email with additional details.

To submit non-case specific questions as agenda items before the engagement, email us at uscis-igaoutreach@uscis.dhs.gov by 5 p.m. (Eastern) on Oct. 2.

If you have any questions regarding the registration process or if you have not received a confirmation email a week before the engagement date, please email us at the same

address.

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6.

Roundtable: Differentiated Transnationalisms: Class, Gender, and Agency in Migrants' Homeland Engagement

2:00 p.m., Monday, November 6, 2017

ERC Conference Room 115

University of California, San Diego

9500 Gilman Drive

La Jolla, CA 92093

<http://ccis.ucsd.edu/events/seminars.html>

Speakers:

Thomas LaCroix, Researcher at the CNRS

Le Centre Nacional de la Recherche Scientifique, France

Swanie Potot, Researcher at the CNRS

Le Centre Nacional de la Recherche Scientifique, France

Armand Gutierrez, PhD Student

Department of Sociology, UC San Diego

Moderator:

Abigail Andrews, Assistant Professor

Department of Sociology, UC San Diego

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7.

The Migrant Passage: Survival Plays and Clandestine Journeys from Central America

The Myron Weiner Seminar Series on International Migration

4:00-5:30 p.m., Tuesday, November 7, 2017

MIT Center for International Studies

Building E40-496

1 Amherst Street, Cambridge, MA 02142

<https://cis.mit.edu/programs/international-migration/myron-weiner-seminar-series-international-migration>

Speaker:

Noelle Brigden, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science

Marquette University

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8.

Tackling Root Causes? EU Aid and Governance to Control Migration

Tuesday-Wednesday, November 7-8, 2017

University of Nottingham

Human Rights Law Centre, Forced Migration Unit

University Park

Nottingham NG7 2RD, United Kingdom

<https://www.nottingham.ac.uk/hrlc/documents/projects/summaries/pdfs/tackling-root-causes-migration-cfp.pdf>

Overview: After launching the European Agenda on Migration in May 2015 in response to the European refugee ‘crisis’, the European Union (EU) is now intensifying the external dimensions of its migration policy. Central to this is an increased reliance on aid to fund agreements with third countries of transit and origin and entrench a ‘more for more’ approach to stem the migration flows towards the EU. The 2016 Migration Partnership Framework and the agreements (‘compacts’) that it promotes are just two key examples of the ongoing push to externalise migration at the core of current EU policies. These ‘compacts’ aim at prompt cooperation on expulsion and readmission of irregular migrants to countries of origin or transit, in exchange for development aid and technical cooperation on border management.

Such initiatives and agreements raise various concerns, both in terms of their compatibility with existing obligations of international protection and in terms of international and EU standards for development and humanitarian aid.

This workshop aims to bring together scholars, non-governmental organisations, policy and lawmakers to discuss the nexus between EU development policies and EU migration policies, and their broader legal and political implications. For the purposes of this call for papers, the term ‘aid’ is defined broadly to encompass both development aid and humanitarian aid, reflecting the ambiguity and overlap which characterise the current approach to the refugee ‘crisis’.

Papers from different interdisciplinary perspectives are welcomed. Contributions are expected to examine the implications of current EU migration and/or development policies, with a special focus on any of the following thematic areas:

- * The intersection between development aid and migration in the various EU ‘compacts’ and agreements (both bilateral and multilateral) on migration control;
- * The implications of current migration policies for a broader consensus on development and/or for the SDGs;
- * Legal implications and reflections on issues of complicity and shared responsibility;
- * Perspectives from third countries of transit and origin: the implications of EU policies in practice (partners from Afghanistan and Sudan have already agreed to participate);
- * Implications for humanitarian aid and actors on the ground (e.g. their criminalisation and current attempts at regulation at sea)

Papers on related topics and comparative perspectives from other countries are also encouraged.

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9.

How Immigration Policy Affects Health and Human Rights

6:00-7:30 p.m., Wednesday, November 8, 2017

Student Services Center, Multipurpose Room, 1st floor

University of California San Diego

9500 Gilman Dr. La Jolla, CA 92093

<http://ccis.ucsd.edu/events/seminars.html>

Speakers:

David FitzGerald, Professor of Sociology

Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, UC San Diego

Nicole Ramos, Director

Border Rights Project, Al Otro Lado

James Dell, President

Professional Alliance of Children

Fernando Mendoza, Associate Dean of Minority Advising & Programs, Professor of Pediatrics

Stanford University

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10.

How Nation-States Enforce Boundaries: The Reconciliation of People and Markets Through Migration Policy

4:30-6:00 p.m., Thursday, November 9, 2017

Biotechnology Building, G10

Cornell University

Ithaca, NY 14850

http://events.cornell.edu/event/how_states_enforce_boundaries_the_reconciliation_of_people_and_markets?utm_campaign=widget&utm_medium=widget&utm_source=Cornell

Speaker:

David Cook-Martín, Political Sociologist

New York University Abu Dhabi

Description: Dr. Cook-Martin's work focuses on understanding migration, race, ethnicity, law, and citizenship in an international field of power. He is author of *The Scramble for Citizens: Dual Nationality and State Competition for Immigrants* (Stanford University Press 2013: ASA's Thomas & Znaniecki Best Book on International Migration Award 2014), and co-author with David FitzGerald of *Culling the Masses: The Democratic Origins of Racist Immigration Policy in the Americas* (Harvard University Press 2014: ASA's 2017 Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award, MSS Distinguished Book Award, APSA's Best Book on Migration and Citizenship 2015, ASA's Thomas and Znaniecki Best Book on International Migration 2015, ASA's Best Scholarly Contribution to Political Sociology). David has taught courses on research methods, the sociology of law and migration, migration, and refuge, introduction to sociology, and on the relationship between states, race, and science."

Contact: Clara Elpi, cme68@cornell.edu

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11.

Migration and the Rise of Everyday Bordering

6:15-7:45 p.m., Thursday, November 9, 2017

National Center of Competence in Research

The Migration-Mobility Nexus nccr-onthemove.ch

Université de Neuchâtel

Rue Abram-Louis-Breguet 2

2000 Neuchâtel

Switzerland

http://nccr-onthemove.ch/wp_live14/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/nccrotm-Lecture-Series-5-Flyer-148x210-Web.pdf

Speaker:

Nira Yuval Davis

Centre for Research on Migration, Refugees and Belonging, University of East London

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12.

Immigrant Integration and Gateways for Growth: San Diego, California and Beyond

1:00-5:00 p.m., Monday, November 13, 2017

Institute of the Americas, Malamud Conference Room

10111 North Torrey Pines Rd.

UC San Diego Campus-International Lane

La Jolla, CA 92037

<http://ccis.ucsd.edu/events/seminars.html>

Speakers:

John Skrentny, Co-Director, Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, UC San Diego

Samuel Tsoi, RISE San Diego; Assistant Director, 21st Century China Center

Karim Bouris, Director, Multi-Sector Alliance, Partners for Progress

Yen Le Espiritu, Distinguished Professor, Ethnic Studies, UC-San Diego

Melissa Floca, Associate Director, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, UC-San Diego

Eduardo Velasquez, Research Manager, San Diego Regional Economic Development Corporation

Chris Benner, Dorothy E. Everett Chair in Global Information and Social Entrepreneurship, UC-Santa Cruz

Manuel Pastor, Director, Center for Study of Immigrant Integration, USC

John Mollenkopf, Distinguished Professor, CUNY Graduate Center

Jeffrey Reitz, Robert F. Harney Professor of Ethnic, Immigration and Pluralism Studies, University of Toronto

Robert McNeil, Researcher and Head of Media and Communications, Migration Observatory, University of Oxford

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13.

Behind Immigration Debates: Discourse, Policy and Reality of Muslim Integration in Western Societies

11:00 a.m., Tuesday, November 14, 2017

Eleanor Roosevelt College Provost's Building, Conference Room 115
University of California San Diego
9500 Gilman Dr. La Jolla, CA 92093
<http://ccis.ucsd.edu/events/seminars.html>

Speaker:

Jeffrey Reitz, Robert F. Harney Professor of Ethnic, Immigration and Pluralism Studies, University of Toronto

Discussant:

Claire Adida, Associate Professor of Political Science, UC San Diego

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14.

Technological Interventions in the Refugee/Migration Crisis

7:00-8:15 p.m., Tuesday, November 28, 2017

Bill and Melinda Gates Hall, G01

Cornell University

107 Hoy Road, Ithaca, NY 14850

http://events.cornell.edu/event/techlaw_colloquium_3671?utm_campaign=widget&utm_medium=widget&utm_source=Cornell

Speaker:

Mark Latonero

University of Southern California

Contact: Leslie Morris, lm60@cornell.edu

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15.

Refugee & Asylum Policies in an Age of Resurgent Nationalism

9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Friday, December 1, 2017

Eleanor Roosevelt College Provost's Building, Conference Room 115

University of California San Diego

9500 Gilman Dr. La Jolla, CA 92093

<http://ccis.ucsd.edu/events/seminars.html>

Speakers:

Hiroshi Motomura, Susan Westerberg Prager Professor of Law, UCLA School of Law

Chiara Galli, PhD student, Department of Sociology, UCLA

Molly Fee, PhD student, Department of Sociology, UCLA

Rawan Arar, PhD student, Department of Sociology, UC San Diego

Deborah Anker, Clinical Professor of Law and Founder and Director of the Harvard Law School Immigration and Refugee Clinical Program (HIRC)

Sara Wallace Goodman, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, UC Irvine

David FitzGerald, Co-Director, Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, UC San Diego

Alex Aleinikoff, University Professor and Director of the Zolberg Institute on Migration and Mobility, The New School

Yvette López, Attorney-at-Law, San Diego

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16.

Responding to Refugees and Irregular Migration in Australia and the EU: Practices to Adopt and Policies to Avoid

Sponsored by the Castan Centre for Human Rights Law at Monash University

Friday, December 1, 2017

Monash Prato Centre, Italy

Palazzo Vai

Via Pugliesi, 26

59100 Prato (PO), Italy

<https://www.monash.edu/law/research/centres/castancentre/our-areas-of-work/refugees-and-asylum-seekers/international-refugee-workshop>

Description: The Castan Centre will host a small workshop in December, in Italy, a country at the frontline of the EU response to irregular migration and refugees. The purpose of the event will be to reflect on what Australia and the EU can teach each other about responding to irregular migration and refugees. Over the past few years, the EU has looked to other jurisdictions for ideas to curb the higher numbers of irregular migrants and refugees seeking the protection of member states. In particular, there have been calls within Europe to follow the so called ‘Australian solution’ to refugees.

In 2001, the then Australian Prime Minister, John Howard, responded to the irregular arrival of 438 people seeking Australia’s protection on the ship MV Tampa, by stating that Australia ‘will decide who comes [into Australian territory] and the circumstances in which they come’. Since then, Australia has adopted a range of border control policies to deter refugees and deny access to Australian territory including third country processing and detention of refugees, temporary protection visas, boat turn-backs, containment strategies in refugee producing countries and increasing cooperation with countries of transit to stop the onward movement of those seeking to enter Australian territory through irregular means. These strategies appear to have curbed the number of refugees entering Australian territory but have also resulted in grave human rights abuses including the potential refoulement of refugees and others owed Australia’s international protection. In addition, these policies have come at a high cost to Australia, both in terms of extraordinary financial resources and damage to Australia’s international reputation.

There are therefore clear pitfalls in the EU adopting Australia’s border protection policies. This is not to say, however, that all aspects of Australia’s refugee regime are without merit. For example, Australia’s resettlement program offers many refugees a durable solution and when done well, provides a model that should be emulated.

This workshop will discuss what Australia and the EU can learn from each other’s experience of responding to refugees and irregular migration. It will ask: what are the legal, ethical and effective practices in each jurisdiction that should be adopted and which policies are ineffective, dangerous and unlawful?

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- [1.](#) 11/14, San Diego - Seminar on Muslim integration in Western societies
- [2.](#) 11/15, Boston - Lecture on the DACA program within a historical context
- [3.](#) 11/16, DC - Discussion on the implications of next year's Mexican presidential election - **[New Listing]**
- [4.](#) 11/16-17, Brussels - Conference on social innovation for refugee inclusion
- [5.](#) 11/28, Ithaca, NY - Lecture on technological interventions in the refugee/migration crisis
- [6.](#) 11/28, NYC - Lecture on refugee self-representation
- [7.](#) 11/28, North America/Europe - Webinar on rethinking refugees and housing - **[New Listing]**
- [8.](#) 11/29-12/3, DC - Immigration at the American Anthropological Association Annual Meeting - **[New Listing]**
- [9.](#) 12/1, San Diego - Seminar on refugee and asylum policies in the present age
- [10.](#) 12/1, Prato, Italy - Workshop on best practices for addressing refugees and irregular migration in Australia and the EU
- [11.](#) 12/10-12, Phoenix - National Immigrant Integration Conference - **[New Listing]**
- [12.](#) 12/11-12, Paris - International conference on immigration in OECD countries - **[New Listing]**

1.

Behind Immigration Debates: Discourse, Policy and Reality of Muslim Integration in Western Societies

11:00 a.m., Tuesday, November 14, 2017

Eleanor Roosevelt College Provost's Building, Conference Room 115

University of California San Diego

9500 Gilman Dr. La Jolla, CA 92093

<http://ccis.ucsd.edu/events/seminars.html>

Speaker:

Jeffrey Reitz, Robert F. Harney Professor of Ethnic, Immigration and Pluralism Studies, University of Toronto

Discussant:

Claire Adida, Associate Professor of Political Science, UC San Diego

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2.

DACA: A Story of Dreams and Fears

5:30-8:00 p.m., Wednesday, November 15, 2017

Suffolk Law School, 5th floor Blue Sky Lounge

120 Tremont Street

Boston, MA, 02108

<https://aalam.wildapricot.org/announcements/5324175>

Speaker:

Stephen H. Legomsky

Description: The speaker will discuss the historical context in which the DACA memo was drafted including the many years that the DREAM Act spent in Congress and the increasing social movements of undocumented youth; the legal theories that were used to draft the DACA memo; and his thoughts on the rescission of that memo as well as the federal judge's injunction against the subsequent DAPA and DACA expansion memos in 2015.

RSVP: To RSVP, please email to suls.apalsa@gmail.com or contact Jiabei Li (President of Suffolk Law APALSA) at suls.apalsa@gmail.com

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3.

AMLO, the PRI, and the Frente: A Look at Mexico's 2018 Election

11:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m., Thursday, November 16, 2017

Woodrow Wilson Center, 6th Floor

Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center

1300 Pennsylvania Ave. NW

Washington, DC 20004-3027

<https://www.wilsoncenter.org/event/amlo-the-pri-and-the-frente-look-mexicos-2018-election>

Speaker:

Jorge Buendía, Director

Buendía & Laredo

Moderator:

Duncan Wood, Director

Mexico Institute

Description: Ahead of the July 2018 presidential election, there are several main questions to analyze. What are the main public opinion trends going forward to the 2018 presidential election? What are the odds of the PRI retaining the Presidency? Is a Lopez Obrador victory a sure thing, or will the Frente Ciudadano (PAN-PRD-MC) prove to be an obstacle? Who in Mexico fears an AMLO presidency the most, and which party benefits from this fear?

In our event, led by Jorge Buendía, we will discuss these questions by looking at the economy, presidential approval, and citizens' perceptions of both parties and likely candidates.

RSVP: http://pages.wilsoncenter.org/11.16.2017AMLOPRIFrente_Registration.html

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4.

Social Innovation for Refugee Inclusion: Maintaining Momentum and Creating Lasting Change

Thursday-Friday, November 16-17, 2017

European Economic and Social Committee (EESC)

Rue Belliard 99, 1000 Brussels, Belgium

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/si4ri>

Description: Following the arrival of large numbers of migrants and asylum seekers from 2015 onwards, many non-traditional actors—from tech start-ups to social enterprises—pioneered innovative ways to foster the integration of newcomers. In the context of this experimentation, business has also played a fundamental role, with companies on both sides of the Atlantic leveraging their potential as employers, donors, and partners in innovative alliances.

The ambition of social innovation goes well beyond developing creative and interesting pilot solutions: it strives for a large-scale and long-term impact. Therefore, the aim of this conference is to discuss common challenges young initiatives

encounter on their path to maturity—such as accessing funding, defining objectives and measuring impact, finding the right partners, and adapting to shifting political priorities—and to identify how to best tackle them.

To encourage new synergies between different stakeholders, the event will bring together a diverse group of public officials, business leaders, service designers, social entrepreneurs, civil society organisations, and refugee initiatives from Europe, the United States, and Canada.

Thursday, November 16, 2017

2:30-2:50 p.m.

Welcoming remarks:

- * U.S. Mission to the EU
- * Mission of Canada to the EU
- * Migration Policy Institute Europe - European Economic and Social Committee

2:50-3:15 p.m.

Keynote speech - Gideon Maltz, CEO, Tent Foundation (TBC)

3:15-4:30 p.m.

Panel session: **How the field has matured: A progress report, one year on**

- * Eric Young, The Social Projects Studio / Distinguished Visiting Professor of Social Innovation at Ryerson University
- * Luisa Seiler, co-founder and director, SINGA Germany
- * Josephine Goube, COO, Techfugees, UK (TBC)

5:00-6:30 p.m.

Panel session: **Business, not as usual: Private sector innovation for refugee inclusion**

- * Pastora Valero, Vicepresident, Government Affairs, EMEAR, Cisco - Airbnb (TBC)
- * Samuel Engblom, TCO Swedish Confederation for Professional Employees
- * Kavita Brahmabhatt, co-founder, Action Emploi Réfugiés, France

Friday, November 17, 2017

9:00–9:30 a.m.

Refugees as agents of innovation

One-on-one interview with moderator - Monis Bukhari, founder of Syrian House and managing director at Integration HUB, Berlin, Germany (TBC)

9:30–10:45 a.m.

Workshops:

1. New approaches to financing social innovation
2. Not an urban legend: Welcoming refugees in small and rural communities
3. Improving the visibility of refugees' skills
4. Employer engagement: Innovative approaches to training and hiring refugees
5. Refugee entrepreneurship: A fast lane into work?

11:00–11:30 a.m.

Discussion of workshop results

11:30 a.m.–12:45 p.m.

Interactive panel session: **From niche to mainstream: Unlocking the potential of innovation for lasting change**

Speakers:

Louisa Taylor, Director, Refugee 613, Canada

Ben Mason, Project lead on digital innovation around refugees and migration, Betterplace lab, Germany

David Manicom, Assistant Deputy Minister (ADM), Settlement and Integration Sector, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada

12:45–1:00 p.m.

Wrap up of the conference discussions

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5.

Technological Interventions in the Refugee/Migration Crisis

7:00-8:15 p.m., Tuesday, November 28, 2017

Bill and Melinda Gates Hall, G01

Cornell University

107 Hoy Road, Ithaca, NY 14850

http://events.cornell.edu/event/techlaw_colloquium_3671?utm_campaign=widget&utm_medium=widget&utm_source=Cornell

Speaker:

Mark Latonero

University of Southern California

Contact: Leslie Morris, lm60@cornell.edu

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6.

Selfies and the Ethics of the Face: A Case Study in Refugee Self-representation

6:00-8:00 p.m., Tuesday, November 28, 2017

Wolff Conference Room at The New School

Zolberg Institute on Migration and Mobility

6 E 16th St 11th Floor

New York, NY 10003

<https://zolberginstitute.org/eventbrite-event/selfies-and-the-ethics-of-the-face-a-case-study-in-refugee-self-representation/>

Speaker:

Lilie Chouliaraki, Professor of Media and Communications

London School of Economics and Political Science

Description: In this lecture, Professor Chouliaraki proposes a new understanding of the selfie as moral practice. Extending current approaches to the digital genre of the selfie as an aesthetic or a techno-social practice, the proposed understanding of the selfie as moral practice stems from two places. First, it stems from the function of the selfie to confront us with the face of the other (as a locative ‘*here* I am’ and an existential ‘here *I am*’) and, in so doing, to make a demand for our moral response. Second, it stems from the capacity of the selfie to flow across digital networks, both horizontally across social media (intermediation) and vertically onto mainstream news platforms (remediation). As both face and flow, the ethics of the selfie becomes particularly relevant in research questions around excluded or marginalized groups whose ‘face’ struggles for visibility in Western media spaces.

Taking as a starting point the 2015 refugee crisis and its extensive coverage in European news, Professor Chouliaraki explores the complexities of the selfie as moral practice, by addressing the following questions: What does it mean for refugee selfies to circulate on Western media platforms? In which ways are their faces inserted in ‘our’ visual economies? How is their news value justified? And what role do these justifications play for Western media not only as news platforms but also as moral and political spaces?

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7.

Beyond Bricks and Mortar: Rethinking Refugees and Housing

10:00 a.m. EST, Tuesday, November 28, 2017

Cities of Migration Webinar

<http://citiesofmigration.ca/webinar/beyond-bricks-and-mortar/>

Description: Refugee housing is about more than bricks and mortar. It's the foundation of the refugee's relationship to a new home, neighbours and landlords. Getting it right tests the capacity of a community of hosts to open their doors to the newly-arrived and the needs of those who have left everything behind.

Creating the local conditions for a housing market that is open and inclusive of the city's most vulnerable residents is challenging. How do we overcome the prejudices, biases, or 'fear of the stranger' that can be barriers to refugees seeking affordable accommodation, employment or a secure sense of belonging? When does 'my' home become 'our' home?

Join us online on November 28 to learn about housing initiatives in Bristol, UK and Berlin, Germany, that are opening doors to refugee housing and local economic development by creating positive social interactions between refugee and host communities at home, at work and in local neighbourhoods.

Learn about Good Ideas:

* In Bristol, UK, the #Rethinkingrefugee campaign, led by Ashley Community Housing, successfully challenged misinformation about refugee tenants and shifted landlord attitudes from bias against refugees as liabilities to recognizing them as community assets. Today, the evolving campaign continues to change perceptions of refugees and other vulnerable groups amongst the public, landlords, local authorities and employers.

* In Berlin, Germany, the internationally recognized Refugees Welcome initiative provides an easy-to use, secure online platform that lets local residents open their homes and share their living spaces with refugees. Not simply about housing, Refugees Welcome promotes inclusion through co-living which accelerates second language learning and helps refugees get settled, make friends, gain social networks and find employment faster and more easily.

Speakers:

Fuad Mahamed, CEO
Ashley Community Housing (Bristol, UK)

Mareike Geiling, Founder
Refugees Welcome, Berlin, Germany

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8.

American Anthropological Association Annual Meeting

Wednesday, November 29-Sunday, December 3, 2017

Marriott Wardman Park Hotel

Washington, DC 20008

<http://www.americananthro.org/AttendEvents/landing.aspx?ItemNumber=14722&&navItemNumber=566>

Immigration-themed sessions:

Wednesday, November 29, 2017

12:00-1:45 p.m.

Ethnographic Perspectives on Exile, Migration, Diaspora

Presentations:

The Red in a Mother's Hair: rethinking popular religion and political categories through Kolkata's refugee colonies

Ethnic Armenian War Widows From Syria: Memories, Strategies, Aspirations in the 'Homeland'

“Home” is for tourism: conceptions of the homeland in the Mauritian diaspora

Recent Change in Language Policy of Singapore and Its Potential Implications

Political Crises, Precarity, and Resilience: Social and Economic Resourcefulness Among Refugees, Migrants, and the Displaced

Presentations:

Facing dispossession: the creation of new forms of property in Sahrawis’ exile

Migration and Revolution: The Syrian Crisis and the Crisis of Masculinity

Displaced Bodies, Displaced Devotions: Gulenist Asylum Seekers in Europe

Navigating uncertainty. Everyday knowledge production of undocumented migrants in France.

Resourcefulness, resilience and doubt in young Syrian and Palestinian men’s search for wives in Germany

2:15-4:00 p.m.

Regimes of Migration, Identity and the Making of the State

Presentations:

Migration Regime, Syrian Refugees and Syrianness at the Turkish-Syrian Border

The Wall: (Dis)continuities of the State Making Practices on the Turkish-Syrian Border

'To be Syrian is to Laugh: The Precarity and Agency of Urban Syrian Refugees in Amman, Jordan via Un/humorous Speech'

Migration and Asylum Seeking: Experiences of Kurdish Migrants from Turkey in Chicago

Burning Matters: Migration, Citizenship, and Illegality in Tangier

Detained on Trumped-Up Charges: Migrants and the Ascendant U.S. Security-State

Deborah A. Boehm, University of Nevada, Reno; Sarah B. Horton, University of Colorado, Denver; Ruth M. Gomberg-Munoz, Loyola University Chicago; Deborah A. Boehm, University of Nevada, Reno; Sarah B. Horton, University of Colorado, Denver; Ruth M. Gomberg-Munoz, Loyola University Chicago; Josiah Heyman, University of Texas, El Paso; Jonathan Xavier Inda, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign; Angela Stuesse, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Daniel M. Goldstein, Rutgers University; Susan C. Bibler Coutin, University of California, Irvine

4:30-6:15 p.m.

Migration and Social Class: Ambiguous Class Identities in Translocal Social Fields

Presentations:

Class performances: Children's parties and the reproduction of social class among diasporic Cameroonians

Neither Educated nor Cosmopolitan: Social Class from the Perspective of Left-Behind Children of Southern Chinese Migrants

Transnational migration from Tajikistan and the effect of new travel restrictions on the production of class

Longing for a House in Ghana: Social Class Tension among Ghanaian Eldercare Workers in the United States

Class Switching: Migrants' Multiple Class Belongings in Mexico and Namibia

Teaching & Learning in contexts of immigrant, indigenous and linguistic diversity

Presentations:

Checks, balances and constitutional rights: The impact of an anti-immigrant president on immigrant teenagers and their teachers

Mock Spanish and the construction of expertise in a high school science classroom.

Creating Spaces for Indigenous Youth: The Shifting Focuses and Possibilities of Maya Chuj Youth Organizing in

Guatemala

Language, Literacy, and Life: Co-constructing Core Practices with High School Immigrant Youth

Writing practices in the Eastern Andean Mountains of Colombia

Thursday, November 30, 2017

8:00-9:45 a.m.

Discourses of Im/migrant Reception in Rural United States Communities

Presentations:

Rural Schooling Achievement for Students of Mexican Descent

Discourses of Immigrant and Refugee Inclusion in the Shenandoah Valley

“They Don’t Show Up”: Immigrant Identities and the Politics of Rural Research

Bad Blood: Figurations of White/Trailer Trash in Diversifying Mobile Home Communities

Farmers and Farmworkers in an Era of Stricter Immigration Controls: Shared Struggle or "Whites First"?

Temporal Frames and Belonging Claims: Migration Histories of Farming Families in Southern Appalachia

Cracks in the Neoliberal State: Latinx migration and contestations over place and belonging in rural Arkansas

Gender Identity and Labor Migration: How Global Politics and Economics Matter in Migrant Gender Identity and Mobility

Presentations:

Global Nurses: Complicating the Global Care Chain with Migrant Nurses

Lost in the interspace: gender, migration and the experience of misrecognition in the context of transforming societies

Performing Femininities and Masculinities in Different Migratory Contexts

The Effect of Short-Term Female Migration on Family and Gender Roles in Fiji

Gender, Class and Social Reproduction: Return migration to Southern Mexico in the Net-Zero Migration Era

Human Rights and Political Subjectivities in Contemporary Contexts: Migrations, Movements, and Counter-Movements

Presentations:

Economic Migrants, Terrorists, and Illegals: Transnational State Collusion in the Creation of a Post-Refugee World

Speech as crime: The legal debate between "Cultural Genocide" and "Acculturation" in twentieth-century Brazil

Linguistic Prejudice, Human Rights and Indigenous Peoples in Alto Rio Negro, Brazil

Notes on the conversation between Indigenous Peoples and national governments on human rights and citizenship in the tri-border of Brazil, Guyana, and Venezuela.

Dimensions of agency in transnational engagements of Afghan migrants and return migrants

Tacit political subjectivity: ethnification of Polish minority in Eastern Europe

3:00-4:30 p.m.

World on the Move: Perspectives on Immigration, Migration and Displacement

Presenters:

John Homiak

Smithsonian Institution

Amalia Cordova
Latinx Digital Curator
Smithsonian Institution

3:00-5:00 p.m.

Gallery Session: Migration, Refugees, and Language

Presentations:

287(g) Revisited: The Politics of Immigration Enforcement in Tennessee

An Ethnographic Study of Refugee Women and their Experiences of Resettlement in Salt Lake City: A Focus on Gender Roles and Acculturation

Cumbia Poder: Harnessing the Power of Cumbia Cultures and Sounds Across Borders

Ethnography of Socioeconomic Class and Transnational Educational Experiences: Dynamics of Chinese Immigrant Parenting Activation in a Midwest Town in a Midwest Town

How do heritage speakers support their 3rd generation children's bilingual development? An urgent call for making connections between family and institutional language policy decisions.

I'm not messin' up! : The Efficacy of IRE Structures as a form of Participation in the Evaluation of Arabic-speaking student Comprehension in an ESL 1 Classroom

Mexican Immigrant Women in New York and their Transnational Business Networks: Buying, Selling and Connecting with Food and Supplements

Migrants, Refugees, and the Media: Local Interpretations of Mass Media Messages

Motivations for Language Revitalization

Reuniting language, culture, and cognition in semantic typology: The case of MesoSpace

The Bridge Project: Educational Justice at the Intersect of Anthropology and Activism

The Power Found in Friendship: a Study of the Social Integration and Adjustment of Resettling Refugees

The Voice of the Nation: Preserving Garifuna Ancestors as Political Actors through Language Revitalization

Virtual Worlds as a Tool for Language-Learning

Visualizing Language: The Utilization of Virtual Reality and 360-Degree Videography in Creating Second-Language Environments

4:15-6:00 p.m.

Migration, Media, and the Politics of Representation

Presenters:

David Ansari

PhD candidate, The University of Chicago

Nadeen Thomas

Guest Faculty, Sarah Lawrence College

Jelena Jankovic

PhD Student, University of Notre Dame

Adam Kersch

Doctoral Student, University of California, Davis

Friday, December 1, 2017

8:00-9:45 a.m.

Migrant Resilience in A Hostile Time

Presenters:

Sealing Cheng

Associate Professor, Chinese University of Hong Kong

Alyshia Galvez

Associate Professor, Lehman College, CUNY

Anouk de Koning

Associate Professor, Radboud University

Eithne Luibheid

University of Arizona

10:15 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

Engaged Anthropology with Undocumented and Immigrant Students in the Trump Era

Presenters:

Kristin Yarris

Assistant Professor, University of Oregon

Mariela Nunez-Janes

Associate Professor, University of North Texas

Lauren Heidbrink

Assistant Professor, California State University, Long Beach

Whitney Duncan, Assistant Professor

University of Northern Colorado

Margarita Salas Crespo
Communications Coordinator, Children's Advocacy Alliance

Wendy Vogt
Assistant Professor, Indiana University, Purdue University at Indianapolis

J.C. Salyer
Barnard College, Columbia University

Relationships in transit: Marriage, family, and gender expectations in immigrant experiences

Presentations:

Marriage immigrants as “surrogate mothers” for Korea: Examining cultural discourses about gender, immigration, and mothering

Gender shapes migration, migration reshapes gender: Chuukese migrant women’s experiences in Guam, U.S.

MOBILITY, EXCISION, and DELAYED MARRIAGES: NARRATIVES OF DISRUPTED RITES OF PASSAGE FROM YOUNG AFRICAN MIGRANTS

“Who am I? Father, Mother, Husband or Wife?”: Transformation of Gender Roles Believes among Transnational Migrant Family Members

2:00-3:45 p.m.

#NoBanNoMuro/SanctuaryForAll: Local and Transborder Resistance to Anti-Immigrant and Anti-Muslim Policies in Trump's America

Presentations:

Sanctuary Place-Making in the Borderlands: A Historical Perspective

The Dark Side of Sanctuary Cities: Limitations, Fragility and Complicity in Philadelphia

Refugees Are Welcome in Detroit: Anti-Trump Solidarity and Strategies of Local Resistance

Entre Trump y Peña Nieto: Neoliberal States, Mixed-Status Families, and Building Resistance Across Borders

Deserving DREAMers, Do-Gooders, Delinquents, and Drop-Outs: Understanding Immigrant Youth's Narratives of Self and Citizenship Status in Nativist Times

Presentations:

"Your Story is Your Ticket:" Latino Youth's College Application Essays and the Writing of Deserving Immigrant Selves in Nashville, Tennessee

Civil Disobedience as Strategic Resistance in the Immigrant Rights Movement: Contesting Narratives of Deservingness and Belonging

'Deserving' Children in Family Detention?

Allocating Empowerment in Nigerian Anti-Trafficking Campaigns

Undocumented, Unafraid, and United: How Current Immigration Policy Has Shaped the Identities and Political Participation of Undocumented Latinx Immigrants in the United States

Migrant Desires: Uprooted Lives and Labor in Unsettling Times

Presentations:

The Moral Education of Desire: Kurdish Migrant Workers and Islamic Orders in Istanbul

Producing Desire or Reproducing the Family: Young Kurdish Urbanites in Rural Turkey

Migrant Mothers: Parental Expectations and Contested Desires in Rural China

Illicit Intimacy: Syrian Refugees and Female Domestic Workers in Beirut

Terrains of Desire: Tamil Place-Making in Paris

4:15-6:00 p.m.

Migration, Transnationality, and the Social Determinants of Health

Presentations:

The Rhetoric of “Tremendous Disease” and its Potential Impact on Treatment-seeking for First Generation Migrants with Hansen’s Disease (Leprosy) in the U.S.

Overcoming Barriers to Healthcare Access among Low-income Latina Immigrants in South Carolina

Reshaping Health Access and Matters of Life: Karen Undocumented Migrants in the Thai-Burma Border

Culture's Role in Immigrant Health: Social Determinants of Depression and Diabetes Among Mexican women in Alabama

Anthropology Matters in Medical Translation for Immigrants: The Cultivated Invisibility of Power and History in Patient-Doctor Interaction in Two Massachusetts Community Healthcare Centers

The Sound of Silence in America: Deaf Immigrants and the Politics of Othering

Saturday, December 2, 2017

8:00-9:45 a.m.

International migrants in China: Infrastructures, trajectories and positionalities

Presentations:

New highly-skilled youth mobilities from Spain to China

Bolivians in China and the emergence of commercial brokers

Migration trajectories and positionalities of self-initiated Swiss migrants in China

Infrastructural cracking: Indian workers in a local Chinese market

Family embeddedness and socio-spatial dimensions of dwelling: Migration infrastructures of Swedish corporate migrant families in Shanghai

More than just business: Arab-Chinese marriages in commercial and cultural context

10:15 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

Migration Matters: Crisis, Policy, and Engaging with Displacement at the Margins and Core of Europe

Presentations:

Ruptures and Continuities of Migration History: “Newcomers” and “Hosts” in Berlin

Studying Up the “Helpers”: The Turkish Political Elite’s Instrumentalization of Displaced Syrians

Sustainability at a Time of Crisis: Refugees, Health Care, and Response Capacity in Greece and Turkey

Does Anthropology Matter in the Margins of Europe? Categories and Experiences of Forced Displacement in the Aegean

Return to (and from) Surp Giragos: Displaced Stakeholders of Sacred Heritage Sites

Navigating Educational Processes, Policies, and Practices: Work with Im/migrant and Refugee Youth around the Globe

Presentations:

Global policyscapes and historical memory: Ethnographies of democratic citizenship education in Poland and Guatemala

Contesting exclusion by enacting equality: Claiming Muslim Youth Space in a Suburban US High School

Immigration policies circulating in ESOL professional development with K-12 teachers

“We are All Brothers”: How the discourse of color-blindness in schools shapes belonging for urban Syrian refugees in Jordan

Behind Policy: Societal Influences

Presentations:

Fear and the Refugee. Some Thoughts on an Emotional and Political Strategy

Letting Go to Get it Done: An Ethnographic Study of Progressive Social Policymaking in Conservative North Carolina

Shifting Health Policy Landscapes: ACA or no ACA and what it means for Chicago Latinx

Somaliland’s Self Help in the Face of Famine: Cooperation of State, Civil Society and Diaspora Built on Cultural Identity

The Human Face of Shifting Immigration-Enforcement Priorities in the United States

The Role of On-the-Ground Land Relations in Determining Correlations Among Land Security, Food Security and Private Land Policy Enactment in Burkina Faso, West Africa

Total Worker Health: Occupational Safety and Health Policy in a Post-Industrial Economy

12:15-1:30 p.m.

Committee on Refugees and Immigrants

Jayne Howell, California State University, Long Beach; David W. Haines, George Mason University; Fethi Keles, Clarkson University

2:00-3:45 p.m.

Homeland(s), Part Two: Refugees, Immigrants and Ideologies of Place

Presentations:

Mourning and recreating the “homeland”: Okinawan colonial repatriates’ “return” pilgrimages to the Northern Marianas

Kosovo Roma Migrants in Germany: Ritual, Policy and the Conundrums of Homeland

Strangers at Home, Strangers Abroad: The Psychological Displacement of American Ahmadi Muslims of Pakistani Origin

Lessons in Solidarity and Coalition Building: Community Protection, Minority Leaders and new Women’s March Protesters Respond to Threats on Refugees and Immigrants

Nasz Heimat: How the German nationalist “homeland” concept got a Polish possessive adjective

2:00-3:45 p.m.

Migrant Subjects: Solidarities, Values, and Care in Times of Uncertainty

Presentations:

“Chinese Background Vietnamese in London via China and Hong Kong: Communities Shaped Through Serial Migration”

“It’s the market”: Talk of value and domestic work in Cairo

'Syria Calls You': Situating Syrian Experience and Solidarity in Paris

“Me working hard for them”: Transnational youths’ narratives of their parents’ sacrifices, familial well-being, and an ethics of care

The Politics of Love and Labor: Film, Migration, and Race in the Indo-Caribbean

Sunday, December 3, 2017

8:00-9:45 a.m.

Anthropological Perspectives on Refugees and Migration

Presentations:

Living and Working In-Between: Early Refugees as Political Moderators for Asylum Seekers from Afghanistan in Athens, Greece

Stranger Danger: National Enemies as Hosts and Guests

The ethnography of migration: psychodynamic encounters with Afghan refugees

Projective Identification in Interactions between Syrian Refugees and Germans

10:15 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

Migrant, transnational and immigrant student experiences

Presentations:

Insiders' Perspectives: The US Experience of Korean Elite Students at Top-Ranked American Universities

Unaccompanied Migrant Children from Central America: Metaphors of Trauma and Implications for Schools

Transnational Students' Identity Construction and Future Educational Trajectories: A Korean-Guatemalan Case

12:15-2:00 p.m.

From Feminized Victims to “Bad Hombres” – Gendered Scripts and Narratives of Belonging among Migrant Communities

Presentations::

Hyper masculinity and privileged femininities: Migrant labor and the rise of the Taliban movement in Swat Valley, Pakistan

“Bad Hombres:” Criminalization, Masculinities, and Deportation from the United States

Harbingers of Hope: Social Capital in the Lives of Unaccompanied Central American Minors

Getting to Tell Their Story: Survivors of Trafficking and Narrative Formation in the Legal Process

Indigenous and Refugee: Pageantry, International Migration, and the Reconstruction of Mayan Cosmology

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9.

Refugee & Asylum Policies in an Age of Resurgent Nationalism

9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Friday, December 1, 2017

Eleanor Roosevelt College Provost's Building, Conference Room 115

University of California San Diego

9500 Gilman Dr. La Jolla, CA 92093

<http://ccis.ucsd.edu/events/seminars.html>

Speakers:

Hiroshi Motomura, Susan Westerberg Prager Professor of Law, UCLA School of Law

Chiara Galli, PhD student, Department of Sociology, UCLA

Molly Fee, PhD student, Department of Sociology, UCLA

Rawan Arar, PhD student, Department of Sociology, UC San Diego

Deborah Anker, Clinical Professor of Law and Founder and Director of the Harvard Law School Immigration and Refugee Clinical Program (HIRC)

Sara Wallace Goodman, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, UC Irvine

David FitzGerald, Co-Director, Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, UC San Diego

Alex Aleinikoff, University Professor and Director of the Zolberg Institute on Migration and Mobility, The New School

Yvette López, Attorney-at-Law, San Diego

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10.

Responding to Refugees and Irregular Migration in Australia and the EU: Practices to Adopt and Policies to Avoid

Sponsored by the Castan Centre for Human Rights Law at Monash University

Friday, December 1, 2017

Monash Prato Centre, Italy

Palazzo Vai

Via Pugliesi, 26

59100 Prato (PO), Italy

<https://www.monash.edu/law/research/centres/castancentre/our-areas-of-work/refugees-and-asylum-seekers/international-refugee-workshop>

Description: The Castan Centre will host a small workshop in December, in Italy, a country at the frontline of the EU response to irregular migration and refugees. The purpose of the event will be to reflect on what Australia and the EU can

teach each other about responding to irregular migration and refugees. Over the past few years, the EU has looked to other jurisdictions for ideas to curb the higher numbers of irregular migrants and refugees seeking the protection of member states. In particular, there have been calls within Europe to follow the so called ‘Australian solution’ to refugees.

In 2001, the then Australian Prime Minister, John Howard, responded to the irregular arrival of 438 people seeking Australia’s protection on the ship MV Tampa, by stating that Australia ‘will decide who comes [into Australian territory] and the circumstances in which they come’. Since then, Australia has adopted a range of border control policies to deter refugees and deny access to Australian territory including third country processing and detention of refugees, temporary protection visas, boat turn-backs, containment strategies in refugee producing countries and increasing cooperation with countries of transit to stop the onward movement of those seeking to enter Australian territory through irregular means. These strategies appear to have curbed the number of refugees entering Australian territory but have also resulted in grave human rights abuses including the potential refoulement of refugees and others owed Australia’s international protection. In addition, these policies have come at a high cost to Australia, both in terms of extraordinary financial resources and damage to Australia’s international reputation.

There are therefore clear pitfalls in the EU adopting Australia’s border protection policies. This is not to say, however, that all aspects of Australia’s refugee regime are without merit. For example, Australia’s resettlement program offers many refugees a durable solution and when done well, provides a model that should be emulated.

This workshop will discuss what Australia and the EU can learn from each other’s experience of responding to refugees and irregular migration. It will ask: what are the legal, ethical and effective practices in each jurisdiction that should be adopted and which policies are ineffective, dangerous and unlawful?

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11.

National Immigrant Integration Conference

Sunday-Tuesday, December 10-12, 2017

Phoenix Convention Center

100 N 3rd St, Phoenix, Arizona 85004

<http://niic2017.org/>

Program:

8:00-9:45 a.m.

Sunday December 10, 2017

2:00-3:30 p.m.

Welcome & Opening Plenary

MAINSTAGE PLENARY: BREAKING BREAD: FOOD, CULTURE & IMMIGRATION

This plenary will explore the longstanding role of food as a facilitator of cultural exchange and a pathway to immigrant cultural and economic power. We will discuss food and cuisine as a way to bring people together and facilitate cultural exchange. We will explore the role of immigrant small businesses and entrepreneurship in the industry. Eddie Huang, a visionary restaurateur and a renowned commentator on the role of food in immigrant communities, will share his personal story and his reflections on our current political reality. The introductory and keynote remarks will be followed by an audience question and answer.

Introductory Remarks:

Caroline Randall Williams, Author of Soul Food Love (Random House), Poet, and Academic

Keynote:

Eddie Huang, Chef and Owner at Baohaus, Author of Fresh Off the Boat

4:00-5:15 p.m.

Track Session Block 1

Business and Financial Empowerment: Comprehensive Financial Empowerment: Models for Success in Immigrant

Communities

Citizenship: Strategies for Naturalizing the Most Vulnerable

Criminalization, Detention, and Enforcement: Immigration Enforcement (and Criminalization) in a Trump Era

Economic Justice: State and Local Campaigns to Expand Workers' Rights

Education: Schools as Centers of Immigrant Integration and Success

Federal Reforms: The Federal Immigration Landscape: Opportunities and Threats

Special Session: The Organized Anti-Immigrant Movement: Who They Are, What They Want, and How We Can Push Back in Trump's America

Monday December 11, 2017

9:00-10:30 a.m.

Morning Plenary

10:45 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

Track Session Block 2

Health: Addressing the Emotional Health Needs and Trauma Experiences of Immigrants and Refugees

Receiving Comms: Applying a Racial Justice Lens to Immigrant Integration Work

Refugee Resettlement and Advocacy: Global Migration and Refugee Flows—Bridging the Global Context to Local Responses

State and Local Integration Strategies: Budget and Appropriations Workshop

12:15-1:45 p.m.

Lunch Plenary

**MAINSTAGE PLENARY & LUNCH: FORCES SHAPING OUR FIGHT: GLOBAL AND DOMESTIC MEGA - TRENDS
INFORMING OUR STRATEGY**

How can we understand our current political context at home and around the globe? What can we learn from the past about how we must approach the fights ahead? What are the mega-trends of which we must not lose sight as we consider the next era in a long arc of social justice? This plenary will explore the global refugee crisis and climate change, nationalism and globalism, the global state of workers, and how our policies and campaigns for reform are shaped by our nation's shifting conceptions of national security, borders, and criminality.

Keynote and Introductory Remarks:

David Miliband, President and CEO, International Rescue Committee

Moderator:

Deepak Bhargava, Executive Director, Center for Community Change

Kalia Abiade, Program Director, Pillars Fund

Maria Elena Durazo, General Vice President for Immigration, Civil Rights, and Diversity, UNITE HERE

Ambassador Carlos Sada, Ambassador of Mexico to the United States

Performance by Abigail Washburn and Wu Fei

2:15-3:30 p.m.

Track Session Block 3

Citizenship: Building Momentum in Your City: Working with Government and Existing Infrastructures

Economic Justice: Relief and Protection for Workers: U Visas, Deferred Action, and Other Options for Victims of Labor Abuses and Workplace Rights Defenders

Education: Taking Stock of ESSA's Potential Impact on Immigrant and English-Learner Students

Federal Immigration Policy: What to Expect from the Trump Administration on Immigrant Integration

Health: The Possibility of Changes to the Health Care Landscape and Effects on Immigrant Communities

Receiving Community Engagement Strategies: Engaging the Faith Community

2:15-5:15 p.m.

Strategy Block

Criminalization, Detention, and Enforcement: New Strategies to Fight Deportations in the Trump era

Refugee Resettlement and Advocacy: Building and Leveraging Public Support for Refugee Resettlement in a Time of Backlash & Uncertainty

4:00-5:15 p.m.

Track Session Block 4

State and Local Integration Strategies: Rural and Suburban Strategies

Adult Education and Workforce: The Evolving Case for Supporting the Integration of High Skilled Immigrants

Business and Financial Empowerment: Engaging the Business Sector in Immigrant Integration and Policy Advocacy

Citizenship: Shaping a New American Electorate through Naturalization

Receiving Community Engagement Strategies: A Rising Tide of Hate: How Our Communities Can Come Together For

Change

Tuesday December 12, 2017

8:30-10:00 a.m.

Morning Plenary

10:30-11:45 a.m.

Track Sessions Block 5

Education: Meeting the Needs of Newcomer Immigrant Youth: A Collective Call to Action for Educators and Community Partners

Federal Immigration Policy: Next Steps on Immigration Executive Actions

Health: Resiliency in advocating for immigrant health in hostile environments

Receiving Community Engagement Strategies: Strengthening Inclusive Communications in Challenging Times

State and Local Integration Strategies: Census 2020: Building Grassroots, Local, State Collaboration in 2017 for a Complete Count of Immigrants

1:15-2:30 p.m.

Track Sessions Block 6

Criminalization, Detention, and Enforcement: The Local and State Line of Defense

Adult Education and Workforce: Expanding Services for Immigrants and Refugees Across the Adult Education and Training Policy and Program Landscape

Receiving Community Engagement Strategies: Strategy Session: Receiving Communities Engagement: What Comes Next

3:00-4:15 p.m.

Closing Plenary

After years of progress on immigrant and refugee integration policy at the federal, state, and local levels, two years of a Presidential Task Force on New Americans, the first-ever Presidential candidates' commitments to an Office for New Americans and a broad immigrant integration agenda, champions in Mayors and legislators... we face an entirely new political reality. What is immigrant integration in 2017 and beyond? What will it mean for our work together? For our work with grassroots leaders and states and cities? Join the foremost thought leaders in the field to strategize.

Introductory Remarks:

Tara Raghuveer, Deputy Director, National Partnership for New Americans (NPNA)

Moderator:

Manuel Pastor, Professor of Sociology and American Studies & Ethnicity, Director, USC Program for Environmental and Regional Equity, and Director, USC Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration at the University of Southern California

Nisha Agarwal, Commissioner, New York City Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs

Cristina Jimenez, Executive Director and Co-Founder, United We Dream

Eva Millona, Executive Director, Massachusetts Immigrant and Refugee Advocacy (MIRA) Coalition; NPNA Board Co-Chair

Angelica Salas, Executive Director, Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights of Los Angeles (CHIRLA); NPNA Executive Committee Member

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[12.](#)

7th Annual International Conference on Immigration in OECD Countries

Monday-Tuesday, December 11-12, 2017

OECD Conference Centre

2 Rue André Pascal, 75016 Paris, France

<https://www.oecd.org/els/mig/OECD-CEPII-2017-call-for-papers.pdf>

Overview: The OECD, the CEPII (the French Research Center in International Economics), and its partners from the University of Lille (LEM), Paris School of Economics, Fondazione Rodolfo De Benedetti, University of Luxembourg and IRES (Université Catholique de Louvain) are jointly organizing the 7th Annual Conference on "Immigration in OECD Countries" on December 11-12, 2017. The conference will examine the economic aspects of international migration in OECD countries by mapping the migratory flows and defining their socio-economic determinants and consequences. Topics of interest for the conference include, among others, the determinants of immigration to the OECD, migrants' self-selection, the labor market and public finance effects of immigration, as well as migrants and refugees social, political and economic integration.

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Can We Finally Get Rid of the Visa Lottery?

By Mark Krikorian

The Corner at National Review Online, November 1, 2017

<http://www.nationalreview.com/corner/453326/abolish-visa-lottery>

In his Morning Jolt, Jim Geraghty asks “What exactly did terrorist Sayfullo Saipov bring to the United States that we needed so badly?” The answer is, Diversity!

Saipov (whose first name, fittingly, is from the Arabic for “Sword of Allah”) seems to have come here from Uzbekistan through the Diversity Visa Lottery. The visa lottery was enacted in its current form in 1990 as affirmative action for white immigrants, who couldn’t qualify under the other categories because they lacked job skills or close-enough family – i.e., to “diversify” the immigration flow. It has since morphed into affirmative action for African and Muslim immigrants. It admits each year 50,000 immigrants (temporarily down from 55,000 for reasons too convoluted to bother with) from countries that don’t send many immigrants to the U.S.

Of course, the admission of one jihadi killer through this cockamamie program (several, actually) isn't in itself enough of a reason to rid of it. But there are plenty more. (I recently did a quickie video on the lottery, and CIS analysis of it, going back decades, is here.)

From a security standpoint, the program admits a disproportionate share of immigrants from terrorist breeding grounds, and creates new migration networks from those places where none existed before. Looking at the 2015 green card data (the most recent available) shows the lottery accounted for less than 5 percent of total green cards issued that year. But the percentages of green cards from potential terror hotspots that were granted through the visa lottery are much larger:

Country	Percent
-----	-----
UAE.....	10
Saudi Arabia ...	15
Iran.....	18
Egypt.....	24
Turkey.....	26
Sudan.....	27
Kazakhstan.....	29
Kyrgyzstan.....	31
Azerbaijan.....	34
Tajikistan.....	46
Algeria.....	58
Uzbekistan.....	58

(Immigrants from other terror hotspots, like Iraq and Somalia, are mostly refugees.) The problem here is twofold: screening and enclaves.

The lottery increases the size of precisely those haystacks where the terrorist needle is most likely to be found. As I noted in 2005 House testimony:

weeding out fraudulent lottery applications, and even processing legitimate ones, is a diversion for an

agency that's supposed to be identifying terrorists among the millions seeking to come to America. An internal audit conducted by the State Department in the 1990s characterized the visa lottery as a costly unfunded mandate that saps personnel resources.

But, as Andy McCarthy noted earlier, while screening out individual jihadis is important, “[t]he overarching threat is self-created: an immigration policy that promotes assimilation-resistant enclaves in which sharia supremacism embeds.” Along those lines it’s worth noting that Pakistan and Bangladesh used to qualify for the lottery because they sent few immigrants. But precisely because of the lottery, Pakistani and Bangladeshi immigration has now grown so large that people from those countries no longer are eligible to participate. Was it really wise policy to use the lottery to promote the growth of Pakistani enclaves in the United States?

If an Uzbek marries an American citizen, or a Turkmen Einstein gets a university appointment, great – we should welcome them warmly. But, even apart from its security vulnerabilities, the lottery is based on the absurd idea that foreigners from all countries *deserve* an equal opportunity to move here, and those who don’t qualify under existing categories must have a special one created just for them – affirmative action immigration, if you will, for Belarusians, Uzbeks, Iranians, Congolese, et al.

Fortunately, the RAISE Act, which the president has said would be part of his price for amnestying the DACAs, would abolish this travesty. Unfortunately, it appears that the Republican leadership is willing to amnesty the DACAs in exchange for nothing more than some “drones on the border” fakery.

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2.

Trump's Right. End the Diversity Visa Lottery

By Steven Camarota

The Los Angeles Times, November 2, 2017

<http://www.latimes.com/opinion/op-ed/la-oe-camarota-diversity-visa-lottery-20171102-story.html>

...

National security problems with the lottery have long been known. At a 2003 congressional hearing, the inspector general of the State Department, which oversees the lottery, testified that the program “contains significant risks to national security from hostile intelligence officers, criminals and terrorists attempting to use the program for entry into the United States as permanent residents.”

The concerns identified at that hearing 14 years ago remain. In 2016, Immigration and Customs Enforcement created a list of countries that “promote, produce, or protect terrorist organizations or their members.” Of the top 10 source countries for lottery winners in 2016, four were on ICE’s list: Egypt (No. 2), Iran (No. 3), Uzbekistan (No. 5) and Sudan (No. 7). Many other countries on the ICE list also send significant numbers of lottery winners.

...

<http://www.latimes.com/opinion/op-ed/la-oe-camarota-diversity-visa-lottery-20171102-story.html>

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[3.](#)

TRAC, Once Again Cutting Sign in the Wrong Direction

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, November 3, 2017

...

I deeply admire their tenacity in obtaining statistics and airing them for public view and examination, but I loathe their barely concealed bias in favor of aliens and against the rule of law, which frequently enough manifests itself in shallow or flawed analyses of the data they present, often skewing it in a way that is designed to make government enforcement efforts look ineffectual or callous. But sometimes their efforts simply render their own analyses as facile.

In many ways, this is the epitome of irony. TRAC was obliged to push extremely hard against the Obama White House's propensity toward obliquity and deception. Whole areas of information previously available to the public (such as approval vs. denial rates for various immigration benefits) disappeared during that administration, and many other

statistics were simply withheld in an attempt to obscure just how far the federal bureaucracy had been shoved to the left in order to create a new post-national environment in which immigration enforcement and control became reviled concepts. And yet TRAC, which apparently shares the same philosophical bent as the prior White House, at least where immigration and open borders are concerned, doesn't seem to comprehend exactly how far that administration went to hide and deceive.

The latest chapter in the book of flawed analysis comes with TRAC's announcement of a new report: "Immigration Court Filings Take Nose Dive, While Court Backlog Increases". Here's what they have to say:

. . .

<https://cis.org/Cadman/TRAC-Once-Again-Cutting-Sign-Wrong-Direction>

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4.

The Amnesty 'Me Toos' Begin

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, November 3, 2017

. . .

That's the problem with amnesties. The minute one is mentioned — in this case, one for the so-called "Dreamers" who were also happy recipients of abusive governmental largesse in the form of a made-up program with no statutory basis (DACA) — it generates an immediate response of me-too-ism from anyone who has been treated "unfairly" by the immigration system. Unfortunately, treated *unfairly* tends to be generic code for "Wait a minute, just because I'm in your country illegally, you mean you really want to force me to leave?"

Even more unfortunately, it isn't just the aliens themselves who turn up the volume to demand even more governmental concessions after receiving years of benefits to which they weren't entitled. It almost inevitably also includes an unholy alliance of open borders and alien advocacy groups working in concert with businesses and corporate employers who insist that they need unfettered access to cheap, pliable, and plentiful alien labor to do their bidding, often under

conditions that citizens and resident aliens would find objectionable.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Amnesty-Me-Toos-Begin>

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5.

What We DON'T Know about Sayfullo Saipov

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, November 1, 2017

. . .

First, consider that if Saipov had been arrested in New York City, the site of the attack and a notorious sanctuary jurisdiction, the city itself would have released him back to the street so that he could go on to commit the attack. Of course, you won't find Mayor DeBlasio speaking to that point in any public appearance. It sure would be nice for some irreverent journalist to ask him to reconcile that.

Second, with regard to Saipov, I watched a BBC new anchor interview one of their BBC Uzbek Service reporters. She made the cogent point that, while he appears to have "radicalized" in the United States, he may in fact have left Uzbekistan (a majority-Muslim country ruled by Muslims) due to the government's program of actively monitoring mosques, preachers, and congregations because it is sharply aware that there is a strain of virulent, radical Islam that inevitably results in violence. (Ironically, some Uzbeks successfully claim refugee status based on the government's repressive policies, even though there is clearly a basis for its security concerns.) She made the point that Saipov, if inclined toward such radical leanings, would have had to emigrate to avoid arrest, and therefore chose a country where freedom of religion is guaranteed. It's appalling to think that one of the freedoms enshrined in our constitution would be used against us in this way, but her observations had a cogency to them that's hard to deny.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Cadman/What-We-DONT-Know-about-Sayfullo-Saipov>

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6.

On the Use and Misuse of DACA Information

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, October 30, 2017

. . .

Third, why would it be a misuse of such information if it were used to pinpoint selected DACA recipients for removal if, for instance, it became known that they had lied on their forms about past crimes or gang affiliations or the like? And make no mistake, that is exactly what is being defined as "misuse", as is clear from a perusal of other media outlets that have reported on the senators' letter. When I prepare and fill out my taxes, would it be reasonable to demand that I be safeguarded from investigation if I lie or commit fraud simply because I am submitting personal information? Ditto the day if and when I seek Social Security benefits. Unlikely, isn't it? So why should illegal aliens be given a pass on that?

Fourth, and probably most important, we have seen the effects when recipients of amnesties are protected via various confidentiality statutes — in effect, they are shielded from the ordinary operation of enforcement in a host of areas, from everyday lawbreaking to national security investigations, because the keeper of the information is forbidden from providing it to those who most need it. This happened after the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act was passed. It should never happen again.

As to misuse — real misuse — of the information? There are already plenty of administrative agency, civil, and criminal penalties that exist to punish officials who abuse information under color of law. Shouldn't that suffice?

. . .

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Use-and-Misuse-DACA-Information>

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7.

An Op-Ed That Can't Be Reconciled with Its Author's Legislative Efforts

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, October 30, 2017

House Homeland Security Committee Chairman Mike McCaul (R-Texas) has written an op-ed for National Review Online, "California Is Building the Wrong Wall: Its new 'sanctuary state' law protects criminals and sets up barriers between local and federal law-enforcement agencies".

In his op-ed, McCaul discusses the recent signing into law by Democratic Governor Jerry Brown of California SB 54, a terrible piece of legislation that turns all of California into a sanctuary for illegal aliens; specifically, illegal alien criminals who are arrested by police, whom federal authorities want to take custody of once state proceedings are finished. He says, in pertinent part:

. . .

McCaul clearly understands the problem well. That's why I'm unable to reconcile his op-ed with the bill he has sponsored in Congress, H.R. 3548, the "Border Security for America Act of 2017", which I have examined and reviewed twice now, both in its original and its amended forms (see here and here).

One of the shortcomings of the original bill, which has survived in the newer version, is that McCaul's measure would provide funding for state, tribal, and local governments in a number of programs, including the Border Patrol-sponsored "Operation Stone Garden", yet, as I noted in my first review, "[q]uite simply, McCaul has inserted absolutely no language in here limiting recipients of Stonegarden funds to those agencies that *a/so* fully cooperate with all DHS immigration enforcement entities, including through honoring of detainers. How could this bill not include such language? It's beyond comprehension."

. . .

<https://cis.org/Cadman/OpEd-Cant-Be-Reconciled-Its-Authors-Legislative-Efforts>

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8.

Another Uzbek Visa Lottery Terrorist?

It's time to act

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, November 3, 2017

. . .

But did you that he may not have been the first Uzbekistani terrorist to have entered under the visa lottery? And he may not be the last.

Reports state that, just four days before Saipov's attack, Abdurasul Hasanovich Juraboev, a 27-year-old immigrant and native of Uzbekistan, received a 15-year sentence in federal court in Brooklyn "after pleading guilty to conspiring to provide material support to Islamic State (IS) militants." According to Reuters:

. . .

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Another-Uzbek-Visa-Lottery-Terrorist>

9.

Identifying Fraud in the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program: Agencies Can Do More

By Andrew Arthur

Center For Immigration Studies, November 3, 2017

In connection with that effort, all three should jointly undertake a study to assess the extent of fraud in the asylum and refugee processes. Specifically, USCIS, EOIR, and DOS should review a representative sample of cases involving aliens who have been granted asylum and refugee status and perform a forensic analysis of those cases to determine the factual validity of the claims therein. Such review should include in-country investigations, as well as interviews with

successful applicants, their family members, and where possible, local officials in the countries of origin of those individuals.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Identifying-Fraud-US-Refugee-Admissions-Program>

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[10.](#)

Another Terrorist Exploits the Diversity Visa Lottery

By Andrew Arthur

Center For Immigration Studies, November 1, 2017

Even if it turns out, contrary to press reports, that Sayfullo Habibullaevic Saipov did not enter the United States under the DV program, this avenue of immigration poses unjustifiable risks to the United States and must be shut down. The RAISE Act, S. 354, would do just that, and Congress should consider that bill, or similar legislation, to eliminate this national security vulnerability.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Another-Terrorist-Exploits-Diversity-Visa-Lottery>

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[11.](#)

'Temporary' Protected Status: The Biggest Misnomer in Immigration

By Andrew Arthur

Center For Immigration Studies, October 31, 2017

The administration indicated that it plans on limiting TPS abuses when in May USCIS extended the designation of Haiti for six months, through January 22, 2017. In the Federal Register notice for that extension, the agency "encouraged [TPS beneficiaries] to prepare for their return to Haiti in the event Haiti's designation is not extended again, including requesting updated travel documents from the Government of Haiti." The review period for that designation must begin no later than November 23, 2017. Termination of the TPS designation for Haiti will signal that the Trump administration plans to be less generous and more rigorous in reviewing extensions of TPS designations than its predecessors have.

Expect the debate over this issue to heat up as those extension dates near. You will likely see heart-rending stories in newspapers about the potential separation of families, and read questionable economic analyses concerning the cost to the American economy were TPS for El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua to expire. Congress and the president must act dispassionately, however, if TPS is to be truly effective and "temporary" in the future.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Temporary-Protected-Status-Biggest-Misnomer-Immigration>

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12.

A Case Study for Immigration Court Backlogs: The BIA's Restatement Of The Obvious

By Andrew Arthur

Center For Immigration Studies, October 30, 2017

Given the possibility that there will be some kind of future "Dreamers" legislation coming out of Congress and headed to the president's desk, one of the non-negotiables should be the ability to use the information they submit when needed to further law enforcement inquiries, whether for immigration or any other legitimate purpose. Taking access to the information off the table is a serious mistake, and smacks of a double standard. No U.S. citizen is ever given a pass on using his information against him if he violates the law.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Case-Study-Immigration-Court-Backlogs>

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[13.](#)

Dying for Diversity

By Jason Richwine

The Corner at National Review Online, November 2, 2017

. . .

Defending the lottery in 2006, Senator Chuck Schumer stated that “it had a very simple purpose ... our immigration laws were based on family reunification and certain other qualifications [useful skills], so there were whole ranges of countries from which people could not get visas.” There you have it. The only purpose of the program is right there in the name — “diversity,” which is as empty a purpose as one can imagine. “The U.S. isn’t Noah’s Ark,” Powerline’s Paul Mirengoff noted yesterday. “We don’t need immigrants from every country.” Especially not immigrants selected at random.

One terrorist incident by itself does not justify abolishing a program, but it does bring the pointlessness of the lottery into sharp relief. When a refugee commits terrorism, there is perhaps some minor consolation that our heart was in the right place when we brought him here. For all the problems with our refugee program — and there are many — at least it is rooted in our desire to alleviate human suffering around the globe. But Sayfullo Saipov was not invited for any humanitarian reason, nor was he invited to rejoin family members or to apply his specialized skills. He was invited because his name was drawn out of a diversity hat. Cold comfort to his victims, indeed.

. . .

<http://www.nationalreview.com/corner/453362/diversity-lottery-visa-program-immigration-goals-not-accomplished>

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14.

USCIS Plays Word Games to Ease Costs for H-1B Employers

By David North

CIS Immigration Blog, November 3, 2017

. . .

The objective of the policy memorandum seems to be to make it easier for employers with one or more subsidiaries or affiliates to pay \$750 rather than \$1,500 for each H-1B visa, a relatively tiny gift to some of the smaller players in the massive IT industry. Since H-1B visas are usually good for three years, this reduction comes to about \$250 a year, or in a 2,000-hour work year, about 12.5 cents an hour; hardly high finance, but there is very high skullduggery, as we will see.

How USCIS accomplishes this loophole enlargement — all without any additional legislation — is a wonder of Washington linguistics, and reflects well on the creativeness, if not the public-spiritedness, of some lobbyist whose name we will probably never know.

The 180-Degree Turn. The plain language of the law cited above would seem to indicate that if an entity, including its subsidiaries or affiliates, has more than 25 full time employees, the entity has to pay at the \$1,500 rate. The word "including" would seem to be significant. The policy memorandum, written 19 years after the law was enacted, notes that "The terms 'affiliate' and 'subsidiary' are not defined in INA 214(c)(9)(B)."

. . .

<https://cis.org/North/USCIS-Plays-Word-Games-Ease-Costs-H1B-Employers>

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15.

Uzbekistan and the Diversity Visa Lottery

By David North
CIS Immigration Blog, November 1, 2017

...
What I found interesting is that a *large majority* of the immigrants from that former USSR republic, came to the United States on diversity visas.

In 2015, for example, there were 2,524 lottery visas or adjustment of status beneficiaries reported for incoming permanent resident aliens coming from Uzbekistan, according to Department of State records, while Homeland Security statistics on all new green cards issued that year showed 3,977 for people from that nation.

In other words more than two-thirds of the incoming immigrants from that nation came through the diversity route, an unusually high percentage. Worldwide, only about 5 percent of incoming immigrants use that visa.

...
<https://cis.org/North/Uzbekistan-and-Diversity-Visa-Lottery>

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[16.](#)
Op-Ed Considers Guatemalan Emigration: "Is It Worth It?"

By Kausha Luna
CIS Immigration Blog, October 31, 2017

...
Pros:

Remittances. The author argues migration is a "robust" business for Guatemala. Remittances sent to Guatemala from abroad comprise a significant portion of the country's gross domestic product (GDP). Moreover, this source of income has kept prices from skyrocketing, as has been the case in other countries. Additionally, remittances appear to benefit

migrants' families, the country, and banks.

Cons:

Family. Another cost of emigration presented by the author is that of family disintegration. The obvious separation occurs when a family member (typically a male) leaves for the United States. However, the author adds that the disintegration continues for those migrants who return to find that their children have grown up, their spouses have entered other relationships, and that parents and grandparents have died.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Luna/OpEd-Considers-Guatemalan-Emigration-It-Worth-It>

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17.

Guatemala Holds Job Fair: "More Employment, Less Migration"

By Kausha Luna

CIS Immigration Blog, October 30, 2017

. . .

Last week, Guatemala's Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare hosted a national job fair. The tagline for this event was "More Employment, Less Migration". Recognizing the lack of economic opportunities as the primary factor for emigration, the Guatemalan government worked with about 70 companies in the private sector to market approximately 8,000 job opportunities.

. . .

In line with the theme of the event, "more employment, less migration", U.S. Ambassador Arreaga spoke on the educational and economic conditions of Guatemalan youth. Per the ambassador, 1.6 million Guatemalan youth do not attend school. The unemployment rate of youth ages 15-24 is five times higher than the rest of the population that is economically active. As such, Arreaga made the following statement, "My government is committed to continue working so that young Guatemalans have the opportunity to build a better future and have no reason to seek opportunities

outside their country."

. . .

<https://cis.org/Luna/Guatemala-Holds-Job-Fair-More-Employment-Less-Migration>

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[18.](#)

L-1 Petitions Grew in Past Two Years

By Preston Huennekens

Center For Immigration Studies, October 31, 2017

The visa reports tally the total number of individuals in a given year who are issued a visa in any of the L categories. The transferring employees receive L-1 visas and their dependents receive L-2 visas. Visas are different than petitions, which the recent data release reported on. Petition applications are filed with USCIS by the company that wishes to transfer overseas employees to offices in the United States. Visas are only given following a petition's certification by USCIS. The petition numbers reflect only new applications for transfers, which explains why the petition numbers in a given year are less than the total number of L visas actually circulating.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Huennekens/L1-Petitions-Grew-Past-Two-Years>

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[19.](#)

A Bad Deal For the U.S.

Generous plea bargain for serious human trafficker bodes poorly for national security.

By Michael Cutler

FrontPageMag.com, October 30, 2017

...

Plea bargains are compromises but our national security should never be compromised. Although I am reluctant to second-guess the prosecutors, today I am compelled to disagree with the the plea bargain that will set Khan free in just 31 months.

According to the ICE press release, a plea bargain agreement was reached between federal prosecutors and Khan in which he agreed to plead guilty to a single count of alien smuggling in exchange for a 31-month prison sentence. In reality, he smuggled dozens of illegal aliens into the United States.

Khan's crimes endangered the lives of the aliens he smuggled, but, first and foremost, his crimes created a significant threat to U.S. national security and public safety. The illegal aliens he smuggled in were citizens of countries that are associated with terrorism, specifically, Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan. According to evidence and intelligence gathered by a group of U.S. law enforcement agencies including Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), a division of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE); the Joint Terrorism Task Force; FBI-Miami; and the U.S. Department of State's Diplomatic Security Service (DSS), at least one of the smuggled aliens had a direct nexus to terrorism. That individual was a citizen of Afghanistan who authorities said was involved in a plot to conduct an attack in the U.S. or Canada and had family ties to members of the Taliban.

...

<http://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/268267/bad-deal-us-michael-cutler>

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[20.](#)

Allahu Akbar-itis

America's deadly and debilitating disease

By Michelle Malkin
National Review Online, November 1, 2017

. . .
From the Muslim monsters who decapitated American hostage Nick Berg, to the Fort Dix, N.J., attack plotters, to convicted al-Qaeda scientist Aafia Siddiqui, to Fort Hood assassin Nidal Malik Hasan, to Times Square bomber Faisal Shahzad, to the machete-wielding murderers who beheaded a London soldier on a busy street, to the truck and stabbing jihadists in Dijon and Nantes, to the *Charlie Hebdo*—targeting jihadists in Paris, to the ISIS gunmen at Bataclan, to double-stabber Wasil Rafat Farooqui in Roanoke, Va., the message of “Allahu Akbar” is unmistakable:

Kill all infidels.

But to those who pretend that “Islamophobia” and the imagined “backlash” against Muslims are greater threats than the hijackers and head-choppers, “Allahu Akbar” is Arabic for “The death and destruction committed in the name of Islam have nothing to do with Islam.”

. . .
<http://www.nationalreview.com/article/453308/nyc-attacker-said-allahu-akbar-stop-whitewashing-it>

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[21.](#)
America: Give us Your ... Huddled Islamists Yearning for Jihad?

By Daniel Horowitz
Conservative Review, November 2, 2017

. . .
Incidentally, the New York Times published an article yesterday chronicling the history of the Uzbek government cracking down on non-government sanctioned mosques and the growth of some of the most virulent strains of Islamic supremacism fomenting in Central Asia. As they observe, “Proselytizing by Saudi-financed groups advocated a particularly austere form of Islam,” and an outsized number of Uzbeks have joined ISIS. The Atlantic ran a similar story,

noting how the Soviet-style authoritarianism in Uzbekistan is pushing its Islamists “underground and, ultimately, abroad.”

While the media is trying to bash the Uzbek government and insinuate that we shouldn’t clamp down on radical mosques here, because, in their view, it radicalizes the Islamists even more, they are stumbling across an important truth: Irrespective of whether the Uzbek government’s actions caused the radicalism or if it was bound to happen anyway, it is clear that some of the most extreme jihadists are now fleeing Muslim countries, ironically, because of these crackdowns. They are coming to the West as refugees or quasi-refugees, even though they are antithetical to the prototype of the persecuted minority we want to admit through the refugee program. What is our government doing to protect against this rising tide? We have brought in roughly 60,000 immigrants from Uzbekistan since 9/11 and thousands more from other former Soviet countries dominated by this same dynamic of a Muslim population with a secular authoritarian government. How do we know we are not bringing in their “persecuted” jihadists?

. . .

<https://www.conservativereview.com/articles/america-give-us-your-huddled-islamists-yearning-for-jihad>

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[22.](#)

What Needed to Be Said after New York

Both parties wrongly seek to exploit tragedies for political ends. But a discussion about what is not being done to fight terror is necessary.

By Jonathan S. Tobin

National Review Online, November 2, 2017

. . .

The “extreme vetting” that Trump has proposed, though it is often laughed off by Democrats as hyperbole, would be useful. Assessing potential immigrants and refugees not on the basis of their religion but on their support for radical-Islamist groups that seek to replace democracies with theocratic and totalitarian regimes is necessary. Those doing the vetting should move into the 21st century and spend more time analyzing social-media accounts and other public records. An effort to institutionalize such practices is an appropriate response to terror. But since the New York killer

was reportedly radicalized after coming to this country, that tougher approach to immigration is irrelevant to this specific case.

Yet the Manhattan incident ought to provoke a debate about one policy change that could have a real impact on homegrown terrorism. During the term of de Blasio's predecessor, the NYPD pursued a strategy of surveilling mosques and other venues that were gathering places for radicals and those they sought to influence. But the American Civil Liberties Union and politicians like de Blasio damned the program as "spying" whose goal was to foster discrimination against Muslims and to chill free speech. Despite the cogent protests of former police commissioner Ray Kelly, the NYPD abandoned the program. While the police have continued to do some surveillance, for the most part the effort to combat homegrown terror has been scaled back, making it easier for radicalized immigrants such as the New York killer to evade detection until they strike. It should be resumed.

. . .

<http://www.nationalreview.com/article/453347/new-york-attack-trump-hypocrite-so-are-liberals>

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[23.](#)

After the West Side Highway Jihad: What Does 'Extreme Vetting' Mean?

Our immigration system needs to take Islam into account, to distinguish pro-American Muslims from sharia supremacists.

By Andrew C. McCarthy

National Review Online, November 1, 2017

. . .

I wrote about the Diversity Visa Program in *The Grand Jihad*, my book about the sharia supremacist strategy for infiltrating and "destroying the West" (to quote the Muslim Brotherhood). As detailed there:

Since the Bush 41 administration, the State Department has also been running a "Diversity Visa" program, the very purpose of which is to promote immigration from countries whose citizens resist coming to the

United States — i.e., to encourage our cultural disintegration. It is a hare-brained scheme, concocted by hard-Left Senator Ted Kennedy, because the Irish (yes, the Irish!) were purportedly underrepresented in our gorgeous mosaic. Mark Krikorian, the director of the Center for Immigration Studies, describes the consequences: Fully one-third of the annual diversity-visa lottery winners now come from Islamic countries, which means that the program has become a disproportionately important immigration vehicle for Muslims.

It has been nearly a decade since I wrote that passage. In the interim, it has become only clearer that the jihadists are only the tip of the spear. We are dealing with an ideological enemy whose aim — they are quite explicit about this — is to supplant Western culture and law with sharia’s repressive societal system and legal code. This is the objective of all jihadism. These violent attacks cannot happen, at least not with regularity, unless the militants have a support system: ideological enclaves that foster incitement, recruitment, training, fund-raising, and moral support.

. . .

<http://www.nationalreview.com/article/453313/diversity-visa-lottery-terrorism-vetting-sharia-supremacy>

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[24.](#)

Religious Extremism by Any Other Name

The Left seems blind to the link between ideology and violence.

By Mona Charen

National Review Online, November 3, 2017

. . .

The Left fears that any terror attack will be exploited to stoke animosity toward Muslims and immigrants. President Trump obliges by vowing to end the diversity lottery and fulminating about the death penalty (thus making it more difficult for prosecutors to secure capital punishment, but oh well). Trump embodies the caricature of the ignorant bigot. It’s a stark contrast to the prudent response of President George W. Bush to 9/11. Bush was resolute against our enemies yet determined not to scapegoat our friends.

. . .

<http://www.nationalreview.com/article/453380/new-york-terror-attack-islamism-islam>

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[25.](#)

Political Correctness Aided Radical Islamic Bike-Path Attack

Disconnected dots enabled Saipov’s terrorist mayhem.

By Deroy Murdock

National Review Online, November 3, 2017

. . .

The terrorist came into our country through what is called ‘The Diversity Visa Lottery Program,’ a Chuck Schumer beauty,” President Donald J. Trump explained via Twitter. Referring to Schumer’s 1990 legislation, signed by big-government Republican president G. H. W. Bush, Trump said at the White House, “Diversity lottery. Sounds nice. It’s not nice. It’s not good.”

America should not limit immigrants to those from Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. But a relentless quest for “diversity” does not justify a passport Powerball program that, in 2016, granted visas to people from such terrorist hotbeds as Iran (2,788 immigrants), Libya (127), Somalia (104), Sudan (1,833), Syria (164), and Yemen (397). Don’t forget: The State Department officially recognizes Iran, Sudan, and Syria as “State Sponsors of Terrorism.” Also, according to these State Department data, 2,378 Uzbeks came to America last year as “diversity immigrants.”

. . .

<http://www.nationalreview.com/article/453391/saipov-radical-islam-cause-terrorism>

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Uzbek NYC Terror Suspect Entered U.S. Under Diversity Visa Program

By Paul Mirengoff

Powerline, October 31, 2017

. . .

According to Newsweek, an Uzbek citizen was arrested in Sweden in April when he ran a truck into a crowd in Stockholm and killed four people. He had expressed sympathy for the ISIS. Two Uzbeks and a Kazakh were arrested in Brooklyn in 2015 and charged with conspiring to support ISIS.

Following today's attack, Newsweek ran an article called "Why young men from [Uzbekistan] keep threatening the U.S. and Europe." An expert on Central Asia addressed the question — one that doesn't seem terribly mysterious.

Frankly, I don't care why. We should not have a program that brings extra Uzbeks to the U.S. in the name of "diversity" or for any other purpose.

. . .

<http://www.powerlineblog.com/archives/2017/10/uzbek-nyc-terror-suspect-entered-u-s-under-diversity-visa-program.php>

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[27.](#)

The Left Has Blood on Its Hand in Manhattan

By Daniel Greenfield

FrontPageMag.com, November 1, 2017

While law enforcement fights a desperate battle to stop the next Saipov, the men and women tracking the terrorists know that if they get their man, the media will make them the villains. Just ask the good people who brought down

Ahmed Ferhani, James Cromitie, Shahawar Matin Siraj and so many others.

Sane societies celebrate those who risk their lives to keep them safe. The leftist culture machine does everything it can to destroy them and to aid the Islamic butchers who run over pedestrians for Allah.

. . .

<http://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/268286/left-has-blood-its-hands-manhattan-daniel-greenfield>

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New York Terror Suspect on Diversity Lottery Visa

By Mark Angelides

InvestmentWatchBlog.com, November 1, 2017

Until this morning, many people in the US may have been unaware of the Diversity Lottery that is carried out every year and which brings in up to 50,000 extra people from overseas who have no particular skill set other than the fact that they are not Americans. But now everyone knows, and the left are backtracking.

Even the very idea that the US requires more “diversity” is insulting. It suggests that there is not enough difference in the gene pool and as such needs to be “enriched” by outside help. It is worth noting that most of the world’s “non-white majority” nations have this system or feel the need to make their countries “les brown” or “less black.”

. . .

<http://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/268286/left-has-blood-its-hands-manhattan-daniel-greenfield>

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Immigration in the National Interest

By Sen. Tom Cotton

Imprimis (Hillsdale College), October 2017

. . .

Perhaps most notably, the Founders explain towards the end of the Declaration that they had appealed not only to King George for redress, but also to their fellow British citizens, yet those fellow citizens had been “deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity.” *Consanguinity!*—blood ties! That’s pretty much the opposite of being a citizen of the world.

So while the Declaration is of course a universal document, it’s also a particular document about one nation and one people. Its signers pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor to each other, in English, right here in America—not in Esperanto to mankind in the abstract.

The Constitution affirms this concept of American citizenship. It includes only one reference to immigration, where it empowers Congress to establish a “uniform Rule of Naturalization.” It’s worth pondering a couple points here.

. . .

<https://imprimis.hillsdale.edu/immigration-national-interest/>

[30.](#)

Dreaming of Amnesty: Legalization Will Spur More Illegal Immigration

By David Inserra

The Heritage Foundation, October 30, 2017

. . .

Fundamental Problems

Any legislation that provides lawful status to an alien who is unlawfully present in the U.S.—that is, amnesty—raises

three fundamental questions. Does such legislation:

Encourage more illegal immigration, or discourage it?

Guarantee long-term commitment to a working immigration system or kick the can down the road?

Uphold the rule of law or weaken it?

. . .

Amnesty as an Excuse. Beyond encouraging more illegal immigration and thus further weakening the immigration system, amnesty legislation is generally an excuse to delay other immigration reforms or improve enforcement. For example, if the SUCCEED Act or similar bills were to pass, they would certainly come with promises of “future” border security, increased enforcement, and needed reforms to the legal immigration system.

Such promises of future action, like Senator Simpson’s broken promises in 1986, cannot bind future Congresses or Administrations. During the IRCA debate, its promoters promised that IRCA would improve border security and that new enforcement measures would make it so difficult for an illegal immigrant to live and work in the U.S. as to make future illegal immigration unthinkable. Instead, all the U.S. got was even more illegal immigration and an overwhelmed system.

By making amnesty the first and central part of legislation, Congress is abdicating its pre-eminent duty to make sure the U.S. has a well-enforced immigration system that is beneficial to the U.S. In essence, Congress never solves the root causes of illegal immigration, instead hoping that another amnesty will work where past ones have not only failed, but made the problem even worse.

. . .

<http://www.heritage.org/immigration/report/dreaming-amnesty-legalization-will-spur-more-illegal-immigration>

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California Is Building the Wrong Wall

Its new 'sanctuary state' law protects criminals and sets up barriers between local and federal law-enforcement agencies.

By Rep. Michael McCaul

National Review Online, October 26, 2017

. . .

Helping individual criminals evade federal law enforcement is not the only harm imposed by California’s reckless “sanctuary” legislation. Our national counterterrorism efforts could also be undermined by the law’s reporting and disclosure requirements, as well as other restrictions and limitations, between federal agencies and their state and local counterparts.

. . .

<http://www.nationalreview.com/article/453118/california-sanctuary-state-law-restricts-local-federal-law-enforcement-partnership>

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[32.](#)

After NYC Terrorist Attack, Let's Get a Small Immigration Deal

By Timothy P. Carney

Washington Examiner, November 3, 2017

. . .

"Comprehensive immigration reform" is a constant mantra in Washington, and has been for a decade. It's politically toxic, though, because it always includes something like amnesty for illegal immigrants.

So here's a modest proposal: Let's do modest, targeted immigration reform.

Abolish the diversity lottery and replace it with a system for merit-based immigration. There will be plenty to debate here, specifically, how to determine merit, and where to set the numbers. A good compromise is to keep the numbers

steady—a one-for-one swap between diversity visas and merit-based visas.

Don't load it up with walls, border enforcement, amnesty, or anything else. Just a small deal. Call it the Flake-Trump bill. Trade diversity visas for merit-based visas.

. . .

<http://www.washingtonexaminer.com/after-nyc-terrorist-attack-lets-get-a-small-immigration-deal/article/2639536>

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[33.](#)

Don't Get Fooled Again: Trump and Congress Can Learn from Reagan and Reform our Immigration System

By John Heubusch

FoxNews.com, November 3, 2017

. . .

While it's possible that President Reagan might still support a compromise today that includes a path to lawful status for immigrants here illegally, it's a certainty that he would withhold that opportunity until Congress actually acts to dramatically reduce or eliminate the flow of illegal immigration into the U.S.

A “Reaganesque” immigration reform package for today's world would blend a willingness to compromise with an application of the lessons learned from 1986. It would prioritize border security before granting amnesty or a path to citizenship.

Ronald Reagan was a fan of big, bipartisan, blue-ribbon commissions formed to tackle particularly tough issues outside the realm of congressional compromise. Fox example, a signature piece of legislation signed by President Reagan that saved Social Security in 1983 was the direct result of the recommendations of his National Commission on Social Security Reform.

. . .

<http://www.foxnews.com/opinion/2017/11/03/dont-get-fooled-again-trump-and-congress-can-learn-from-reagan-and->

[reform-our-immigration-system.html](#)

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[34.](#)

A Simple Way for Trump to Slow the Tide of Illegal Immigrants

By Brian C. Joondeph

American Thinker, November 2, 2017

. . .

Simply settle refugees and illegal immigrants in sanctuary cities. More specifically into the progressive, virtue-signaling neighborhoods that liberal judges and politicians call home.

The U.S. District Court judge blocking Trump’s first travel ban earlier this year is from Seattle. How about settling a few busloads of refugees in Bellevue, Mercer Island or whatever neighborhood the judge lives in? I’m sure he would be perfectly comfortable with Syrian or Somalian “youth” or unvetted migrants from Central America roaming the same streets where his wife goes for her morning walk, or his kids or grandkids walk to school.

. . .

http://www.americanthinker.com/articles/2017/11/a_simple_way_for_trump_to_slow_the_tide_of_illegal_immigrants.html

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[35.](#)

NYC Victims Lost Schumer's Diversity Visa Lottery

By Daniel John Sobiesk

American Thinker, November 2, 2017

. . .

That President George H.W. Bush signed the package including Schumer's program into law is being used by liberals to spread the blame. It still remains Schumer's program. President George W. Bush is famous for saying compassion doesn't stop at the border, but neither does common sense. We need more security, not more diversity.

Some say we shouldn't bar people based on their country of origin or even their religion. Yet there are not many Swedish Baptists driving trucks into pedestrian crowds. And what kind of immigration system uses a lottery to admit immigrants. That's playing Russian roulette with the lives of American citizens.

Schumer famously shed tears when he denounced President Trump's travel ban, saying it would makes us "less safe."

. . .

http://www.americanthinker.com/articles/2017/11/nyc_victims_lost_schumers_diversity_visa_lottery.html

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[36.](#)

It's Time to Confirm Permanent Leadership for Customs and Border Patrol

By Nelson Balido

The Hill, November 1, 2017

. . .

Being stuck as an "acting" chief exudes an air of impermanence that can filter through to decision-making. It's hard to launch long-term policy initiatives when you and your staff are unsure of how long you will be around to see them through. There are some crucial debates and decisions coming up that will need involvement from McAleenan and Provost as leaders with full authority rather than as placeholders. Musical chairs isn't the game to play when billions of taxpayer dollars and our national security are at stake.

The United States, Canada and Mexico will soon be getting to the sharp end of negotiations over NAFTA. Although the

CBP chief is not directly involved in the talks, he would be on the front lines of responding to the possible collapse of the 23-year old deal with Canada and Mexico or any major changes that result from dissatisfaction with the accord. The CBP is the second-largest U.S. revenue collector, facilitating \$4 trillion in trade in addition to its missions to promote border security and counter-terrorism.

Firm and consistent CBP leadership will also be needed to help shape Trump's pledge to build a border wall into a more realistic plan that uses high-tech solutions rather than wasteful spending on a physical barrier.

...

<http://thehill.com/opinion/immigration/357991-its-time-to-confirm-permanent-leadership-for-customs-and-border-patrol>

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[37.](#)

LOL: Flailing Virginia Democrat Flip-Flops on Sanctuary Cities

By Guy Benson

Townhall.com, November 3, 2017

...

It's true: On a bill to prevent sanctuary cities in Virginia, the state senate tied 20-20, and Lt. Governor Northam intervened to vote it down. A Republican later switched his vote, allowing the measure to pass, only to be vetoed by Clintonite and strong Northam supporter, Gov. Terry McAuliffe. McAuliffe unilaterally restored voting rights to convicted felons, and teamed up with Northam to beat back a measure barring the establishment of sanctuary cities for illegal immigrants -- yet Democrats act shocked and outraged that Republicans have pounded away at a 'soft on crime' election narrative. In any case, Northam is suddenly singing a different tune on the latter issue:

Northam, Virginia's sitting lieutenant governor, has insisted he opposes sanctuary cities while also accusing Gillespie of fabricating the issue for political advantage... "If that bill comes to by desk ... I sure will. I've always been opposed to sanctuary cities. He knows that," Northam said of Gillespie...

He's "always been opposed" to sanctuary cities, you see -- unless you count that time he broke a Virginia Senate tie to defeat a bill that...banned sanctuary cities. Got it.

. . .

<https://townhall.com/tipsheet/guybenson/2017/11/03/lol-flailing-virginia-democrat-flipflops-on-sanctuary-cities-n2404050>

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Ralph Northam: I Completely Support that Sanctuary City Ban that I Voted Against!

By Jim Geraghty

The Corner at National Review Online, November 2, 2017

. . .

If Northam is so willing to sign this legislation, why did he vote against it? His claim at the time was that it was unnecessary, because no Virginia locality had a law like that. But why would you oppose preventing a bad idea from becoming law? By any chance did it have anything to do with the fact that he was fighting in a Democratic primary, and was attempting to court the Left, including endorsing the state providing driver's licenses for illegal immigrants?

. . .

<http://www.nationalreview.com/corner/453354/ralph-northam-i-completely-support-sanctuary-city-ban-i-voted-against>

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In Memory of Katie Steinle, it's Time to Finally Shut Down 'Sanctuary Cities'

By Dave Ray
The Hill, November 2, 2017

...

“Kate's Law,” named in memory of Kate Steinle, would increase current maximum sentences for illegal reentry into the United States. The No Sanctuary for Criminals Act clarifies ICE detainer authority to hold criminal aliens for up to 48 hours so they can be handed over to ICE. At the same time, it holds state and local governments responsible for so-called sanctuary policies that protect deportable criminal aliens from being removed from the country. Additionally, the bill also protects jurisdictions that comply with detainers from being sued, while allowing victims of crime to sue jurisdictions that refuse to comply and subsequently release criminal aliens onto the streets.

The sanctuary issue might be popular with the open border pols in California, but public sentiment is clearly on the side of immigration enforcement. According to a recent Zogby poll of 11 key swing states, three out of four registered voters believe that police and sheriffs must comply with detainer requests by ICE, with Hispanic voters showing considerably stronger support. By equal margins, voters believe sanctuary jurisdictions must be held accountable for crimes committed by people who were released into the community because of those policies.

...

<http://thehill.com/opinion/immigration/358432-in-memory-of-katie-steinle-its-time-to-finally-shut-down-sanctuary-cities#.WfyVGknh9O9.twitter>

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[40.](#)
Democrats’ Addiction To The Race Card Is Suicidal

By Ed Rogers
New York Post, November 2, 2017

...

The Democratic Party’s support for identity politics extends well beyond the walls of the DNC. Tuesday’s terrorist attack in New York was allegedly committed by a Muslim immigrant who came to the United States on a so-called “diversity

visa.”

And, it figures, the bill that helped create the program was introduced by none other than Senate Minority Leader Charles Schumer (D-NY), who stood on the Senate floor in 2006 saying: “As a member of the House, I helped create this program, which my colleague, Sen. Kennedy, created in the Senate in 1990 ... So this is an excellent program. Nobody has said it has done a bad job.”

Well, here we are. Oh, and by the way, remember that when the diversity visa was created, Democrats controlled both chambers of Congress. That should give pause to anyone who thinks Democrats should return to power.

. . .

<http://nypost.com/2017/11/02/democrats-suicidal-addiction-to-the-race-card/>

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Jihad on the Bike Path

By Mark Steyn

Steynonline.com, October 28, 2017

Why? Why does every public place have to get uglified up just because Geraldo doesn't want to address the insanity of western immigration policies that day by day advance the interests of an ideology explicitly hostile to our civilization? Instead Geraldo wants to tighten up vehicle rental. Why? Why should you have to lose an extra 15 minutes at an already sclerotic check-in counter because Hertz and Avis and UHaul have to run your name through the No-Rent list? Why should open, free societies become closed, monitored, ugly, cramped and cowering?

And Bollardization doesn't even solve the problem, does it? Last week I was tootling through Williston, Vermont, which has just reconfigured its highway system to run green-painted bike paths down the center of the streets. And the thought occurred to me that, once you've bollarded off every sidewalk, what's to stop jihadists mowing down cyclists? After all, if

the eco-crowd are installing them in the middle of the roadway, they're kind of hard to bollard off. And then a second thought occurred: As inviting a target as bike paths are in enviro-poseur communities, they're even more inviting in genuine bicycling cultures such as the Netherlands or Scandinavia.

. . .

<https://www.steynonline.com/8229/jihad-on-the-bike-path>

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Illegal Alien Voting

State Department investigation provides insight on Democrats' imported electorate.

By Lloyd Billingsley

FrontPageMag.com, October 31, 2017

. . .

As Fusion GPS confirms, the Russian interference tilted to Hillary's side. As that story plays out, an investigation by the U.S. Department of State's Diplomatic Security Service has turned up evidence about how illegals do in fact vote.

Based on that investigation, a federal grand jury in Sacramento recently returned a nine-count indictment against Gustavo Araujo Lerma, 62, and his wife Maria Eva Velez, 64. Araujo is charged with aggravated identity theft, passport fraud, conspiracy to commit unlawful procurement of naturalization and citizenship, and five counts of voting by an alien.

As the court has documented, Araujo applied for U.S. passports under the assumed identity of Hiram Enrique Velez, a deceased U.S. citizen "whose identity Araujo fraudulently used for over 25 years." During that time, the Mexican national obtained legal permanent resident status and ultimately U.S. citizenship for Velez, his wife. The couple had previously married in Mexico but did so again in Los Angeles in 1992 under the fake identity. This allowed Velez illegally to obtain status as the purported wife of a U.S. citizen.

The court is also charging that Araujo "committed illegal alien voting" by using the identity of Hiram Velez in numerous

federal, state and local elections. So contrary to Feinstein and Padilla, there is evidence of voter fraud, and it's easy to pull off.

Like the assassin in *The Day of the Jackal*, a person simply digs up records of someone who passed away, then steals the identity of the deceased. Frederick Forsythe's novel was published in 1971 but nobody in America wised up to the trick. That's how Gustavo Araujo got away with it for 25 years, brought in other illegals, and illegally voted in federal, state and local elections.

. . .

<http://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/268265/illegal-alien-voting-lloyd-billingsley>

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Treason Lobbyist Ed Gillespie Feels Heat, Sees Light, May Surprise in VA Governor Race

By A.W. Morgan

VDare.com, October 29, 2017

. . .

Gillespie's recent tack: Tie MS13, the murderous Salvadoran gang, around Northam's neck. His recent attack ad drew the predictable Democrat response: Virginia Republican's ad ties opponent to MS-13. Democrats compare it to 'Willie Horton' the headline in The Washington Post ran. [By Laura Vozzella and Fenit Nirappil September 22, 2017] The 1988 Horton attack ad , highlighting Horton's rape of a Maryland woman after Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis' furlough program loosed the feral savage upon the public, helped Bush 41 defeat the diminutive Greek Democratic presidential nominee.

Democrats and their Main Stream Media allies pointed and spluttered, using the usual scare quotes—as if observing that Northam has his own Willie Horton is a bad thing.

As if that ad weren't enough, Gillespie also accused Northam, who says he twice voted for George W. Bush, of favoring

Sanctuary Cities for illegals, then attacked him for backing down to the Leftists who want to erase the Old Dominion's history by pushing over statues honoring storied Confederate heroes, such as Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson.

. . .

<http://www.vdare.com/articles/treason-lobbyist-ed-gillespie-feels-heat-sees-light-may-surprise-in-va-governor-race>

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Media Priest Fr. James Martin Wants “Dialogue” with Homosexuals – But Not With Immigration Patriots

By Clayton Bishop

VDare.com, October 27, 2017

In the 1950s, American Catholics had Bishop Fulton Sheen to teach and inspire them on television. In the Current Year, American Catholics have Father James Martin to confuse and frustrate them on social media. And while Fr. Martin is apparently indifferent to core doctrines of the Catholic faith, he is fanatical about denouncing whites and immigration patriots—to the detriment of the Church's future. And America's.

. . .

But while Fr. Martin calls for respectful dialogue based on “inclusion” and “tolerance” with people whose personal lifestyles are in open conflict with Church teaching, he demonizes immigration patriots using rhetoric indistinguishable from that of the far Left [On immigration, Fr. James Martin Wants to Shame Catholics with Bad Arguments, by John Zmirak, The Stream, January 28, 2017].

Fr. Martin sneers:

Xenophobia, the fear of the stranger, should be anathema to Catholics. Especially to American Catholics. We are a nation of immigrants. And we ourselves were tarred with the same foul brush of xenophobia and nativism. We should not perpetuate this hatred. [Reconciliation and Dissent in the Age of Trump, By James Martin, America Magazine, November 12, 2016]

But no one should arrogantly claim Catholics can only have one position on immigration. Catholics can have differing opinions, because immigration policy is a matter of prudential judgment, not faith. [A reader asks about prudential judgments, by Mark Shea, National Catholic Register, July 14, 2013]

. . .

<http://www.vdare.com/articles/media-priest-fr-james-martin-wants-dialogue-with-homosexual-but-not-with-immigration-patriots>

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RAISE Act, Proposed by Congress, Will Reform Our Immigration System

By Jim Kallinger

The Tallahassee Democrat, November 2, 2017

. . .

The Reforming American Immigration for a Strong Economy Act, put forth by Sens. Tom Cotton of Arkansas and David Perdue of Georgia includes much-needed reforms to our current immigration policy. These will result in higher wages for American workers who haven't seen a rise in real wages in 30 years, and increased American competitiveness in the global economy. It includes four main elements.

First, it would implement a skills-based points system, like the ones used in Australia and Canada, to determine which immigrants have the best chance of success in the U.S. Points are awarded for education, age, language ability and entrepreneurial initiative.

The second element is to eliminate the outdated diversity visa lottery currently in use. The lottery system is arbitrary, plagued with fraud, and has never actually promoted diversity. It needs to go.

Next, the RAISE Act would end chain migration by prioritizing immediate family households. It keeps immigration

preferences for spouses and minor children of U.S. residents, but eliminates preferences for extended family. It does, however, include a provision for U.S. citizens who need to bring their elderly parents to the U.S. to take care of them.

Finally, it puts a responsible limit on permanent residency for refugees. This is a particularly sensitive issue; nobody wants to turn away families who have suffered and been displaced from their homes by war, famine or hostile governments.

. . .

<http://www.tallahassee.com/story/opinion/2017/11/02/opinion-raise-act-proposed-congress-reform-our-immigration-system/812055001/>

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The Diversity Visa Program Makes No Sense

The immigration lottery epitomizes how far U.S. policies have drifted from any purpose.

By David Frum

The Atlantic, November 2, 2017

. . .

Good and bad qualities are randomly distributed in the human population, and randomly is how the diversity lottery distributes its rewards. So it should not be very surprising that one member of the class of '09 proved to be a mass-murdering terrorist. The lottery imposes no requirements of skill, not even knowledge of English. Convicted criminals are excluded, as are persons affiliated with known terrorist groups. There is a basic health requirement. Beyond that, the system is—as it says right in the title—a lottery, open to anybody with a working Internet connection and \$30 for the entry fee.

You might wonder: Why do we do this? Why would the United States forswear the right to choose the people it admits, to assess them for what they can contribute to the welfare of the community to which they seek entry?

. . .

This bias strengthened after the Simpson-Mazzoli Act of 1986. That law conferred legal status on some 3 million unauthorized immigrants, almost all of them Mexican. The back-home kinfolk of the 3 million who received amnesty quickly advanced to the front of the immigration queue.

Among the groups most irritated by these changes were Irish Americans. Ireland in the mid-1980s remained a poor and depressed country. Many Irish wished to emigrate to the United States, but found the entrance blocked. Their friends in Congress—then Senator Edward Kennedy, then Representative Chuck Schumer—went to work to create a special Irish preference. The diversity lottery was their solution.

. . .

There may be some cosmic justice in an affirmative-action program for white people converting itself into a golden ticket for the world’s poorest continent. But what American purpose is served? After President Trump’s outburst on Twitter against the program, many people of goodwill scurried to develop an answer to that question. But as so often with U.S.-immigration policy, these answers are rationalizations after the fact, not arguments before the fact.

. . .

<https://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2017/11/the-diversity-lottery-immigration/544850/>

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Immigration and Terror

The Baltimore Sun, November 1, 2017

A more honest president would recognize that fighting terrorism requires a much broader, more thoughtful approach and that Americans must understand that not all violence can be prevented. The recent spate of vehicle-related attacks from Berlin to Barcelona should demonstrate that it doesn’t take any more than a grievance and the keys to a car or truck to make headlines around the world. Cities can hire more police, the FBI can infiltrate extremist groups, physical barriers can be installed or other preventive measures taken, but it’s not going to spare a nation from the reality of “lone wolf” attackers who are not controlled by al-Qaida or ISIS but operate more like a disorganized fan base.

...

<http://www.baltimoresun.com/news/opinion/editorial/bs-ed-new-york-terrorism-20171101-story.html>

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Trump Wants to Crack Down on Immigration, But His Hands Are Tied

The president was fuming about 'extreme vetting' this week, but experts say there's little he can do.

By Mark Hay

Vice.com, November 3, 2017

...

Trump's rhetoric has succeeded in bringing his anti-immigration agenda back into the spotlight. A number of conservatives have gotten on board with his calls for a rapid crackdown on immigration in the name of national security. But policy experts don't think big changes are coming anytime soon.

...

There's also no will in Congress to tackle immigration reform right now, even among Trump's allies. The legislative fix for Dreamer protections is the nearest vehicle for negotiations on immigration. Yet while Democrats want to hash this out by mid- December, Republican leaders this week indicated they may not get to this legislation until January or February, just before the March deadline Trump set for the Obama-era policy protecting them to sunset, both because they're focused on tax reform and because don't want to bog down a December government funding bill with this hot-button issue. Although Democrats have been open to putting the diversity program on the table in immigration reform negotiations, it's unlikely, most of the experts I've spoken to agree, that anything more than some extra border security funding will make it into Dreamer-related legislation. Even some nativist lawmakers seem to accept this limitation.

...

https://www.vice.com/en_ca/article/ne3d5z/trump-wants-to-crack-down-on-immigration-but-his-hands-are-tied

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Trump's Diversity Trap: Immigration Fear-Mongering vs. Jobs

Take it from me and my family; Trump can't Make America Great Again if he cuts off the American dream to newcomers

By Sophia Tesfaye

Salon.com, November 3, 2017

. . .

Trump then furthered his scapegoating of immigrants by calling for the elimination of the diversity visa lottery. That's a program by which people from nations that send relatively few immigrants to the U.S., and who otherwise have no familial ties here, can enter the country. In Ethiopia, since the end of the civil war, receiving a DV is truly like winning the lottery. Only 50,000 winners a year from across the globe receive a green card, and permanent resident status, by that method.

Sayfullo Saipov, who allegedly rammed a rental truck into a crowd in lower Manhattan on Tuesday was apparently one of those lottery winners, in 2010. So were hundreds of thousands of aspiring immigrants, including some who would go on to join my family, and one who went on to help prevent a terror attack in New York.

Trump's reckless targeting of a program that serves so many, based on the criminal actions of one, is only the latest example of how his blatant bias against people of color can hurt the nation -- as one immigrant proved at the White House on Thursday.

. . .

<https://www.salon.com/2017/11/03/trumps-diversity-trap-immigration-fear-mongering-vs-jobs/>

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Protect Immigrants from Honduras and Nicaragua: Don't Yank Temporary Protected Status, President Trump

By Perla Canales

The New York Daily News, November 3, 2017,

. . .

This program has allowed me and more than 57,000 other Hondurans to live and work legally in the U.S., to have families and build good lives here. Right now, TPS covers more than 320,000 people from 10 countries where environmental disaster or armed conflict or other extraordinary circumstances would place them in danger if they had to return. TPS is an example of America's best values — protecting people from danger and injustice.

But the Department of Homeland Security and President Trump have indicated they want to end the program. That would be cruel and it would hurt not just families like mine, but many communities across the country where TPS holders have settled for decades, where they own homes and businesses and have raised their kids.

. . .

<http://www.nydailynews.com/opinion/protect-immigrants-honduras-nicaragua-article-1.3608906>

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[51.](#)

Levy: Flood of Fefugees Takes Toll on City Finances

By Sue-Ann Levy

Toronto Sun, October 28, 2017

In late January Mayor John Tory — echoing the sentiments of Prime Minister Justin Trudeau — declared that Toronto's doors were wide open to immigrants, refugees and assorted other new Canadians.

His words — like Trudeau's — were, in my view, cheap political grandstanding aimed at showing a kinder, gentler face in the wake of a President Donald Trump's travel ban on those desiring to come to the U.S. from seven Muslim-

dominated countries.

. . .

<http://torontosun.com/news/local-news/levy-flood-of-refugees-takes-toll-on-city-finances>

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[52.](#)

New Immigration Quotas: Too Low and No Long-Range Plan

By Doug Saunders

The Globe and Mail, November 4, 2017

. . .

In the meantime, it's best to think of Mr. Hussen's targets as a temporary holding pattern. Since the late 1980s, Canadian immigration rates have remained fairly consistent, hovering around 0.8 per cent of the population each year (that is, around eight immigrants per 1,000 people). Rates declined somewhat in the 1990s – not out of policy desire (Prime Minister Jean Chrétien wanted that rate to increase to 1 per cent annually), but because the economy was poor, and when that happens, immigrants don't come. Then they rose again at the turn of the century, and have held at around 0.8.

Canada's new level of 300,000 makes for an immigration rate of 8.3 per thousand. Mr. Hussen's gradual increase, to 340,000 per year by 2020, would be a far smaller increase than we saw in one year alone under Brian Mulroney (who raised it by 50,000 in 1986-7) and identical to the one-year rise we experienced in 2000. It would give Canada a rate of 9 immigrants per 1,000 citizens.

. . .

<https://beta.theglobeandmail.com/opinion/were-missing-the-long-view-on-immigration/article36823898/?ref=http://www.theglobeandmail.com&>

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53.

Justin Trudeau Rolls the Dice on Immigration

By Campbell Clark

The Globe and Mail, November 2, 2017

. . .

People born outside of Canada are a little less likely to think there's too much immigration, but not much. There is a substantial political divide: People who consider themselves on the right are far more likely to think there are too many immigrants than people on the left.

That may be one reason Mr. Trudeau's Liberals are willing to take a political gamble on immigration. It emphasizes a difference that plays better with left-leaning voters. And it represents a contrast with Mr. Trump. But it's still a gamble.

Even Mr. Trump is calling for a "merit-based" immigration system, which sounds similar to Canada's "high-skilled" class, rather than the United States's current visa lotteries. He won't end immigration; the Trump culture war is mostly about Mexicans and Muslims, and he has portrayed both as dangerous.

In Canada, Mr. Jedwab said, the resentment of immigration was once driven by economics – the sentiment that immigrants take Canadian jobs or cost the treasury – but now, it is clearly driven by perceived security concerns and fears immigrants are changing Canadian culture and values.

. . .

<https://beta.theglobeandmail.com/opinion/justin-trudeau-rolls-the-dice-on-immigration/article36805629/?ref=http://www.theglobeandmail.com&>

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54.

Tough Questions We Should be Asking About Canada's Immigration Targets

By Themrise Khan

The Ottawa Citizen, November 2, 2017

. . .

But reckless paranoia aside, increasing immigration levels do raise many legitimate questions.

. . .

For instance, there is the question of declining skills and resources in countries of origin which desperately need their youth to stay rooted at home, but are unable to keep them. The loss of their skills leads to a dangerous economic and social vacuum that ultimately spills across borders.

Similarly, why are immigration levels geared towards combatting an aging population and declining birth rate, when Canada actually has one of the fastest growing youth cohorts: Indigenous people? The current census shows a 42 per cent increase in their population over the last decade; the average age of our Indigenous people is now 31. The rationale behind increasing immigration levels dangerously ignores this fact, even as Canada tries to better its relationship with its Indigenous communities.

Additionally, as the world becomes more transient and employment opportunities shift globally, how long will Canadians, including naturalized Canadians, remain in Canada and contribute to its growth, if Canada's own opportunities see a decline – as with the oilsands, for example?

There is also the question of the high cost of living in Canada such as housing, child care and higher education that new immigrants may be unprepared for.

And there is the question of the environmental impact of immigration on crowded urban areas, if there is no sustainable mechanism to attract immigrants to lesser-populated parts of the country and keeping them there, as Hussen has also stated.

. . .

<http://ottawacitizen.com/opinion/columnists/khan-tough-questions-we-should-be-asking-about-canadas-immigration-targets>

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[55.](#)

In the Era of Extreme Immigration Vetting, Canada Remains a Noble Outlier

Fewer people are concerned about immigrants not adopting “Canadian values” than at any time in the past 20 years, according to a major study carried out last year by the Environics Institute

By John Ivison

National Post, November 2, 2017

. . .

The study said 58 per cent of Canadians disagree with the statement that immigration levels are too high, compared with 37 per cent who agree. Views on the issue in Quebec reflected the national average.

It said 80 per cent believe the economic impact of immigration is positive, compared to just 16 per cent who disagree.

And it found 65 per cent think immigration controls are effective in keeping out criminals, up from just 39 per cent in 2008.

Since the major liberalization of immigration in the 1960s, when Canada abandoned race-based selection criteria and paved the way for the country’s current diversity, there has been a consistency about the broad parameters of immigration policy, regardless of which party has been in power.

. . .

<http://nationalpost.com/opinion/john-ivison-in-the-era-of-extreme-immigration-vetting-canada-remains-a-noble-outlier>

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Immigration Reading, 11/2/17

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GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

- [1.](#) DHS OIG reports on immigration enforcement and administration and verification of H-1B participants
- [2.](#) USCIS report on DACA recipients by country of birth
- [3.](#) State Department statistics on the diversity lottery
- [4.](#) Latest CBP *Frontline Magazine*
- [5.](#) CRS reports on travel ban litigation and DHS FY2018 appropriations
- [6.](#) GAO reports on Syrian refugees and refugee applicant screening
- [7.](#) House testimony on oversight of the Executive Office for Immigration Review
- [8.](#) House testimony on oversight of the Refugee Admissions Program
- [9.](#) U.S. Census Bureau on languages other than English spoken at home
- [10.](#) *Canada*: Report on 2016 census findings on immigration and monthly travel statistics
- [11.](#) *Netherlands*: Reports on population statistics and asylum seekers
- [12.](#) *Finland*: Population statistics for the first three-quarters of 2017
- [13.](#) *Germany*: Statistics on asylum seekers for 2016

14. *N.Z.:* Statistics on international travel and migration for September 2017

REPORTS, ARTICLES, ETC.

15. Pew Research Center report on refugee resettlement

16. Cato Institute report on Border Patrol termination rates

17. Six new reports and features from the Migration Policy Institute

18. Thirteen (13) new papers from the Social Science Research Network

19. Twenty (20) new postings from the Immigration Law Professors' Blog

20. *U.K.:* Two new briefing papers from MigrationWatch

BOOKS

21. The Immigration Debate: The Legal Production of Immigrant "Illegality"

22. Contract Workers, Risk, and the War in Iraq: Sierra Leonean Labor Migrants at US Military Bases

23. Immigrant and Migrant Workers Organizing in Canada and the United States: Casework and Campaigns in a Neoliberal Era

24. Between Exile and Exodus: Argentinian Jewish Immigration to Israel, 1948 1967

25. Europe's Border Crisis: Biopolitical Security and Beyond

26. Ethiopian Jewish Immigrants in Israel: The Homeland Postponed

27. International Migrations and Local Governance: A Global Perspective

JOURNALS

28. Citizenship Studies

29. Georgetown Immigration Law Journal

30. IZA Journal of Development and Migration

31. Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies

32. Journal of Intercultural Studies

1.

DHS Needs a More Unified Approach to Immigration Enforcement and Administration

DHS Office of the Inspector General, No. OIG-18-07, October 30, 2017

<https://www.oig.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/assets/2017-11/OIG-18-07-Oct17.pdf>

USCIS Needs a Better Approach to Verify H-1B Visa Participants

DHS Office of the Inspector General, No. OIG-18-03, October 20, 2017
<https://www.oig.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/assets/2017/OIG-18-03-Oct17.pdf>

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2.
Approximate Active DACA Recipients: Country of Birth

As of September 4, 2017
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, October 2017
https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/USCIS/Resources/Reports%20and%20Studies/Immigration%20Forms%20Data/All%20Form%20Types/DACA/daca_population_data.pdf

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3.
DV 2015 - Selected Entrants

United States Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs
<https://travel.state.gov/content/visas/en/immigrate/diversity-visa/dv-2015-selected-entrants.html>

Immigrant Number Use for Visa Issuances and Adjustments of Status in the Diversity Immigrant, 2005-2014
United States Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs
<https://travel.state.gov/content/dam/visas/Statistics/AnnualReports/FY2014AnnualReport/FY14AnnualReport-TableVII.pdf>

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4.

Frontline Magazine

October, 2017

<https://www.cbp.gov/frontline#>

Latest article:

CBP Completes Construction of Border Wall Prototypes

October 26, 2017

<https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/national-media-release/cbp-completes-construction-border-wall-prototypes>

Excerpt: The prototype construction phase is complete. CBP will now test and evaluate the finished products, provided by industry, to determine which wall design elements meets our needs. This testing and evaluation period will last 30 to 60 days.

“Border security contributes to our overall national security and relies on a combination of border infrastructure, technology, personnel, and partnerships,” said acting Deputy Commissioner Ron Vitiello. “Border walls have proven to be an extremely effective part of our multi-pronged security strategy to prevent the illegal migration of people and drugs over the years. Specifically, walls are part of a border enforcement zone, which includes patrol roads, lights and surveillance technology. These border enforcement zones give our men and women of CBP the best possible conditions to maintain a safe and secure border.”

These prototypes, will be evaluated on a variety of characteristics such as:

- * Anti-breaching capabilities
- * Anti-climbing capabilities
- * Anti-digging capabilities
- * Impedance and denial of traffic
- * Is it safe for BP agents

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[5.](#)

New from the Congressional Research Service

Overview of "Travel Ban" Litigation and Recent Developments

By Hillel R. Smith and Ben Harrington

CRS Legal Sidebar, October 25, 2017

<https://fas.org/sqp/crs/homesecc/LSB10017.pdf>

Department of Homeland Security Appropriations, FY2018: Current Action

By William L. Painter

CRS Insight, October 18, 2017

<https://fas.org/sqp/crs/homesecc/IN10760.pdf>

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[6.](#)

New from the General Accountability Office

Syrian Refugees: U.S. Agencies Conduct Financial Oversight Activities for Humanitarian Assistance but Should Strengthen Monitoring

Government Accountability Office, GAO-18-58, October 31, 2017

Report: <http://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-18-58>

Highlights: <http://www.gao.gov/assets/690/688052.pdf>

Refugees: Federal Agencies and Their Partners Have Implemented Certain Measures, but Need to Further Strengthen Applicant Screening and Assess Fraud Risks

Government Accountability Office, October 26, 2017

Testimony: <http://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-18-156T>

Highlights: <http://www.gao.gov/assets/690/687949.pdf>

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7.

House Committee on the Judiciary

Subcommittee on Immigration and Border Security

Wednesday, November 1, 2017

<https://judiciary.house.gov/hearing/oversight-executive-office-immigration-review/>

Oversight of the Executive Office for Immigration Review

Witness testimony:

James McHenry, Acting Director

Executive Office for Immigration Review

U.S. Department of Justice

<https://judiciary.house.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Witness-Testimony-James-McHenry-EIOR-11-01-2017.pdf>

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8.

House Committee on the Judiciary

Subcommittee on Immigration and Border Security

Thursday, October 26, 2017

<https://judiciary.house.gov/hearing/oversight-united-states-refugee-admissions-program/>

Oversight of the United States Refugee Admissions Program

Witness testimony:

Simon Henshaw, Acting Assistant Secretary

Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration; U.S. Department of State

<https://judiciary.house.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Witness-Testimony-Simon-Henshaw-State-PRM-Testimony-for-10-26-17-HJC-Hearing.pdf>

L. Francis Cissna, Director

United States Citizenship and Immigration Services; U.S. Department of Homeland Security

<https://judiciary.house.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/USCIS-Director-Cissna-Testimony-on-Oversight-of-Refugee-Program-10-26-17.pdf>

Scott Lloyd, Director

Office of Refugee Resettlement; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

<https://judiciary.house.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Witness-Testimony-Scott-Lloyd-HHS-ORR-Statement-HJC-Refugee-hearing-10-26-17.pdf>

Rebecca Gambler, Director

Homeland Security and Justice; U.S. Government and Accountability Office

<https://judiciary.house.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Witness-Testimony-Rebecca-Gambler-GAO-18-156T.pdf>

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9.

Percent of People 5 Years and Over Who Speak a Language Other Than English at Home

United States and Puerto Rico
2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates
U.S. Census Bureau American Fact Finder, October 24, 2017
https://cdn.cnsnews.com/attachments/census-other_than_english.pdf

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[10.](#)
Immigration and ethnocultural diversity: Key results from the 2016 Census
Statistics Canada, October 25, 2017
<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/171025/dq171025b-eng.pdf>

Excerpt: On Census Day, 21.9% of the population reported they were or had ever been a landed immigrant or permanent resident in Canada. This proportion is close to the 22.3% recorded during the 1921 Census, the highest level since Confederation.

In 2016, Canada had 1,212,075 new immigrants who had permanently settled in Canada from 2011 to 2016. These recent immigrants represented 3.5% of Canada's total population in 2016.

The majority (60.3%) of these new immigrants were admitted under the economic category, 26.8% were admitted under the family class to join family already in the country, and 11.6% were admitted to Canada as refugees.

For the first time, Africa ranks second, ahead of Europe, as a source continent of recent immigrants to Canada, with a share of 13.4% in 2016. Asia (including the Middle East) remains, however, the top source continent of recent immigrants. In 2016, the majority (61.8%) of newcomers were born in Asia.

Toronto, Vancouver and Montréal are still the place of residence of over half of all immigrants and recent immigrants to Canada. More immigrants are settling in the Prairies and in the Atlantic provinces.

+++

Travel between Canada and other countries, August 2017

October 18, 2017

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/171019/dq171019b-eng.pdf>

Excerpt: Overseas residents made 541,000 trips to Canada in August, up 0.9% from July and 0.5% higher than in August 2016. This was also the fifth consecutive year-over-year increase for the month of August and a new record high for the month. From January to August 2017, the number of overseas travellers to Canada was 7.5% higher compared with the same period in 2016.

There were more trips from Europe (+3.2%) and Asia (+2.8%) in August. Together, these two continents generally account for nearly four-fifths of overseas visitors to Canada. However, the number of visitors from these two continents were down (-1.3% from Europe and -1.2% from Asia) compared with August 2016. From January to August 2017, the number of visitors from Asia increased 7.4% compared with the same period last year, while the number of visitors from Europe rose 2.7%.

Despite declines from July to August, travel from all regions other than Europe and Asia increased over the first eight months of 2017 compared with the same period of 2016. Trips from North/Central America (excluding the United States) and the Caribbean increased 29.9% over this period, while trips from South America rose by 17.1%. Visa requirements were lifted for citizens of Mexico in December 2016 and modified for citizens of Brazil in May 2017.

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11.

Population growth again mainly due to migration

Statistics Netherlands, October 31, 2017

<https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/news/2017/44/population-growth-again-mainly-due-to-migration>

Excerpt: The population of the Netherlands grew by over 80 thousand in the first three quarters of 2017, according to the most recent population data available at Statistics Netherlands (CBS). This growth was largely due to foreign migration. Net migration stood at 66 thousand. In addition, births exceeded deaths by nearly 15 thousand.

During the first three quarters of 2017, 181 thousand immigrants registered with a Dutch municipality, almost equivalent to the same period last year. The number of emigrants also remained more or less unchanged: 115 thousand Dutch residents left the country.

Natural population growth was smaller than in the first nine months of 2016 and, as a result, total population growth was below last year's level as well. From January to September 2017, 127 thousand children were born, nearly 4 thousand down on last year. There were nearly 2 thousand more deaths: 112 thousand in total.

+++

More asylum seekers than following relatives in Q3

October 19, 2017

<https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/news/2017/42/more-asylum-seekers-than-following-relatives-in-q3>

Excerpt: In Q3 2017, the Netherlands received 4.4 thousand asylum seekers and 2.3 thousand following family members. This means that the number of first asylum requests exceeds the number of following relatives for the first time since Q3 2016. Statistics Netherlands (CBS) reports this based on figures of the Dutch Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND).

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12.

Finland's preliminary population figure 5,509,984 at the end of September

Statistics Finland, October 24, 2017

http://www.stat.fi/til/vamuu/2017/09/vamuu_2017_09_2017-10-24_tie_001_en.html

Excerpt: According to the preliminary statistics for January-September 2017, a total of 38,311 children were born, which is 2,269 fewer than in the corresponding period 2016. The number of deaths was 39,824, which is 68 lower than one year earlier.

Altogether 19,625 persons immigrated to Finland from abroad and 11,425 persons emigrated from Finland during January-September period. The number of immigrants was 6,274 lower and the number of emigrants 1,937 lower than in the previous year. In all, 6,092 of the immigrants and 7,899 of the emigrants were Finnish citizens.

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13.

1.6 million people seeking protection in Germany at the end of 2016

Statistics Germany (Statistisches Bundesamt), November 2, 2017

https://www.destatis.de/EN/PressServices/Press/pr/2017/11/PE17_387_12521.html;jsessionid=5E15EC1DAF8DF6245481361BD2FAA679.InternetLive1

Summary: On 31 December 2016, 1.6 million people seeking protection were registered in Germany. They accounted for 16% of the country's foreign population. Based on the Central Register of Foreigners (AZR), the Federal Statistical Office (Destatis) also reports that the number of people seeking protection increased by 851,000 (+113%) since the end of 2014. People seeking protection are foreigners who, referring to humanitarian reasons, are staying in Germany. They include, for instance, people still going through the asylum process, people granted refugee status in accordance with the Geneva Convention, people granted subsidiary protection status and failed asylum seekers who continue to stay in Germany. 392,000 foreigners are not taken into account as the information currently available in the AZR does not allow their unambiguous identification as people seeking protection.

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14.

International Travel and Migration: September 2017

Statistics New Zealand, October 20, 2017

http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/Migration/IntTravelAndMigration_MRSep17.aspx

Summary: Annual net migration was 71,000 in the September 2017 year, Stats NZ said today. Migrant arrivals were 131,600 and migrant departures were 60,600.

"The annual net migration in September 2017 was lower than the record annual net migration of 72,400 reached in the July 2017 year," population statistics senior manager Peter Dolan said.

"Compared to this peak, we had fewer arrivals and more departures in the September 2017 year."

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15.

How U.S. refugee resettlement in each state has shifted since 2002

By Jynnah Radford

Pew Research Center, November 2, 2017

<http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2017/11/02/how-u-s-refugee-resettlement-shifted-in-states-since-2002/>

Excerpt: The resettlement of refugees in the U.S. has been fairly consistent across the country since 2002, with no state resettling a majority of them. In fiscal year 2017, no state resettled more than 10% of the 53,716 refugees the nation admitted that year. California, Texas, New York, Washington, Michigan and Ohio each accounted for at least 5% of refugees resettled, while all other states had a lower share. In fiscal 2002, the earliest year state-level data are publicly available, California resettled 16% of the nation's 27,110 refugees, the only state to account for more than 15% of the nation's total that year – or in any following year, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. State Department data.

Most refugees today come from the Middle East and Africa, but this has not always been the case.

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16.

Border Patrol Termination Rates: Discipline and Performance Problems Signal Need for Reform

By Alex Nowrasteh

Cato Institute Policy Analysis No. 825, November 2, 2017

<https://www.cato.org/publications/policy-analysis/border-patrol-termination-rates-discipline-performance-problems-signal>

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17.

New from the Migration Policy Institute

Beyond Teaching English: Supporting High School Completion by Immigrant and Refugee Students

By Julie Sugarman

November 2017

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/research/beyond-teaching-english-supporting-high-school-completion-immigrant-and-refugee-students>

Building a Mosaic: The Evolution of Canada's Approach to Immigrant Integration

By Andrew Griffith

Migration Information Source Feature, November 1, 2017

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/building-mosaic-evolution-canadas-approach-immigrant-integration>

Spiraling Violence and Drought Drive Refugee Crisis in South Sudan

By Getachew Zeru Gebrekidan

Migration Information Source Feature, October 24, 2017

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/spiraling-violence-and-drought-drive-refugee-crisis-south-sudan>

Will White House Immigration Wish List Tank Emerging DREAMer Momentum in Congress?

By Muzaffar Chishti, Jessica Bolter, and Sarah Pierce

Migration Information Source Policy Beat, October 19, 2017

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/will-white-house-immigration-wish-list-tank-emerging-dreamer-momentum-congress>

Differing DREAMs: Estimating the Unauthorized Populations that Could Benefit under Different Legalization Bills

By Jeanne Batalova, Ariel G. Ruiz Soto, Sarah Pierce, and Randy Capps

MPI Fact Sheet, October 2017

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/research/differing-dreams-estimating-unauthorized-populations-could-benefit-under-different>

Protecting the DREAM: The Potential Impact of Different Legislative Scenarios for Unauthorized Youth

By Jeanne Batalova, Ariel G. Ruiz Soto, and Michelle Mittelstadt

MPI Fact Sheet, October 2017

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/research/protecting-dream-potential-impact-different-legislative-scenarios-unauthorized-youth>

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[18.](#)

New from the Social Science Research Network

1. The Impact of Acquiring EU Status on the Earnings of East European Migrants in the UK: Evidence from a Quasi-Natural Experiment

By Martin Ruhs, University of Oxford

British Journal of Industrial Relations, Vol. 55, Issue 4, pp. 716-750, 2017

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3063623

2. Japan: The Decrease of its Population and its Consequences

By Gérard-François Dumont, University of Paris 4 Sorbonne

Posted: October 31, 2017

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3061957

3. Hope and Despair: In State Tuition and Undocumented Immigrants

By Richmond Danso, Howard University

Posted: October 31, 2017

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3061538

4. Closing Heaven's Door: Evidence from the 1920s U.S. Immigration Quota Acts

By Philipp Ager, University of Southern Denmark, Department of Business and Economics and Casper Worm Hansen, University of Copenhagen, Department of Economics; University of Copenhagen

Posted: October 31, 2017

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3061716

5. Female Immigrant Entrepreneurship in Germany

By David B. Audretsch, Indiana University Institute for Development Strategies; Erik E. Lehmann, University of Augsburg Faculty of Business and Economics; and Katharine Wirsching, University of Augsburg - Chair of Management & Organization

Posted: October 31, 2017

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3060427

6. The Practice of Immigration and Nationality Law: Setting Boundaries of Specialization at the Margins

By Devyani Prabhat , University of Bristol Law School and Jessica Hambly, University of Bristol School of Law

Oñati Socio-Legal Series, Vol. 7, No. 7, 2017

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3057483

7. Do Immigrants' Funds Affect the Exchange Rate?

By Nusrate Aziz, Department of Business and Economics, Algoma University; Arusha Cooray, UNSW Australia Business School, School of Economics; and Wing Leong Teo, University of Nottingham

CAMA Working Paper No. 64/2017

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3060103

8. Litigating Immigration Detainer Issues

By Christopher N. Lasch, University of Denver Sturm College of Law

Chapter 34 in Immigration Law for the Colorado Practitioner, First Edition, Volumes 1 & 2

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3059281

9. What We Know and Need to Know About Immigrant Access to Justice

By Elinor Jordan, Michigan State University College of Law

South Carolina Law Review, Vol. 67, No. 295, 2016

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3058088

10. Point, Click, Green Card: Can Technology Close the Gap in Immigrant Access to Justice?

By Elinor Jordan, Michigan State University - College of Law

Georgetown Immigration Law Review, Vol. 31, p. 287, 2017
https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3058085

11. Legal Consequences of DACA Rescission

By Geoffrey A. Hoffman, University of Houston Law Center

Posted: October 24, 2017

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3057468

12. Us Immigration Levels, Urban Housing Values, and Their Implications for Capital Share

By Ryan H. Murphy, Southern Methodist University (SMU) and Alex Nowrasteh, Cato Institute - Center for Global Liberty and Prosperity

Economic Affairs, Vol. 37, Issue 3, pp. 411-421, 2017

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3055992

13. Attitudes Toward Internal and Foreign Migration: Evidence from a Survey Experiment in China

By David Andrew Singer, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) Department of Political Science and Kai Quek, The University of Hong Kong

MIT Political Science Department Research Paper No. 2017-28

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3055221

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Latest posts from the Immigration Law Professors' Blog

1. The First Amendment and Soliciting Crimes of Migration

November 2, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/the-first-amendment-and-soliciting-crimes-of-migration.html>

2. Constitutional Citizenship Under Attack

By Joseph W. Dellapenna

November 1, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/immigration-article-of-the-day-constitutional-citizenship-under-attack-by-joseph-w-dellapenna.html>

3. What We Know and Need to Know About Immigrant Access to Justice

By Elinor Jordan

October 31, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/10/what-we-know-and-need-to-know-about-immigrant-access-to-justice-south-carolina-law-review-vol-67-no-295-2016-33-p.html>

4. Inside Trump's immigration crackdown

October 30, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/10/inside-trumps-immigration-crackdown.html>

5. Will the Next Silicon Valley Be in Canada -- Thanks to President Trump?

October 30, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/10/will-the-next-silicon-valley-be-in-canada-thanks-to-president-trump.html>

6. Sessions v. Morales-Santana: Beyond the Mean Remedy

By John Vlahoplus

October 29, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/10/immigration-article-of-the-day-sessions-v-morales-santana-beyond-the-mean-remedy-by-john-vlahoplus.html>

7. Temporary Protected Status in the United States Beneficiaries from El Salvador, Honduras, and Haiti

October 28, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/10/temporary-protected-status-in-the-united-states-beneficiaries-from-el-salvador-honduras-and-haiti.html>

8. The Politics of Immigrant Rights: Between Political Geography and Transnational Interventions

October 28, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/10/immigration-article-of-the-day-the-politics-of-immigrant-rights-between-political-geography-and-tran.html>

9. The RAISE Act and the Reality of "Merit"-Based Immigration

October 27, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/10/the-raise-act-and-teh-reality-of-merit-based-immigration.html>

10. Update on Manus Island Detention

October 24, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/10/update-on-manus-island-detention.html>

11. Immigration Equity's Last Stand: Sanctuaries & Legitimacy in an Era of Mass Immigration Enforcement

By Jason A. Cade

October 24, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/10/immigration-equitys-last-stand-sanctuaries-legitimacy-in-an-era-of-mass-immigration-enforcementby-jason-a-cade-univer.html>

12. Geoffrey A. Hoffman: Legal Consequences of DACA Rescission

October 23, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/10/geoffrey-a-hoffman-legal-consequences-of-daca-rescission.html>

13. Attorney General Jeff Sessions Delivers Remarks About Carrying Out the President's Immigration Priorities

October 23, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/10/attorney-general-jeff-sessions-delivers-remarks-about-carrying-out-the-presidents-immigration-priorities.html>

14. Ilya Somin: The case against special judicial deference in immigration and national security cases

October 23, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/10/ilya-solmin-the-case-against-special-judicial-deference-in-immigration-and-national-security-cases.html>

15. TPS Extension Deadlines for Haiti, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua

October 22, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/10/tps-extension-deadlines-for-haiti-honduras-el-salvador-nicaragua.html>

16. Army Tightens Rules For Immigrants Joining As A Path To Citizenship

October 22, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/10/army-tightens-rules-for-immigrants-joining-as-a-path-to-citizenship.html>

17. Immigration Article of the Day: Alienage Classifications and the Denial of Health Care to Dreamers

By Fatma E. Marouf

October 21, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/10/immigraion-article-of-the-day-alienage-classifications-and-the-denial-of-health-care-to-dreamers-by.html>

18. California fires set off debate about immigration and sanctuary policies

October 20, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/10/california-fires-set-off-debate-about-immigration-and-sanctuary-policies-.html>

19. Who Is Represented in Immigration Court? Mexican Immigrants Lowest, Chinese Highest Representation Rates

October 20, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/10/who-is-represented-in-immigration-court-mexican-immigrants-lowest-chinese-highest-representation-rat.html>

20. In Wake of NY Attack, Trump Targets Diversity Visa Program, Senator Schumer

November 1, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/in-wake-of-ny-attack-trump-targets-diversity-visa-program-senator-schumer.html>

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20.

Movement between the UK and EU after Brexit

MigrationWatchUK Briefing Paper No. 421, October 25, 2017

<https://www.migrationwatchuk.org/briefing-paper/421>

How vital are further inflows of EU workers?

MigrationWatchUK Briefing Paper No. 420, October 5, 2017

<https://www.migrationwatchuk.org/briefing-paper/420>

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21.

The Immigration Debate: The Legal Production of Immigrant "Illegality"

By Greg Prieto

Routledge, 128 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 1138656313, \$120.00

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1138656313/centerforimmigra>

Paperback, ISBN: 1138656321, \$29.95

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1138656321/centerforimmigra>

Book Description: *The Immigration Debate* offers this and other critical insights to students who may be unfamiliar with analyses of immigration developed in the fields of sociology, law and society, economics, geography, ethnic studies, and critical race studies. This text will serve as an introduction to the study of immigration and a primer for those who wish to engage in a sober and compassionate conversation about immigration

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22.

Contract Workers, Risk, and the War in Iraq: Sierra Leonean Labor Migrants at US Military Bases

By Kevin J.A. Thomas

McGill-Queen's University Press, 256 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 0773551220, \$110.00

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0773551220/centerforimmigra>

Paperback, ISBN: 0773551239, \$29.95

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0773551239/centerforimmigra>

Kindle, 479 KB, ASIN: B07629HCZM, \$28.45

Book Description: In 2003, just before the start of the US invasion of Iraq, military planners predicted that the mission's success would depend on using diverse sources for their workforce. While thousands of US troops were needed to secure victory in the field, large numbers of civilian contractors many from poor countries in Africa and Asia were recruited to provide a range of services for the occupying forces. In *Contract Workers, Risk, and the War in Iraq* Kevin Thomas provides a compelling account of the recruitment of Sierra Leonean workers and their reasons for embracing the risks of migration. In recent years US military bases have outsourced contracts for services to private military corporations who recruit and capitalize on cheaper low-skilled workers. Thomas argues that for people from post-conflict countries such as Sierra Leone, where there are high levels of poverty and acute unemployment, the opportunity to improve their situation outweighs the risk of migration to war-torn Iraq. Examining migrants' experiences in their native country, at US bases, and after their return to Sierra Leone, Thomas deftly explores the intricate dynamics of risk, sets up a theoretical framework for future researchers, and offers policy recommendations for decision-makers and practitioners in the field. Incorporating the voices of Sierra Leonean contractors who were manipulated and exploited, *Contract Workers, Risk, and the War in Iraq* turns the spotlight on a subject that has remained on the periphery of history and reveals an unexpected consequence of the War on Terror.

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23.

Immigrant and Migrant Workers Organizing in Canada and the United States: Casework and Campaigns in a Neoliberal Era

By Jorge Frozzini and Alexandra Law

Lexington Books, 172 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 0822368889, \$90.00

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0822368889/centerforimmigra>

Book Description: Across Canada and the United States, immigrant workers face important obstacles at work and in the broader society, whether their immigration status is temporary, permanent, or nonexistent. Hyper-precarious workers of all status groups, and their allies in unions and worker centers, are organizing to improve their conditions. In this book, Jorge Frozzini and Alexandra Law, two longtime volunteers with a Canadian worker center, draw on their own experience, in-depth interviews, and academic work from the fields of law, communication studies, and social movement theory, to produce a tactically focused, theoretically informed introduction to immigrant worker organizing in a neoliberal era. Frozzini and Law describe the phenomenon of employment precarity in the context of U.S. and Canadian labor history, explaining how union certification and collective bargaining function under the law. Without directing activists toward any single best strategy, they cover tactical and ethical questions raised when organizers offer casework as a recruitment and research tool. The royalties from this book will go to the Immigrant Workers Centre, Montreal.

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24.

Between Exile and Exodus: Argentinian Jewish Immigration to Israel, 1948-1967

By by Sebastian Klor and Lenn Schramm

Wayne State University Press, 256 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 0814343678, \$54.99

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0814343678/centerforimmigra>

Kindle, N/A KB, ASIN: B073R2SZPQ, \$24.99

Book Description: *Between Exile and Exodus* offers fascinating insights into this migration, its social and economic profiles, and the motivation for the relocation of many of these people. It contributes to different areas of study Argentina and its Jews, Jewish immigration to Israel, and immigration in general. This book's integration of a computerized database comprising the personal data of more than 10,000 Argentinian Jewish immigrants has allowed the author to uncover their stories in a direct, intimate manner. Because immigration is an individual experience, rather than a collective one, the author aims to address the individual s perspective in order to fully comprehend the process. In the area of Argentinian Jewry it brings a new approach to the study of Zionism and the relations of the community with Israel, pointing out the importance of family as a basis for mutual interactions. Klor's work clarifies the centrality of marginal groups in the case of Jewish immigration to Israel, and demystifies the idea that Aliya from Argentina was solely ideological. In the area of Israeli studies the book takes a critical view of the catastrophic concept as a cause for

Jewish immigration to Israel, analyzing the gap between the decision-makers in Israel and in Argentina and the real circumstances of the individual immigrants. It also contributes to migration studies, showing how an atypical case, such as the Argentine Jewish immigrants to Israel, is shaped by similar patterns that characterize classical mass migrations, such as the impact of chain migrations and the immigration of marginal groups.

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25.

Europe's Border Crisis: Biopolitical Security and Beyond

By Nick Vaughan-Williams

Oxford University Press, 192 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 0198747020, \$71.97

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0198747020/centerforimmigra>

Paperback, ISBN: 0198806795, \$25.00

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0198806795/centerforimmigra>

Kindle, 2648 KB, ASIN: B01A5UR3IQ, \$23.75

Book Description: *Europe's Border Crisis* explores current dynamics in EU border security and migration management. It argues that a crisis point has emerged because 'irregular' migrants are seen as both a security threat to the EU and also as a life threatened and in need of protection. This leads to paradoxical situations whereby humanitarian policies and practices expose 'irregular' migrants to often dehumanizing and sometimes lethal border security mechanisms. The dominant way of understanding these dynamics one that blames a gap between policy and practice fails to address the deeper issues at stake and ends up perpetuating the terms of the crisis. Drawing on conceptual resources in biopolitical theory the book offers an alternative diagnosis and sets out a new research agenda for the interdisciplinary field of critical border and migration studies.

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26.

Ethiopian Jewish Immigrants in Israel: The Homeland Postponed

By Tanya Schwarz

Routledge, 224 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 0700712380, \$81.22

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0700712380/centerforimmigra>

Paperback, ISBN: 1138969028, \$47.95

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1138969028/centerforimmigra>

Kindle, 965 KB, ASIN: B01DCDFKB0, \$47.95

Book Description: This is an ethnographic study of Ethiopian Jews, or Beta Israel, a few years after their migration from rural Ethiopia to urban Israel. For the Beta Israel, the most significant issue is not, as is commonly assumed, adaptation to modern society, but rather 'belonging' in their new homeland, and the loss of control they are experiencing over their lives and those of their children. Ethiopian Jewish immigrants resist those aspects of the dominant society which they dislike: they reject normative Jewish practices and uphold Beta Israel religious and cultural ones, ideologically counteract disparaging Israeli attitudes, develop strong ethnic bonds and engage in overt forms of resistance. The difficulties of the present are also overcome by creating a perfect past and an ideal future: in what the author calls 'the homeland postponed', all Jews will be united in a colour-blind world of material plenty and purity.

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27.

International Migrations and Local Governance: A Global Perspective

By Thomas Lacroix and Amandine Desille

Palgrave Macmillan, 231 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 3319659952, \$99.99

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/3319659952/centerforimmigra>

Book Description: This volume provides a comprehensive overview of the role of local governments around the world in the management of the migration, integration and development nexus. Drawing on case studies from the Global North and South, this comparative work fills a lacuna in the existing literature which has focused largely on migration as addressed by European and North American cities. Further, it widens the current debate by confronting northern experiences with attitudes and strategies observed in sending countries; clearly demonstrating that international mobility has become a global issue for cities at both end of the migration spectrum. This innovative work will provide a valuable resource for students and scholars working in the social sciences, public policy and development; in addition to practitioners and policymakers.

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[28.](#)

Citizenship Studies

Vol. 21, No. 6, October 2017

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/ccst20/21/8>

Selected articles:

Introduction: securitization and shrinking of citizenship

By Guy Ben-Porat and As'ad Ghanem

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13621025.2017.1380652>

Turkish citizenship: the perils of hegemonic tendencies and the 'shadow of securitization'

By Aviad Rubin

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13621025.2017.1380648>

The nationalisation of the Israeli ethnocratic regime and the Palestinian minority's shrinking citizenship

By As'ad Ghanem and Ibrahim Khatib

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13621025.2017.1380651>

Securitization of migration in Germany: the ambivalences of citizenship and human rights

By Ayelet Banai and Regina Kreide

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13621025.2017.1380649>

France citizenship in the aftermath of 2015: officializing a two-tier system?

By Amélie Barras

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13621025.2017.1380647>

Nurturing resilient future citizens through value consistency vs. the retreat from multiculturalism and securitisation in the promotion of British values in schools in the UK

By Derek McGhee and Shaoying Zhang

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13621025.2017.1380650>

Deferred action and the discretionary state: migration, precarity and resistance

By Susan Bibler Coutin, Sameer M. Ashar, Jennifer M. Chacón, and Stephen Lee

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13621025.2017.1377153>

From expulsion to extortion: deportability, predatory policing and West African migrants in Angola

By Paolo Gaibazzi

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13621025.2017.1380604>

The revival of citizenship deprivation in France and the UK as an instance of citizenship renationalisation

By Émilien Fargues

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13621025.2017.1377152>

Hierarchies of belonging: intersecting race, ethnicity, and territoriality in the construction of US citizenship

By Amílcar Antonio Barreto and Kyle Lozano

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13621025.2017.1361906>

Valuing flexible citizenship: producing Surinamese Hindu citizens at a primary school in The Hague

By Priya Swamy

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13621025.2017.1361905>

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Georgetown Immigration Law Journal

Vol. 31, No. 2, Winter 2017

<https://articleworks.cadmus.com/geolaw/zs900217.html>

Selected articles:

The Immigrant Right to Work

By Geoffrey Heeren

<http://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/geoimlj31&div=15&id=&page=>

The Human Rights of Non-Citizens: Constitutionalized Treaty Law in Ecuador

By Stephen Meili

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3042671

Department of Homeland Security: The Unsuspecting Art Critic

By Amy Hendel

<http://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/geoimlj31&div=19&id=&page=>

Current Developments: One Hundred Days of President Trump's Executive Orders

By Julie Rheinstrom

http://articleworks.cadmus.com/buy?c=1010377&url_back=http%3A%2F%2Farticleworks.cadmus.com%2Fgeolaw%2Fzs900217.html&d=zs900217000433&buyopt=2&price=3.50&publication_id=zs9

Development in New York City: New York City Commission on Human Rights Will Begin Issuing U and T Visa Certifications

By Charquia Wright

<http://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/geoimlj31&div=21&id=&page=>

Hashtag Terrorist: Can Social Media Screenings at the Border Prevent Immigrant Terrorist Attacks?

By Kile Marks

http://articleworks.cadmus.com/buy?c=1010377&url_back=http%3A%2F%2Farticleworks.cadmus.com%2Fgeolaw%2Fzs900217.html&d=zs900217000453&buyopt=3&price=8.00&publication_id=zs9

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IZA Journal of Development and Migration

Vol. 7, No. 17, October 28, 2017

<https://izajodm.springeropen.com/>

Latest article:

Turkish migration to Europe: a modified gravity model analysis

By Dinçer Dedeoğlu and H. Deniz Genç

<https://izajodm.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40176-017-0097-z>

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31.

Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies

Vol. 43, No. 15, December 2017

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/cjms20/43/15>

Articles:

Muslims' social inclusion and exclusion in France, Québec, and Canada: does national context matter?

By Jeffrey G. Reitz, Patrick Simon, and Emily Laxer

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1369183X.2017.1313105>

Economic recession and the reverse of internal migration flows of Latin American immigrants in Spain

By Jordi Bayona-i-Carrasco, Jenniffer Thiers Quintana, and Rosalia Avila-Tàpies

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1369183X.2017.1296354>

Normality unpacked: migration, ethnicity and Local Structure of Feeling among Polish migrant workers in Northern Ireland with a comparative perspective on Scotland

By Radosław Polkowski

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1369183X.2017.1299621>

Redefining membership: restrictive rights and categorisation in European Union migration policy

By Julia Mourão Permoser

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1369183X.2017.1301202>

Labour migrants in post-Soviet Moscow: patterns of settlement

By Ekaterina Demintseva

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1369183X.2017.1294053>

Social reproduction in Sicily's agricultural sector: migration status and context of reception

By Majella Kilkey and Domenica Urzi

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1369183X.2017.1286971>

Examining educational inequalities in two national systems: a comparison of the North African second generation in France and the Mexican second generation in the United States

By Yael Brinbaum and Amy Lutz

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1369183X.2017.1290522>

Devout Muslims or tough highlanders? Exploring attitudes toward ethnic nationalism and racism in Europe’s ethnic-Chechen Salafi communities

By Emil Aslan Souleimanov and Jasper Schwampe

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1369183X.2017.1287560>

Out-migration, social capital and the cooperative dilemma: evidence from Bulgaria’s population crisis

By Nicholas Spina

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1369183X.2017.1285693>

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Journal of Intercultural Studies

Vol. 38, No. 5, October 2017

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/cjis20/38/5?nav=tocList>

Selected articles:

Space, Place and Identity: Intercultural Encounters, Affect and Belonging in Rural Australian Spaces

By David Radford

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/07256868.2017.1363166>

Weaving Solidarity: Migrant Women’s Organisations in Athens

By Nadina Christopoulou and Mary Leontsini

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/07256868.2017.1363165>

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Low-immigration, Pro-immigrant



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New from the Center for Immigration Studies, 11/20/17

What Happening at the Center

Our [latest Immigration Brief](#) features Andrew R. Arthur explaining that Temporary Protected Status is an immigration designation that has been continually renewed by successive administrations, making it just another vehicle to permanent residence. He questions whether the Trump administration will keep renewing this "temporary" status or if Congress will heed the advice of DHS "to enact a permanent solution for this inherently temporary program".



Blogs

- [1.](#) Tom Homan Is the Right Person at the Right Time to Run ICE
- [2.](#) 267 MS-13 Members Arrested in Operation Raging Bull
- [3.](#) Sex-Trafficking Smugglers Busted Through Federal-State Cooperation
- [4.](#) House Judiciary Committee Advances Bill Partly Reforming H-1B
- [5.](#) DOJ Targets More Sanctuaries
- [6.](#) Former U.S. Officials Spuriously Argue for a 'Dreamer' Amnesty on the Basis of National Need
- [7.](#) Visa Lottery s Effect on Developing Countries
- [8.](#) NY Times Continues to Mislead on Immigration
- [9.](#) It's Time to Do the Sally Yates Thing with Elaine Duke
- [10.](#) The OIG Has a 'Eureka!' Moment about DHS's Stove-Piped Immigration Mission
- [11.](#) TRAC Answers and I Respond
- [12.](#) No Trump Chill on Tourism to New York
- [13.](#) Subsidized Foreign Alumni Take 19% More Jobs from U.S. College Grads

- [14.](#) EB-5 Notes: Sunset, Vietnam, and a Charter School
- [15.](#) Climbing on the Amnesty Tiger's Back
- [16.](#) State Dept. Should Help Asylum Adjudications
- [17.](#) Visa Mill Terminated, but OPT Subsidies to Hire Aliens Persist for Years

Videos

- [18.](#) CIS Immigration Brief: Temporary Protected Status
- [19.](#) Mark Krikorian Debates the Diversity Lottery on Fox News

[1.](#)

Tom Homan Is the Right Person at the Right Time to Run ICE

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, November 17, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Cadman/Tom-Homan-Right-Person-Right-Time-Run-ICE>

Excerpt: It is only perseverance, a recognition of his hard work and skills, and a healthy dose of serendipity based on timing and the election of Trump believed by all the polls and pundits to be a long shot that landed Homan in the right place at the right time to even be around long enough to head the agency on a temporary basis.

And he is the right person at the right time for this important job. Unlike most nominees for high posts, he has come up through the ranks. This gives him a huge advantage in an administration that has focused on restoring the rule of law to our out-of-control immigration system. When agents speak to Homan about the job, he knows what they are talking about in ways that political appointees never will, even after substantial coaching.

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2.

267 MS-13 Members Arrested in Operation Raging Bull

By Preston Huennekens

CIS Blog, November 17, 2017

<https://cis.org/Huennekens/267-MS13-Members-Arrested-Operation-Raging-Bull>

Excerpt: ICE conducted the gang arrests in a variety of localities, including sanctuary communities such as Baltimore, Denver, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. Earlier this year, ICE netted a total of 498 illegal alien arrests from sanctuary jurisdictions in Operation Safe City.

By hindering ICE's ability to do its job sanctuary jurisdictions facilitate the release of dangerous aliens back into their communities. ICE prioritizes its enforcement operations the same way as any other law enforcement agency: to protect the public. Thus jurisdictions endanger their citizens when they limit and restrict cooperation with ICE. Local law enforcement professionals must follow their locality's sanctuary laws regardless of whether or not they support them.

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3.

Sex-Trafficking Smugglers Busted Through Federal-State Cooperation

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, November 17, 2017

<https://cis.org/Arthur/SexTrafficking-Smugglers-Busted-Through-FederalState-Cooperation>

Excerpt: While civic leaders are coming to grips with the institution of slavery in our nation's past, law enforcement officers are actively fighting the most degrading forms of enslavement in our nation's fourth largest city in 2017. And they are on the verge of winning a victory.

As importantly, they will have hindered the activities of members of an illegal organization charged with a variety of other crimes, operating from a base in a southwest Houston apartment complex, which was also the primary location where that forced prostitution occurred. Those offenses included "the selling of numerous stolen firearms" and "heroin and methamphetamine trafficking". Such wrongdoing inevitably leads to more crime, as stolen guns are used in assaults and murders, and drug users engage in robbery and theft to support their habits. All criminal offenses are serious, but these are the crimes that destroy families and communities, and make all residents less safe.

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[4.](#)

House Judiciary Committee Advances Bill Partly Reforming H-1B

By David North

CIS Blog, November 17, 2017

<https://cis.org/North/House-Judiciary-Committee-Advances-Bill-Partly-Reforming-H1B>

Excerpt: The general notion is that by increasing the wages of some H-1B

workers, by increasing some fees on employers (more on that later), and by laying on some obligations regarding recruiting American workers, and the resulting additional paperwork, the new regulations will, as a package, encourage some employers to hire U.S. residents instead of foreign ones.

This gradual and indirect approach apparently was regarded as more politically palatable than simply reducing the number of visa slots below the current allocation of 85,000 new ones a year. Another approach could have been to limit H-1Bs to a single year's extension of their visas, rather than the three-year extension of the usual first-time, three-year visa that is current practice.

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5.

DOJ Targets More Sanctuaries

By Jessica Vaughan

CIS Blog, November 16, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Vaughan/DOJ-Targets-More-Sanctuaries>

Excerpt: Lynch's DOJ initiated an investigation into 10 sanctuaries that received \$96.1 million from two DOJ funding programs in 2016. New Attorney General Jeff Sessions continued the process of notifying the jurisdictions, allowing them time to change their policies, and determining if they still qualify for the grants. Four of the original 10 jurisdictions either changed their policies or were able to convince DOJ that they are not now sanctuaries (Miami-Dade County; Clark County, Nev.; state of Connecticut; Milwaukee County). Five are now presumably facing a loss of funds (New York City; Chicago; Philadelphia; Cook County, Ill.; and Orleans Parish, La.). DOJ has not announced its decision on

the state of California, which recently enacted a new state law that is even more egregiously restrictive in mandating non-cooperation than the law that DOJ was investigating.

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[6.](#)

Former U.S. Officials Spuriously Argue for a 'Dreamer' Amnesty on the Basis of National Need

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, November 16, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Cadman/Former-US-Officials-Spuriously-Argue-Dreamer-Amnesty-Basis-National-Need>

Excerpt: Several former high-level intelligence and military officials have written to Congress to insist that our legislators immediately act to pass an amnesty for so-called "Dreamers" aliens who entered the United States illegally as minors, ostensibly "through no fault of their own" as the line goes. In many instances, these Dreamers entered illegally as teens entirely of their own behest, but that's a story for another time.

These officials include such luminaries as Janet Napolitano, present president of the University of California a proud sanctuary campus who is also a former secretary of Homeland Security best known for devising ways to make it increasingly difficult for federal immigration enforcement agents to do their jobs.

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7.

Visa Lottery s Effect on Developing Countries

By Preston Huennekens

CIS Blog, November 16, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Huennekens/Visa-Lotterys-Effect-Developing-Countries>

Excerpt: While there is no cost to enter the lottery, nor does it require any special skills, winners need to pay a \$330 fee to be interviewed at the U.S. consulate. In addition, of course, they need to be able to pay the travel costs to get the United States. Because the countries of sub-Saharan Africa have the lowest per-capita GDPs in the world, only the well-off (by local standards) are able to afford these costs. They may not have high skills in the context of a developed economy (if they did, they could qualify for various skills-based visas), but in the context of a developing country, they represent a vital pool of talent. Thus, in Africa at least, the visa lottery contributes to brain drain.

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8.

NY Times Continues to Mislead on Immigration

By Steven Camarota

CIS Blog, November 16, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Camarota/NY-Times-Continues-Mislead-Immigration>

Excerpt: A recent article in the New York Times by Eduardo Porter on immigration enforcement is a great example of what's wrong with so much of the immigration coverage in the establishment press, particularly the Times. Jessica Vaughn and I dedicated a whole piece in National Review to Porter's incorrect use of enforcement statistics, but the problems with Porter's article do not end there. His whole analysis of the economics of immigration is extremely one-sided. Porter argues that growers will not raise wages or attract any native-born people to farm labor, and therefore farmers must have continual access to immigrant workers legal or illegal. Porter talks to no one with a different point of view, even if only to dismiss their arguments.

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[9.](#)

It's Time to Do the Sally Yates Thing with Elaine Duke

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, November 15, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Cadman/Its-Time-Do-Sally-Yates-Thing-Elaine-Duke>

Excerpt: What's more, consider that those who fell under the auspices of TPS have benefitted repeatedly, and unjustifiably, from serial extensions based on a hurricane in that country that took place in 1999. It's an outrageous abuse of a program that was designed to give short-term shelter not asylum to nationals of countries that experience some kind of calamity such as a hurricane or earthquake, or even an ebola outbreak or the like, and it's supposed to last just long enough so that those countries can put their rescue and recovery mechanisms to rights and move on.

Instead of ending the abuse, according to the story, "Duke felt that she did not have enough information for the much larger group of Hondurans" and decided on an extension. How much more could she possibly have needed to know? Continuing to abuse the statute does nothing to instill confidence in either the law or the legitimacy of the nation's immigration processes and system. Her job is to enforce the law, and give the American public a reason to believe in that system. Her decision to extend violated that public trust.

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[10.](#)

The OIG Has a 'Eureka!' Moment about DHS's Stove-Piped Immigration Mission: Would the Joint Chiefs of Staff model help in coordinating immigration?

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, November 14, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Cadman/OIG-Has-Eureka-Moment-about-DHSs-StovePiped-Immigration-Mission>

Excerpt: I'm pleased to see that the OIG has had its "eureka!" moment and taken the subject on, although one might have wished that it wasn't done in quite such a sotto voce manner. Still, the report ends with the recommendation that "DHS should establish a formal department-level group to facilitate long-term solutions for overarching component immigration enforcement and administration challenges, and improve efficiencies."

An assistant secretary, speaking on behalf of DHS, has concurred, stating that "The Office of Strategy, Policy and Plans (PLCY) will seek to charter a senior level cross-component Immigration Policy Council. This Council will provide an

institutionalized structure for Department-wide strategic planning related to immigration policy and operations."

If the Department of Defense provides a basis of comparison, and I think it does, then it is likely that the council being proposed is already doomed to ineffectiveness.

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[11.](#)

TRAC Answers and I Respond

By DAn Cadman

CIS Blog, November 14, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Cadman/TRAC-Answers-and-I-Respond>

Excerpt: There is, in fact, a disconnect but it has to do with the shocking number of state and local law enforcement agencies that refuse to honor ICE detainers because they are sanctuary jurisdictions. It stands to reason, though, that ICE would continue to file detainers in those locales, even though they realize they won't be honored, because it is one of the few ways of establishing concretely that those jurisdictions are sanctuaries that decline to cooperate in federal immigration enforcement efforts. It also provides proof positive that ICE tried to do the right thing when alien criminals who are released by state or local law enforcement despite the detainer go on to commit heinous crimes.

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12.

No Trump Chill on Tourism to New York: Legal travelers not deterred by the hype

By Art Arthur

CIS Blog, November 14, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Arthur/No-Trump-Chill-Tourism-New-York>

Excerpt: Why New York? Perhaps it is because it is the largest city in the United States, or the center of American economic prowess, or because it is the most (arguably) famous city in this country. In any event, any effort to protect the United States from terrorist attacks necessarily would render New York City safer.

So why would the president's efforts to beef up security in the United States lead travel experts to conclude that those efforts would have a "chilling effect" on tourism to the United States? Perhaps they failed to appreciate that foreign nationals have the same concerns about safety in travel that Americans do, or maybe they simply got caught up in the anti-Trump hype.

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13.

Subsidized Foreign Alumni Take 19% More Jobs from U.S. College Grads

By David North

CIS Blog, November 13, 2017

<https://cis.org/North/Subsidized-Foreign-Alumni-Take-19-More-Jobs-US-College-Grads>

Excerpt: The increase in the number of students covered by this report about 35,000 was mostly because there were about 28,000 more OPT workers in the 2016-2017 academic year than in the previous one. These are not students at all; they are the beneficiaries of the rarely discussed Optional Training Program, run by the Department of Homeland Security, whose employers are excused from paying the usual payroll taxes if they hire a foreign grad rather than a domestic one.

The employer saves 7.65 percent of its payroll by hiring the alien grad, a bizarre policy that, so far, the Trump administration has preserved, just as the Obamas did during the prior eight years.

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[14.](#)

EB-5 Notes: Sunset, Vietnam, and a Charter School

By David North

CIS Blog, November 13, 2017

<https://cis.org/North/EB5-Notes-Sunset-Vietnam-and-Charter-School>

Excerpt: The notion that the war-torn nation has recovered so thoroughly as to have an excess of EB-5 investors is mind-boggling.

There also has been news about another attempt to use EB-5 funds in the controversial charter school program; in an earlier posting we described how

both investors and taxpayers were disadvantaged by this kind of financing in a South Carolina charter school.

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[15.](#)

Climbing on the Amnesty Tiger's Back

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, November 13, 2017

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Climbing-Amnesty-Tigers-Back>

Excerpt: The problem with TPS clearly is that it has become a favorite tool of migrant advocates to push for concessions for one group of foreign nationals after another and, once granted, to pressure the government to provide extension after extension after extension. Of course, after enough years, they then use this as justification to argue for an amnesty since the recipients have accrued so much time in the United States thanks to lax immigration policies and politicians who cater to special interests.

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[16.](#)

State Dept. Should Help Asylum Adjudications

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, November 13, 2017

<https://cis.org/North/Visa-Mill-Terminated-OPT-Subsidies-Hire-Aliens-Persist-Years>

Excerpt: USCIS and the immigration courts are facing an unprecedented number of "credible-fear" and asylum applications. In May 2013, CNN reported that there were "307 U.S. embassies, consulates and diplomatic missions around the world." Plainly, DOS today is an untapped resource that could help our domestic asylum adjudicators to sort through the validity of the claims made in those applications. They should be expected to do so.

The regulation should be amended to require the submission of credible fear claims and asylum applications to DOS for comment. In addition, DOS should be required to again issue profiles for the countries from which an asylum claim is made in the prior fiscal year. Without an objective and informed basis of facts against which to assess an asylum claim, evaluating such a claim is often little more than guesswork and supposition.

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[17.](#)

Visa Mill Terminated, but OPT Subsidies to Hire Aliens Persist for Years

By David North

CIS Blog, November 13, 2017

<https://cis.org/North/Visa-Mill-Terminated-OPT-Subsidies-Hire-Aliens-Persist-Years>

Excerpt: The tax breaks to the aliens and their employers usually last one year,

but if the alien has a degree in science, technology, engineering, or math (STEM) the subsidy goes on for two more years.

The employers using the program, and their OPT-designated alien alumni employees, do not pay the usual payroll taxes, thus depriving the Medicare and Social Security trust funds of badly needed income. Were the employers to hire American college grads, both the former students and their current employers would pay into the trust funds.

That the program still exists relates to the fact that virtually no one who does not profit from it knows about it, and to the fact that the current administration, which one would suspect would not like that sort of thing, is apparently too lightly staffed to do anything about it.

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[18.](#)

Video Immigration Brief: Temporary Protected Status

Benefits remain long after the emergency disappears

Speaker: Andrew Arthur

Producer: Bryan Griffith

CIS Video Brief, November 16, 2017

Video: <https://www.cis.org/Arthur/Video-Immigration-Brief-Temporary-Protected-Status>

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[19.](#)
Mark Krikorian Debates the Diversity Lottery
FOX News, November 13, 2017

Video: <https://www.cis.org/Mark-Krikorian-Debates-Diversity-Lottery>

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U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

July 15, 2019

NRC2018159378

Austin Evers
American Oversight
1030 15th St NW, Ste B255
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Austin Evers:

This is a response to your Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act (FOIA/PA) request received in this office relating to e-mails for USCIS employee Robert Law, which was assigned control number NRC2018159378.

We have completed the search for responsive records and are currently reviewing and processing records responsive to your request. Records will be provided on a rolling basis in accordance with the parties' agreement. Enclosed is the third production of responsive records, which consists of 541 pages. We have reviewed these records and determined to release all of the pages in full.

If you have any questions about our records production, please contact our attorney, Assistant United States Attorney Scott Sroka.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Jill A. Eggleston".

Jill A. Eggleston
Director, FOIA Operations

From: Center for Immigration Studies
<center=cis.org@mail33.us4.mcsv.net> on behalf of Center
for Immigration Studies <center@cis.org>

Sent: Monday, November 27, 2017 9:23 PM

To: Law, Robert T

Subject: #GivingTuesday



#GivingTuesday

Remember the Center for Immigration Studies on

November 28th

Tomorrow is “Giving Tuesday” – the contrived but well-meaning attempt to counter the rampant commercialization of the Christmas season. The promotion is a good reminder to help others and many worthwhile charities receive funding because of it.

Here’s why you should give to the Center for Immigration Studies this Tuesday:

The Center for Immigration Studies is a charity even though the nature of our work is more abstract than many charitable endeavors. We don’t do the vital,

hands-on work of feeding the poor or ministering to the sick. Instead, we study, develop, and promote *ideas*. Our work helps protect the safety and stability of the United States through the promotion of sensible immigration policies. That, in turn, helps a lot of people.

We have never been more influential than in the past year. Whatever you think of the Trump administration, they have embraced the “attrition through enforcement” strategy that we pioneered a decade ago. From day one, they have drawn heavily on our recommendations. We have advised White House and DHS officials on how to reverse many of the misguided and dangerous anti-enforcement initiatives pursued by prior administrations of both parties.

We have seen the DACA program ended, sanctuary laws repealed, and across-the-board enforcement efforts made. Our ideas were incorporated into the RAISE Act, which would implement a skills-based legal immigration system, end extended family reunification, and reduce the level of future legal immigration by half. In his speech to the United Nations, President Trump cited our work on reforming refugee resettlement. The White House has also submitted to Congress a wish list of 70 immigration improvements, most of which we have developed and advocated.

Fernando Peinado of Univision called us “Washington’s most important ‘low-immigration’ think tank” and the administration’s go-to source for immigration research, while the *New Yorker* has dubbed us the White House’s preferred “anti-immigration think tank.”

We are making a difference. But there is much more to accomplish. Please consider supporting our important work.

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This is the Center for Immigration Studies CISNews e-mail list.

From: Law, Robert T
Sent: Tuesday, November 28, 2017 11:26 AM
To: gnewman@numbersusa.com
Subject: CIS Ombudsman Seventh Annual Conference

Hope you or others from your office can make it. Good panel on E-Verify. Registration closes Dec. 6. Call me with any questions. 202-716-6550



Homeland Security

Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman

November 28, 2017

Seventh Annual Conference

Washington, D.C.

December 7, 2017

9:00 am – 4:30 pm

Dear Stakeholder:

Please join the Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman for our Seventh Annual Conference on December 7, 2017 at the National Archives in Washington, D.C.

The conference will feature keynote speakers in the morning session, including Acting Secretary of Homeland Security Elaine Duke and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration

Services Director L. Francis Cissna, and panel discussions with federal officials and public stakeholders in the afternoon. This year's topics include the H-1B visa program, naturalization, background checks, E-Verify, and Transformation. The conference agenda is available [here](#).

The Ombudsman's Office, created by Congress in the Homeland Security Act of 2002, assists individuals and employers encountering difficulties with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services. In addition to our work on individual cases, we also make recommendations to address systemic issues in the delivery of citizenship and immigration services. To learn more about our office, please visit our [website](#).

Please register for this conference using the link below. Registration is free!

Sincerely,

Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

www.dhs.gov/cisombudsman

RSVP

The Ombudsman hosts a monthly public teleconference series to share information about relevant topics and provide an opportunity to hear feedback from the community about issues related to the delivery of immigration benefits and services.



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From: Shari Rendall <rendall@fairus.org>
Sent: Tuesday, November 28, 2017 12:59 PM
To: Law, Robert T
Subject: State E-Verify Laws
Attachments: States with laws or executive orders requiring use of E-Verify (update) (2).docx

Rob,

There are a few additions to the document above:

Indiana: H 1019 in 2015 requires public works contractors to use e-verify.

Minnesota: 11-3590 in 2011:robert State agencies and companies seeking a state contract in excess of \$50,000 are required to use e-verify.

State Restrictions to E-Verify:

Also, just so you know, both California and Illinois have prohibitions on employers using e-verify to check current employees to determine if they are authorized to work in the US. In addition, employers are not allowed to check to see if job applicants are authorized to work in the US. Finally, California passed AB 450 this year. The bill would prohibit an employer or other person acting on the employer's behalf from providing voluntary consent to an immigration enforcement agent to enter nonpublic areas of a place of labor unless the agent provides a judicial warrant, except as specified. Further, except as required by federal law, the bill would prohibit an employer or other person acting on the employer's behalf from providing voluntary consent to an immigration enforcement agent to access, review, or obtain the employer's employee records without a subpoena or court order, subject to a specified exception. The bill would grant the Labor Commissioner or the Attorney General the exclusive authority to enforce these provisions and would require that any penalty recovered be deposited in the Labor Enforcement and Compliance Fund. The bill would prescribe penalties for failure to satisfy the prohibitions described above of \$2,000 up to \$5,000 for a first violation and \$5,000 up to \$10,000 for each subsequent violation, as defined. The bill, except as required by federal law, would require an employer to provide a current employee notice containing specified information, by posting in the language the employer normally uses to communicate employment information, of an inspection of I-9 Employment Eligibility Verification forms or other employment records conducted by an immigration agency within 72 hours of receiving the federal notice of inspection. The bill would require an employer, upon reasonable request, to provide an affected employee a copy of the notice of inspection of I-9 Employment Eligibility Verification forms. The bill would require the Labor Commissioner, by July 1, 2018, to create a template for these purposes and make it available, as specified. The bill would require an employer to provide to an affected current employee, and to the employee's authorized representative, if any, a copy of the written immigration agency notice that provides for the inspection results and written notice of the obligations of the employer and the affected employee arising from the action, as specified. The bill would define affected employee for these purposes.

Efforts to Get E-Verify before the voters:

Washington

Florida – There is a proposal by Commissioner Newhouse (Florida Constitution Revision Commission) on e-verify. If it receives 60% of the Commission's support it will be put on the 2018 ballot.

Currently only 5 states are in legislative session: MI, NJ, OH, PA, and WI

NC – Looking to expand its e-verify to require every employer with 5 or more employees to use e-verify (excluded farm workers and indep contractors.) **It passed the House.** (carryover)

If you would like a full list of states that introduced e-verify bills this legislative session, please let me know.

Also, if you would like me to clarify anything, please don't hesitate to ask.

From: Bob Dane <bdane@fairus.org>
Sent: Wednesday, November 29, 2017 2:44 PM
To: Law, Robert T
Subject: RE: CIS Ombudsman Seventh Annual Conference

Thanks Rob. I'll be attending.

Bob Dane
Executive Director
Federation for American Immigration Reform
25 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Suite 330
Washington, DC 20001
(202) 328-7004 | FAIRus.org



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From: Law, Robert T [mailto:robert.t.law@uscis.dhs.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, November 28, 2017 12:07 PM
To: Bob Dane <bdane@fairus.org>; Dale Wilcox <dwilcox@irli.org>
Subject: CIS Ombudsman Seventh Annual Conference

Hey Bob/Dale,

Flagging for your attention next week's CIS Ombudsman's conference. It would be great to have a FAIR/IRLI presence since AILA has been heavily promoting. Registration will likely be cut off on Dec. 6, the day before the Dec. 7 conference. The agenda hits two major issues of interest: E-Verify and H-1B. Happy to discuss further.

-Rob

202-272-8409



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Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman

November 28, 2017

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December 7, 2017

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Homeland
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From: Center for Immigration Studies
<center=cis.org@mail71.suw111.mcdlv.net> on behalf of
Center for Immigration Studies <center@cis.org>

Sent: Thursday, November 30, 2017 7:25 PM

To: Law, Robert T

Subject: Immigration Reading, 11/30/17



Center for Immigration Studies

Low-immigration, Pro-immigrant



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Immigration Reading, 11/30/17

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ATTN Federal employees: The Center's Combined Federal Campaign number is 10298.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

1. CRS reports on immigration policy, 'travel ban' litigation, and the diversity visa program
2. GAO report on SW border security
3. *Canada*: Statistics on international travelers, Q2 2017
4. *Norway*: Statistics on adult immigrants studying Norwegian
5. *Finland*: Statistics on increase in children with foreign backgrounds
6. *Netherlands*: Population statistics

- 7. *Ireland*: Overseas travel during Q3 2017
- 8. *E.U.*: Statistics on residence permits issued in 2016
- 9. *N.Z.*: Statistics on international travel and migration, October 2017

REPORTS, ARTICLES, ETC.

- 10. FAIR report on chain migration
- 11. "The U.S. Immigration Debate"
- 12. "The Backlash Against Immigration and the Fate of Western Democracy" (audio)
- 13. "How Parental Preferences and Subsidy Receipt Shape Immigrant Families' Child Care Choices"
- 14. Two new reports from the Migration Policy Centre
- 15. TRAC report on Secure Communities
- 16. Pew Center reports on the growth in Europe's Muslim population and the increase in foreign student enrollment in the U.S.
- 17. Two new reports and features from the Migration Policy Institute
- 18. Four new discussion papers from the Institute for the Study of Labor
- 19. Ten (10) new papers from the Social Science Research Network
- 20. Twenty (20) new postings from the Immigration Law Professors' Blog
- 21. *U.K.*: New report from the Oxford Refugee Studies Centre

BOOKS

- 22. God and the Illegal Alien: United States Immigration Law and a Theology of Politics
- 23. Migration, Health and Survival: International Perspectives
- 24. Making Critical Sense of Immigrant Experience: A Case Study of Hong Kong Chinese in Canada
- 25. International Political Theory and the Refugee Problem
- 26. The Germans in India: Elite European migrants in the British Empire

JOURNALS

- 27. Comparative Migration Studies
- 28. Ethnic and Racial Studies

29. IZA Journal of Development and Migration

30. Journal of Intercultural Studies

31. Journal of Migration and Human Security

32. Migration Studies

26. Population, Space and Place

1.

New from the Congressional Research Service

A Primer on U.S. Immigration Policy

By William A. Kandel

November 14, 2017

<https://fas.org/sqp/crs/homesec/R45020.pdf>

Overview of "Travel Ban" Litigation and Recent Developments

By Hillel R. Smith and Ben Harrington

CRS Legal Sidebar, November 14, 2017

<https://fas.org/sqp/crs/homesec/LSB10017.pdf>

Summary: This Sidebar provides an overview of the series of three executive actions (the first two taking the form of executive orders, and the third issued as a presidential proclamation) commonly referred to as the "Travel Ban," which restrict the entry of specified categories of non-U.S. nationals (aliens) into the United States, and the litigation related to those executive actions. The Sidebar also mentions a fourth and more recent executive action—an executive order issued on October 24, 2017—which announced the resumption of refugee admissions into the United States following the expiration of a temporary suspension on such admissions.

Diversity Immigrant Visa Program

By Jill H. Wilson

CRS Insight, November 9, 2017

<https://fas.org/sgp/crs/homesec/IN10815.pdf>

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2.

New from the General Accountability Office

Southwest Border Security: Border Patrol Is Deploying Surveillance Technologies but Needs to Improve Data Quality and Assess Effectiveness

Government Accountability Office, GAO-18-119, November 30, 2017

Report: <http://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-18-119>

Highlights: <http://www.gao.gov/assets/690/688665.pdf>

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3.

Characteristics of international overnight travellers, second quarter 2017

Statistics Canada, November 28, 2017

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/171128/dq171128c-eng.pdf>

Income and mobility of immigrants, 2015

November 27, 2017

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/171127/dq171127a-eng.pdf>

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4.

Norwegian for adult immigrants

Statistics Norway, November 23, 2017

<https://www.ssb.no/en/utdanning/statistikker/nopplinnv/aar>

Summary: 41,600 participants in Norwegian language training and social studies in 2016

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5.

Number of children with foreign background has doubled in ten years

According to Statistics Finland's data, 81,000 or 7.5 per cent of all underage children were of foreign background at the end of 2016. From 2015, the number of underage children with foreign background has

grown by nearly seven thousand. In ten years, the number of children with foreign background has doubled.

Statistics Finland, November 24, 2017

http://www.stat.fi/til/perh/2016/02/perh_2016_02_2017-11-24_en.pdf

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6.

Population and population dynamics; month, quarter and year

Statistics Netherlands, November 29, 2017

<http://statline.cbs.nl/StatWeb/publication/?VW=T&DM=SLEN&PA=37943eng&LA=EN>

Population and population changes

November 17, 2017

<https://www.ssb.no/en/befolkning/statistikker/folkemengde/kvartal>

Low population growth continues

The population grew by 12,500 in the 3rd quarter as a result of an excess of births of 5,700 and net migration of 6,900, according to new figures from the statistics

November 17, 2017

<https://www.ssb.no/en/befolkning/artikler-og-publikasjoner/low-population-growth-continues>

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7.

Overseas Travel, August-October 2017

Central Statistics Office of Ireland, November 28, 2017

<http://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/er/ot/overseastravelaugust-october2017/>

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8.

New high in first residence permits issued in the EU Member States in 2016

Main beneficiaries from Ukraine, Syria and the United States

Eurostat, November 16, 2017

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/8456381/3-16112017-BP-EN.pdf/e690a572-02d2-4530-a416-ab84a7fcbf22>

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9.

International travel and migration: October 2017

Statistics New Zealand, November 21, 2017

<https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/international-travel-and-migration-october-2017>

Key facts

In October 2017 compared with October 2016 visitor arrivals were up 10,300 to 270,500.

The biggest changes were in arrivals from:

China (up 3,700)

Australia (down 3,100)

Republic of Korea (up 3,100).

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10.

Chain Migration

By Spencer Raley

Federation for American Immigration Reform Fact Sheet, November 9, 2017

https://fairus.org/sites/default/files/2017-11/IssueBrief_What_is_Chain_Migration.pdf

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11.

The U.S. Immigration Debate

By Claire Felter and Danielle Renwick

Council on Foreign Relations Backgrounder, September 6, 2017

<https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/us-immigration-debate-0>

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12.

The Backlash Against Immigration and the Fate of Western Democracy

Audio file, with Sasha Polakow-Suransky, Open Society Foundations Fellow

London School of Economics and Political Science European Institute, November 2017

https://richmedia.lse.ac.uk/europeaninstitute/20171109_TheBacklashAgainstImmigration.mp3

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13.

How Parental Preferences and Subsidy Receipt Shape Immigrant Families' Child Care Choices

By Heather Sandstrom and Julia Gelatt

Urban Institute, November 7, 2017

https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/94551/how-parental-preferences-and-subsidy-receipt-shape-immigrant-families-child-care-choices_0.pdf

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14.

Pathways Towards Legal Migration into the EU: Reappraising Concepts, Trajectories and Policies

By Sergio Carrera, Andrew Geddes, Elspeth Guild, and Marco Stefan

Migration Policy Centre, September 5, 2017

https://www.ceps.eu/system/files/PathwaysLegalMigration_0.pdf

On My Own: Protection Challenges for Unaccompanied and Separated Children in Jordan, Lebanon and Greece

By Luigi Achilli, Hannah Leach, Monica Matarazzo, Marina Tondo, Alba Cauchi, and Triandafilia Karanika

Migration Policy Centre, August 2017

http://cadmus.eui.eu/bitstream/handle/1814/48126/INTERSOS_MPC_2017.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

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15.

Secure Communities, Sanctuary Cities and the Role of ICE Detainers

November 7, 2017

<http://www.trac.syr.edu/immigration/reports/489/>

Excerpt:

What evidence does ICE cite on the effectiveness of its Secure Communities program? The agency's website currently claims:

"Since its reactivation on January 25, 2017 through the second quarter of Fiscal Year (FY) 2017, as a result of Executive Order No. 13768, entitled Enhancing Public Safety in the Interior of the United States, more than 43,300 convicted criminal aliens have been removed as a result of Secure Communities." [Source: <https://www.ice.gov/secure-communities>]

TRAC was able to compare this claim against the agency's own internal records of the program's activities during this same period. In comparison to ICE's claim of 43,300 convicted criminals removed under Secure Communities from January 25, 2017 through March 2017[1], ICE's own records indicate that there were only 10,893 such removals - that is, ICE's public statements claim four times the level that the evidence shows actually occurred.

In addition, the 10,893 total included many individuals who had only been convicted of entering the country illegally or had been found to have committed relatively minor offenses. If these are excluded from the counts, only 4,850 of those removed under Secure Communities during this period were of individuals convicted of a serious crime[2].

If we look at the numbers from March 2017 through July, the data show that there has been an increase in Secure Communities removals since President Trump assumed office, but the change thus far has

been quite small. Over the past 12 months (August 2016 - July 2017), monthly Secure Communities removals on individuals convicted of any crime increased from 4,894 to 5,190 - or an increase of 296 more individuals per month than under President Obama. For those convicted of a serious crime, only an additional 131 individuals were removed in July 2017.

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16.

Europe's Growing Muslim Population

Muslims are projected to increase as a share of Europe's population – even with no future migration

Pew Research Center, November 29, 2017

<http://www.pewforum.org/2017/11/29/europes-growing-muslim-population/>

Excerpt: Even if all migration into Europe were to immediately and permanently stop – a “zero migration” scenario – the Muslim population of Europe still would be expected to rise from the current level of 4.9% to 7.4% by the year 2050. This is because Muslims are younger (by 13 years, on average) and have higher fertility (one child more per woman, on average) than other Europeans, mirroring a global pattern.

A second, “medium” migration scenario assumes that all refugee flows will stop as of mid-2016 but that recent levels of “regular” migration to Europe will continue (i.e., migration of those who come for reasons other than seeking asylum; see note on terms below). Under these conditions, Muslims could reach 11.2% of Europe's population in 2050.

Finally, a “high” migration scenario projects the record flow of refugees into Europe between 2014 and 2016 to continue indefinitely into the future with the same religious composition (i.e., mostly made up of

Muslims) in addition to the typical annual flow of regular migrants. In this scenario, Muslims could make up 14% of Europe's population by 2050 – nearly triple the current share, but still considerably smaller than the populations of both Christians and people with no religion in Europe.

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New foreign student enrollment at U.S. colleges and universities doubled since Great Recession

By Neil G. Ruiz and Jynnah Radford

Pew Research Center Fact Tank, November 20, 2017

<http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2017/11/20/new-us-foreign-student-enrollment-doubled-since-great-recession/>

Excerpt: Ten states accounted for nearly two-thirds (63%) of newly enrolled foreign students in 2016: California, New York, Texas, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Florida, Ohio, Michigan and Washington. Just two of these states – California (60,000 students) and New York (41,000) – accounted for more than a quarter (28%) of new foreign students enrolled in U.S. colleges and universities. Two states received fewer than 500 foreign students, Wyoming (375) and Alaska (117).

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17.

New from the Migration Policy Institute

From Forced Migration to Forced Returns in Afghanistan: Policy and Program Implications

By Nassim Majidi

November 2017

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/research/forced-migration-forced-returns-afghanistan>

The Global Compact for Migration: How Does Development Fit In?

By Kathleen Newland

November 2017

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/research/global-compact-migration-how-does-development-fit>

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18.

New from the Institute for the Study of Labor

Migration Aspirations among NEETs in Selected MENA Countries

By Raul Ramos

IZA Discussion Paper 11146, November 2017

http://legacy.iza.org/en/webcontent/publications/papers/viewAbstract?dp_id=11146

The Changing Family Structure of American Children with Unauthorized Parents

By Catalina Amuedo-Dorantes and Esther Arenas-Arroyo

IZA Discussion Paper 11145, November 2017

http://legacy.iza.org/en/webcontent/publications/papers/viewAbstract?dp_id=11145

Older People in Sweden Without Means: On the Importance of Age at Immigration for Being 'Twice Poor'

By Björn Anders Gustafsson, Hanna Mac Innes, and Torun Österberg

IZA Discussion Paper 11144, November 2017

http://legacy.iza.org/en/webcontent/publications/papers/viewAbstract?dp_id=11144

Immigrant Locations and Native Residential Preferences: Emerging Ghettos or New Communities?

By Jesús Fernández-Huertas Moraga, Ada Ferrer-i-Carbonell, and Albert Saiz

IZA Discussion Paper 11143, November 2017

http://legacy.iza.org/en/webcontent/publications/papers/viewAbstract?dp_id=11143

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19.

New from the Social Science Research Network

1. State Practice with Respect to the Safe Third Country Concept: Criteria for Determining that a State Offers Effective Protection for Asylum Seekers and Refugees

By Isaac Binkovitz and Cozen O'Connor

George Washington International Law Review, Forthcoming

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3074668

2. Executive Disorder: The Muslim Ban, Emergency Advocacy, and the Fires Next Time

By Khaled A. Beydoun, University of Detroit Mercy School of Law and Abed Ayoub, American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee

22 Michigan Journal of Race & Law 215 (2017)

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3077384

3. Labor Immigration Policies in High-Income Countries: Variations Across Political Regimes and Varieties of Capitalism

By Martin Ruhs, University of Oxford - Oxford University Department for Continuing Education

The Journal of Legal Studies, Forthcoming

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3076925

4. The Influence of Economic Migration on the Polish Economy

By Joanna Tyrowicz, National Bank of Poland; University of Warsaw; Pawel Kaczmarczyk, University of Warsaw; and Agata Górny, University of Warsaw - Centre of Migration Research

mBank – CASE Seminar Proceedings No. 149/2017

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3076870

5. Protected, Not Removable: Foreign National Trafficking Victims and the Immigration Policies of the Trump Administration

By Caroline Fish, St. John's University School of Law

The National Law Review (2017)

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3074656

6. The Healthy Immigrant Paradox and Health Convergence

By Amelie F. Constant, Princeton University; UNU-MERIT; CESifo

CESifo Working Paper Series No. 6692

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3074307

7. The European Trust Crisis and the Rise of Populism

By Yann Algan, Sciences Po; Sergei M. Guriev, Sciences Po; Centre for Economic Policy Research

(CEPR); Elias Papaioannou, London Business School; and Evgenia Passari, Université Paris Dauphine

CEPR Discussion Paper No. DP12444

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3074443

8. State-Created Immigration Climates and Domestic Migration

By Van H. Pham, Baylor University Department of Economics and Huyen Pham, Texas A&M University School of Law

University of Hawaii Law Review, 2016

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3071912

9. Re-Evaluating the Returns to Language Skills Using Latent Trait Estimates

By James V Marrone, University of Chicago

RAND Working Paper Series WR- 1212

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3072060

10. Algorithmic Jim Crow

By Margaret Hu, Washington and Lee University - School of Law

Fordham Law Review, Forthcoming

Washington & Lee Legal Studies Paper No. 2017-18

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3071791

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20.

Latest posts from the Immigration Law Professors' Blog

1. The Economic Effects of Refugee Return and Policy Implications

November 30, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/the-economic-effects-of-refugee-return-and-policy-implications.html>

2. Asylum Representation Rates Have Fallen Amid Rising Denial Rates

November 30, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/asylum-representation-rates-have-fallen-amid-rising-denial-rates.html>

3. Immigration Reforms in Spending Bill?

November 27, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/immigration-reforms-in-spending-bill.html>

4. ICE's Courthouse Arrests Undercut Democracy

November 27, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/ices-courthouse-arrests-undercut-democracy.html>

5. Fear of Trump crackdown haunts undocumented immigrants

November 26, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/fear-of-trump-crackdown-haunts-undocumented-immigrants.html>

6. Agreement to Return Rohingya Refugees to Myanmar is Questioned

November 25, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/agreement-to-return-rohingya-refugees-to-myanmar-is-questioned.html>

7. Trump Is Sending America's Immigration Problem to Canada? Officials Brace for an Influx of Haitians

November 25, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/trump-is-sending-americas-immigration-problem-to-canada-officials-brace-for-an-influx-of-haitians.html>

8. Four Decades of Cross-Mediterranean Undocumented Migration to Europe

November 24, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/four-decades-of-cross-mediterranean-undocumented-migration-to-europe.html>

9. Immigration Article of the Day: Taking Care of the Rule of Law by David S. Rubenstein

November 24, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/immigration-article-of-the-day--1.html>

10. Immigration Policy Under President Trump: Reducing the Number of Noncitizens -- Legal and Undocumented -- in the US

November 22, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/some-thoughts-on-immigration-under-president-trump.html>

11. The "Sanctuary" Battle Continues: Court Permanently Enjoins Executive Order Sanctuary Provisions

November 21, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/the-sanctuary-battle-continues-.html>

12. Immigration Article of the Day: Providing Sanctuary or Fostering Crime? A Review of the Research on 'Sanctuary Cities' and Crime by Daniel E. Martinez , Ricardo Martinez-Schuldt, and Guillermo Cantor

November 21, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/immigration-article-of-the-day-providing-sanctuary->

[or-fostering-crime-a-review-of-the-research-on-sa.html](#)

13. TPS for Haitians to End

November 21, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/tps-for-haitians-to-end.html>

14. ICE Admits Gang Operations Are Designed to Lock Up Immigrants

November 20, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/.a/6a00d8341bfae553ef01b8d2c03876970c-pi>

15. Myanmar Leader blames world conflicts on illegal immigration

November 20, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/myanmar-leader-blames-world-conflicts-on-illegal-immigration.html>

16. The Trump Effect: Record Number of Citizenship Applications, Wait Time Doubles

November 19, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/the-trump-effect-record-number-of-citizenship-applications-wait-time-doubles.html>

17. You can't please everyone? ICE agents rebel, say Trump 'betrayed' them by leaving Obama's people in place

November 18, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/you-cant-please-everyone-ice-agents-rebel-say-trump-betrayed-them-by-leaving-obamas-people-in-place-.html>

18. Best Practices in Representing Asylum Seekers

November 17, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/best-practices-in-representing-asylum->

[seekers.html](#)

19. ICE Extreme Vetting Initiative: A Resource Page

November 17, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/ice-extreme-vetting-initiative-a-resource-page.html>

20. Revisiting Deference to Agencies in Criminal Deportation Cases

November 16, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/revisiting-deference-to-agencies-in-criminal-deportation-cases.html>

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21.

New from the Oxford Refugee Studies Centre

Local Politics and the Syrian Refugee Crisis: Exploring Responses in Turkey, Lebanon, and Jordan

By Alexander Betts, Ali Ali, and Fulya Memisoglu

November 24, 2017

<https://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/publications/local-politics-and-the-syrian-refugee-crisis-exploring-responses-in-turkey-lebanon-and-jordan>

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22.

God and the Illegal Alien: United States Immigration Law and a Theology of Politics

Cambridge University Press, 225 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 110717662X, \$110.00

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/110717662X/centerforimmigra>

Kindle, 1887 KB, ASIN: B076PBPSGT, 250 pp., \$66.49

Book Description: Today in the United States, millions of men, women, and children are considered 'illegal aliens' under federal law. While the presence of these migrants runs against the law, many arrive in response to U.S. demand for cheap labor and stay to contribute to community life. This book asks where migrants stand within God's world and how authorities can govern immigration with Christian ethics. The author tracks the emergence of the concept of the illegal alien in federal U.S. law while exploring Christian ways of understanding belonging, government, and relationships with neighbors. This is a thought-provoking book that provides a fresh response to the difficult issue of illegal immigration in the United States through the context of Christian theology.

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23.

Migration, Health and Survival: International Perspectives

By Frank Trovato

Edward Elgar Pub., 320 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 1785365967, \$110.75

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1785365967/centerforimmigra>

Book Description: Publications in this field have, in general, been based predominantly on the experiences of individual national settings. *Migration, Health and Survival* offers a comparative approach, bringing together leading international scholars to provide original works from the United States, Canada, Australia, France, Germany, England and Wales, Norway, Belgium, and Italy.

Variations in physical and mental health and mortality among migrants in relation to their host populations are examined and analyzed in detail, with specific discussion of: the immigrant health and mortality advantage; the healthy migrant hypothesis; migrants as vulnerable populations; the long-term effects of acculturation on health; fast epidemiological transition among migrants; and the intergenerational transmission of mortality risk. The contributions in this volume enhance the reader's understanding of immigrant health and mortality conditions across these leading countries of immigration in the western world.

This is an important reference for researchers of migrant studies as well as teachers of graduate level courses in population studies and allied disciplines. Practitioners involved in the provision of health care to immigrants and refugees will further benefit from the insightful analyses.

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24.

Making Critical Sense of Immigrant Experience: A Case Study of Hong Kong Chinese in Canada

By Rosalie K.S. Hilde

Emerald Publishing Limited, 184 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 1787436632, \$100.00

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1787436632/centerforimmigra>

Kindle, 1614 KB, ASIN: B074NW6PKX, 148 pp., \$95.00

Book Description: This book showcases a critical sensemaking (CSM) study of how professional immigrants from Hong Kong to Canada make sense of their workplace experiences, and what this can tell us about why a substantial number leave in their first year in Canada. An analysis of the interviews demonstrates that immigrants' identities are grounded by contextual sensemaking elements. Data show that informants have accepted unchallenged assumptions: (1) that the government is providing help for them to "get in" the workplace; and (2) that the ethnic service organizations are offering positive guidance to their workplace opportunities. At the organizational level, a master discourse emphasizing integration has mediated immigrants' struggles. Within these frustrations, many have internalized a hidden discourse of inadequate or deficient selves and adopted a sacrificial position to maintain a positive sense of identity. The study concludes that a critical sensemaking approach allows greater insights into immigration processes than realist surveys, which tend to impose a pre-packaged sense of the immigrant experience. Through critical sensemaking, readers are encouraged to rethink the current role of ethnic service organizations in the immigration system.

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25.

International Political Theory and the Refugee Problem

By Natasha Saunders

Routledge, 204 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 1138235660, \$137.30

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1138235660/centerforimmigra>

Book Description: ‘The refugee problem’ is a term that it has become almost impossible to escape. Although used by a wide range of actors involved in work related to forced migration, these actors do not often explain what exactly ‘the problem’ is that they are working to solve, leading to an unfortunate conflation of two quite different ‘problems’: the problems that refugees face and the problems that refugees pose.

Beginning from the simple, yet too often overlooked, observation that how one conceives of solving a problem is inseparable from what one understands that problem to be, Saunders’ study explores the questions raised about how to address ‘the refugee problem’ if we recognise that there may not be just one ‘problem’, and that not all actors involved with the refugee regime conceive of their work as addressing the same ‘problem’. Utilising the work of Michel Foucault, the book first charts how different ‘problems’ lend themselves to particular kinds of solutions, arguing that the international refugee regime is best understood as developed to ‘solve’ the refugee (as) problem, rather than refugees’ problems. Turning to the work of Hannah Arendt, the book then reframes ‘the refugee problem’ from the perspective of the refugee, rather than the state, and investigates the extent to which doing so can open up creative

space for rethinking the more traditional solutions to the refugee (as) problem. Cases of refugee protest in Europe, and the burgeoning Sanctuary Movement in the UK, are examined as two sub-state and popular movements which could constitute such creative solutions to a reframed problem.

The consequences of the 'refugee' label, and of the discourses of humanitarianism and emergency is a topic of critical concern, and as such, the book will form important reading for a scholars and students of (international) political theory and forced migration studies.

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26.

The Germans in India: Elite European migrants in the British Empire

By Panikos Panayi

Manchester University Press, 304 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 1526119331, \$84.63

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1526119331/centerforimmigra>

Kindle, 1887 KB, ASIN: B076PBPSGT, 250 pp., \$66.49

Book Description: Based upon years of research in libraries and archives in England, Germany, India and Switzerland, this book offers a new interpretation of global migration from the early nineteenth until the early twentieth century. Rather than focusing upon the mass transatlantic migration or the movement of Britons towards British colonies, it examines the elite German migrants who progressed to India,

especially missionaries, scholars and scientists, businessmen and travellers. The story told here questions, for the first time, the concept of Europeans in India. Previous scholarship has ignored any national variations in the presence of white people in India, viewing them either as part of a ruling elite or, more recently, white subalterns. The German elites undermine these conceptions. They developed into distinct groups before 1914, especially in the missionary compound, but faced marginalisation and expulsion during the First World War.

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27.

Comparative Migration Studies

Vol. 5, No. 18, November 24, 2017

<https://comparativemigrationstudies.springeropen.com>

Latest article:

Trajectories of emigrant quasi-citizenship: a comparative study of Mexico and Turkey

By Rusen Yasar

<https://comparativemigrationstudies.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40878-017-0061-3>

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28.

Ethnic and Racial Studies

Vol. 41, No. 1, January 2018

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rers20/41/1?nav=tocList>

Articles:

Introduction: migrant mothers challenging racialized citizenship

Umut Erel and Tracey Reynolds

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01419870.2017.1334939>

Intimate attachments and migrant deportability: lessons from undocumented mothers seeking benefits for citizen children

Eithne Luibhéid, Rosi Andrade, and Sally Stevens

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01419870.2017.1286025>

Caring subjects: migrant women and the third sector in England and Scotland

By Leah Bassel and Akwugo Emejulu

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01419870.2017.1334930>

Migrant mothers' creative interventions into racialized citizenship

By Umut Erel, Tracey Reynolds, and Erene Kaptani

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01419870.2017.1317825>

Walking, well-being and community: racialized mothers building cultural citizenship using participatory arts and participatory action research

By Maggie O'Neill

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01419870.2017.1313439>

Migrant mothers, home and emotional capital – hidden citizenship practices

By Isabel Dyck

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01419870.2017.1288917>

Cross-border citizenship: mothering beyond the boundaries of consanguinity and nationality

By Elizabeth Pilar Challinor

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01419870.2017.1293278>

Polish migrant mothers accommodating London; practising transcultural citizenship

By Magdalena López Rodríguez

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01419870.2017.1308525>

Racialized citizenship, respectability and mothering among Caribbean mothers in Britain

By Elaine Bauer

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01419870.2017.1317826>

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29.

IZA Journal of Development and Migration

Vol. 7, No. 18, November 9, 2017

<https://academic.oup.com/ijrl/issue>

Article:

Violence and migration: evidence from Mexico's drug war

By Sukanya Basu and Sarah Pearlman

<https://izajodm.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40176-017-0102-6>

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30.

Journal of Intercultural Studies

Vol. 38, No. 6, November 2017

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/cjis20/38/6?nav=tocList>

Selected articles:

'Cultivating Integration'? Migrant Space-making in Urban Gardens

By Linda Lapina

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/07256868.2017.1386630>

Bridge the Gap: Multidirectional Memory in Photography Projects for Refugee Youths

By Randi Marselis

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/07256868.2017.1386632>

Meetings of the Art: Cultural Encounters and Contact Zones in an Art Project for Asylum-seeking Minors in Denmark

By Zachary Whyte

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/07256868.2017.1386634>

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31.

Journal of Migration and Human Security

Vol. 5, No. 4, November 2017

<http://jmhs.cmsny.org/index.php/jmhs/index>

Selected articles:

Thrive or Survive? Explaining Variation in Economic Outcomes for Refugees

By Alexander Betts, Naohiko Omata, and Louise Bloom, University of Oxford

<http://dx.doi.org/10.14240/jmhs.v5i4.106>

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32.

Migration Studies

Vol. 5, No. 3, November 2017

<https://academic.oup.com/migration/issue/5/3>

Articles:

Re-thinking the politics of migration. On the uses and challenges of regime perspectives for migration research

By Kenneth Horvath, Anna Amelina, and Karin Peters

<https://academic.oup.com/migration/article/5/3/301/4161721>

‘We must do it gently.’ The contested implementation of the IOM’s migration management in Morocco

By Inken Bartels

<https://academic.oup.com/migration/article/5/3/315/4096688>

The intra-EU mobility regime: Differentiation, stratification and contradictions

By Godfried Engbersen, Arjen Leerkes, Peter Scholten, and Erik Snel

<https://academic.oup.com/migration/article/5/3/337/3943648>

Care as a fictitious commodity: Reflections on the intersections of migration, gender and care regimes

By Helma Lutz

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Asylum as construction work: Theorizing administrative practices

By Julia Dahlvik

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By Stephan Scheel

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Population, Space and Place

Volume 23, No. 8, September 2017

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/psp.v23.8/issuetoc>

Selected articles:

Room for Manoeuvre: Rethinking the Intersections Between Migration and the Informal Economy in Post-Industrial Economies

By M. Anne Visser and Luis E. Guarnizo

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/psp.2085/abstract>

Reshaping Migrant Labour Market Geographies: Local Regularisations and the Informal Economy

By M. Anne Visser

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/psp.2025/abstract>

Power Through Problem Solving: Latino Immigrants and the Inconsistencies of Economic Restructuring

By Nichola Lowe and Natasha Iskander

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/psp.2023/full>

Paid domestic work, globalization, and informality

By Luis Eduardo Guarnizo and Guadalupe Rodriguez

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/psp.2084/full>

Spatial patterns of international migrant resident settlement and incorporation in Winnipeg Manitoba

By Sheryl-Ann Simpson

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/psp.2060/full>

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1.

Keep Gitmo Open or Risk Terrorists Getting Asylum

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, November 30, 2017

...

But to go back to the larger issue at hand: If in such circumstances we abandon the use of our courts, what this leaves us with is the decision to treat such individuals under the rules of war, as enemy combatants — also messy and not entirely satisfactory, given that they themselves do not abide by the rules of war or indeed any of the relevant Geneva conventions, including not least humane treatment of civilian populations.

This leads me to my second conclusion, but one with which I made peace a long time ago: On a

practical level, that consigns us to continued use, likely for a very long time, of the terrorist brig at the Guantanamo Bay naval station run by our armed forces (see [here](#), [here](#), and [here](#)). I know of no other practical alternatives.

This case is additional proof, if any were needed, of the serious mistake that the Obama administration made when it tried, by hook and by crook, to close the facility down — releasing many detainees to nations such as Uruguay, which promptly lost track of them despite earnest assurances of the marvelous job they would do in ensuring that those released stayed within bounds and away from further hostilities on behalf of Islamist causes.

The case also shows what a disastrous mistake it would have been for the Obama administration to have been permitted to transfer these detainees to the continental United States. Imagine the public safety dilemma if Khatalla had been exonerated on all charges because the jury could not find adequate proof to push them over the "reasonable doubt" boundary.

...

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Keep-Gitmo-Open-or-Risk-Terrorists-Getting-Asylum>

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2.

On Measuring Competence and Accountability Among Immigration Judges

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, November 29, 2017

...

Arthur, I think, has hit the target when he suggests that one way to weed out marginal performers in

private practice is by ensuring that immigration judges are themselves up to the mark. During my three decades as a part of the federal immigration bureaucracy, I saw any number of occasions where either judges or lawyers (including, sometimes, government trial attorneys) were sadly inadequate.

Some of the more common "sins" of immigration judges, at least from my worm's eye view, included failure to adequately prepare, or a frequent disposition toward granting continuance after continuance after continuance in all too many cases. This latter event often enough occurred because the judge was by character and disposition unwilling or unable to call out an attorney on his or her lack of preparation or inadequacies and force the case forward.

Sometimes, though, it was because the judge was decision-averse, particularly in cases where the alien presented a sympathetic picture, but had absolutely no equities or other bases on which relief might be granted. In such instances, the judge would perpetually stall so as to avoid having to do the inevitable and issue an order of removal. While on a human level that's perfectly understandable, it is unacceptable given a judge's obligations under the law.

These things happened more often than one might think, and I have no reason to believe it has changed, in part because there has never been anything in the way judges are evaluated in their yearly performance appraisals that could either prove or disprove suspicions of such conduct in the way they handle their courtrooms. And — no surprise here — the judges have steadfastly resisted anything at all smacking of metrics, such as numbers and length of continuances, average length of duration for various kinds of cases heard, etc., etc.

...

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Measuring-Competence-and-Accountability-Among-Immigration-Judges>

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3.

Will the USCIS Ombudsman's Seventh Conference Reflect Changes in Attitude or Direction?

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, November 29, 2017

. . .

As has been the norm, I have no doubt that the conference will be attended by immigrant advocacy groups, representatives of employer organizations wanting cheap labor, and members of the private immigration bar aplenty, all seeking ways to further open the door for their respective constituencies.

What I hope will come to pass, though, is substantial attendance by other groups as well: by citizens and lawful permanent residents who have been victimized in one-sided marriage frauds by aliens as means to their green cards (see here and here); and by representatives of professional organizations whose members' jobs and career prospects have been irrevocably harmed by the flood of nonimmigrants who pour in under the various "guest worker" programs because they are willing to work for less, and with fewer benefits and safeguards (see here and here).

These are the people and groups who have been given short shrift by the ombudsman's offices at both USCIS and Immigration and Customs Enforcement. In the past, when they reached out to those offices, they were ignored, misleadingly told that those offices' legal mandates didn't extend to them, and in many other ways given a bureaucratic runaround.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Will-USCIS-Ombudsmans-Seventh-Conference-Reflect-Changes-Attitude-or-Direction>

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4.

DHS OIG Issues a 'Report' with Political Overtones on the 'Travel Ban' Executive Order

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, November 27, 2017

. . .

In the letter of interim findings, Inspector General John Roth says this: "I am particularly troubled by the Department's threat to invoke the deliberative process privilege, as this is the first time in my tenure as Inspector General that the Department has indicated that they may assert this privilege in connection with one of our reports or considered preventing the release of a report on that basis."

That may be, but Roth's tenure has, in the scheme of things, been relatively brief and so isn't any kind of reasonable measure by which to make such a superficially startling claim.

What's more, Roth is surely aware of the kerfuffle that occurred during his longtime acting predecessor's time in office at the Obama administration's DHS, when they decided to withhold their legal justification for reversing a long-held (and erroneous) position that state and local government participation in the Secure Communities fingerprint matching program was voluntary. It took years of Freedom of Information Act litigation in federal court before the underlying documents were aired to public view.

I am myself often skeptical when the government "invokes privilege" since it provides so many opportunities to conceal, deceive, or misdirect — as was exactly the case with the Secure Communities program, which the Obama administration ultimately dismantled when they could no longer control it to the satisfaction of the migrant advocacy groups that held such powerful sway

from within (his Domestic Policy Advisor, Cecilia Muñoz, was the former second-in-charge at La Raza).

. . .

<https://cis.org/Cadman/DHS-OIG-Issues-Report-Political-Overtones-Travel-Ban-Executive-Order>

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5.

Capitol Hill Heats Up on Schedule

Slouching toward adjournment

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, November 29, 2017

. . .

Congress still has a lot to do in this session. It is grappling with passing a tax reform bill (or not) before it can get to the spending bill. Fixes to Obamacare are also under consideration. The president and some members want more hurricane relief money. And then, there is immigration.

Democrats have been threatening to withhold support for any spending bill until a so-called "DACA fix" is passed to regularize the status of the 690,000 aliens who are currently covered by Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA). In early November, more than a dozen Republicans also went on the record demanding such legislation by the end of the year, although none of the current DACA recipients will be in danger of losing their status until at least March.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Capitol-Hill-Heats-Schedule>

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6.

How Bad Is the Immigration Bar?

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, November 28, 2017

. . .

I have served as an Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) trial attorney in two cities, San Francisco and Baltimore, and appeared in a handful of others. I also sat as an immigration judge (IJ) in York, Pa. The quality of the bar varied greatly, not just within each court, but among the courts in which I was assigned.

I can confidently state that the majority of the lawyers who appeared before me in York were more than competent: Most were prepared, respectful, and honest. A few were exceptional.

I also think it is fair to say that my colleagues and I each ran what is known in the law as a "hot bench": We familiarized ourselves with the facts of the cases and the applicable law from the initial master calendar hearings, and we expected the lawyers who appeared before us (both private and government) to do the same. York is a "detained" court, meaning that all the aliens in proceedings there are detained by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), and continuances for preparation cost the government money and the alien time.

There were a few notable exceptions: attorneys who would make nonsensical or plainly unsupported arguments, who were obviously not familiar with their clients' claims, or who were abusive to the court staff. They were far and away the outliers, however, and were notable because

of that fact.

Many, on the other hand, were the arguments made by counsel that changed my mind and expanded my knowledge of the law. This is the highest praise that any judge can give (and the humblest statement that can be made by a member of a group not marked by its humility), and the mark of a good lawyer.

That said, most of the bad lawyers showed up once and never approached my courtroom (or those of my colleagues) again, and I think there was a good reason, which I will discuss further below.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Arthur/How-Bad-Immigration-Bar>

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7.

A Primer on Federal Funds for Sanctuary Cities

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, November 27, 2017

. . .

With its current action, DOJ in essence is asserting that the 29 sanctuary jurisdictions that it targeted with its compliance letters have policies, regulations, ordinances, resolutions, memoranda, Executive Orders, general orders, or code provisions that conflict with the information-sharing scheme in 8 U.S.C. §§ 1373(a) and (b).

As Vaughan explained, in February 2016 then-Attorney General Loretta Lynch "announced that her

department has agreed to begin enforcing federal law against sanctuary policies that obstruct communication and cooperation with federal immigration authorities," including 8 U.S.C. § 1373. With the Trump administration's enhanced emphasis on immigration enforcement, several sanctuary localities, including the City of Chicago, County of Santa Clara, City and County of San Francisco, and City of Philadelphia have sought injunctive relief against DOJ's restrictions on their individual requests for grant funding.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Primer-Federal-Funds-Sanctuary-Cities>

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8.

Crappy Colleges Seek Rescue in Senate Appropriations Bill

By David North

CIS Immigration Blog, November 30, 2017

. . .

The situation is that a number of low-ranking schools, including the visa mills, secured accreditation only from an entity aligned with the for-profit schools, the not-very-demanding Accrediting Council for Independent Colleges and Schools (ACICS), a prosperous, Washington-based, non-profit organization. About a year ago, outgoing U.S. Secretary of Education John B. King, Jr., ruled that ACICS would no longer be recognized by his department, and hence those institutions that had ACICS accreditation should be given 18 months to find a new accreditor.

Twelve of those 18 months have passed, and many ACICS-only schools have sought, but have not yet secured, another accreditor (it is a long process, and some of them are very poor candidates).

Here's where the rider (a provision in the pending Senate appropriations bill) comes in. It gives these borderline institutions another 18 months to find a new accreditor, according to a report by Inside Higher Ed.

Since the Department of Homeland Security has taken no steps to close even the most egregious of the visa mills, if this provision stays in the bill it will facilitate the continued presence in the United States of tens of thousands of "students" who have, generally, flimsy ties to flimsy colleges, but in most cases solid, long-term, government-issued work permits.

Opponents of visa mills, if they are unable to kill the provision completely, might move to narrow it by, for instance, seeing to it that the extensions of accreditation do not apply to English as a Second Language Schools or to the three-year work permits, under the Optional Practical Training (OPT) program, that are awarded to those aliens with degrees in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM).

. . .

<https://cis.org/North/Crappy-Colleges-Seek-Rescue-Senate-Appropriations-Bill>

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9.

A Tribute to Otis Graham

By Jerry Kammer

CIS Immigration Blog, November 28, 2017

. . .

Otis served as an artillery officer in the Marines but later opposed the Vietnam War. A strong believer in the struggle for civil rights, he became a member of the NAACP. His concern about the environmental effects of population growth propelled him to join Zero Population Growth and influenced his efforts to limit immigration. They were central to his work at the Center for Immigration Studies and the Federation for American Immigration Reform.

Otis once observed that "immigration is an emotion-generating topic that puts some people, even scholars, into an intemperate frame of mind." He identified himself as "a liberal restrictionist". At times he became frustrated with the difficulty of carrying that banner. He was alarmed at the poisonous work of the intolerant and hyperventilating wing of American liberalism that smears every effort to limit immigration as a racist attack.

In his 2008 memoir, *Immigration Reform and America's Unchosen Future*, Otis reflected poignantly and proudly of working for reduced immigration "without disparaging immigrants or their cultures, reserving condemnation for our own incompetent and shortsighted public officials and ethnocentric lobbyists rather than the immigrants caught in the mighty currents of globalization." Of his work with CIS and FAIR, he wrote: "Immigration reform brought me into association with people who had glimpsed a problem ahead for our nation and our children and made time in their lives to try to steer the nation in a different and better direction, at the cost of attacks on their character and values."

. . .

<https://cis.org/Kammer/Tribute-Otis-Graham>

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10.

Denaturalization Sought Against Five Child Molesters

Naturalization has provided the “keys to the kingdom” to criminals and terrorists.

By Michael Cutler

FrontPageMag.com, December 1, 2017

. . .

According to the press release, each of the five men had become naturalized United States citizens more than a decade ago and had all engaged in illegal sexual contact with children prior to becoming U.S. citizens. Three of the victims who had been sexually assaulted were merely six years old at the time they were assaulted.

In each case the alien concealed his criminal acts against his victim in filing for citizenship. Such false statements constitutes a felony under the provisions of 18 U.S. Code § 1425 (Procurement of citizenship or naturalization unlawfully) with a potential maximum prison sentence of 10 years in prison. However the maximum sentence of 25 years in prison may be imposed if such fraud was committed in conjunction with terrorism.

However, the statute of limitations of ten years has tolled for each of these individuals. (Most federal felonies have a statute of limitations of 5 years, where naturalization fraud is concerned, however, the statute of limitations is ten years. We will address the reason for this shortly.)

Consequently while these criminals cannot be criminally prosecuted for committing immigration fraud, all were naturalized well over a decade ago, the Justice Department is seeking to have them stripped of their citizenship to set the stage for removing (deporting) them from the United States.

Advocates for immigration reform insist that such aliens will undergo “security checks” that are conducted when aliens file applications for various immigration benefits. Clearly this flawed system failed where these five individuals referenced in the DOJ press release are concerned.

. . .

<http://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/268544/denaturalization-sought-against-5-child-molesters->

[michael-cutler](#)

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11.

Sanctuary Cities and Judicial Madness

Judge blocks Trump's effort to end sanctuary cities -- the day after a border patrol agent is bludgeoned to death.

By Michael Cutler

FrontPageMag.com, November 24, 2017

. . .

Judge Orrick needs to read the 9/11 Commission Report and the United States Constitution, especially Article IV, Section 4 which states:

The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

Invasion has been defined in part as:

An incursion by a large number of people or things into a place or sphere of activity:

An unwelcome intrusion into another's domain

The oath of office taken by law enforcement officers, judges and other officials make it clear that our Constitution and our laws must all be enforced. Our laws are not a menu from which those who take an oath of office can pick or choose as one might when ordering food in a restaurant.

. . .

<http://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/268497/sanctuary-cities-and-judicial-madness-michael-cutler>

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12.

No Justice for Kate Steinle

By Jim Geraghty

The Morning Jolt at National Review Online, December 1, 2017

. . .

“Before you start tweeting or commenting on this outcome, just reflect on the fact that all of us get these protections,” he said. “We get a right to a jury. We get these burdens of proof. We have to respect that a jury that spent this much time on this case got it right.”

Did they? By convicting Zarate of only illegal possession of a firearm, and nothing relating to the

shooting, the jury effectively ruled that Zarate wasn't responsible for her death.

I'm reminded of another cynical joke, this time from Dennis Miller: "How comforting is it to know that as a defendant in our criminal justice system, your fate is being decided by 12 people who were not smart enough to get out of jury duty."

. . .

<http://www.nationalreview.com/morning-jolt/454262/kate-steinle-case-not-guilty-verdict-failure-justice>

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13.

No Justice for Kate Steinle

Illegal's attorney says "not guilty" verdict is "all about immigrant rights."

By Lloyd Billingsley

FrontPageMag.com, December 1, 2017

. . .

The Mexican nation and career criminal enjoyed all the rights of the American legal system, the presumption of innocence, and a high-profile defense attorney funded by American taxpayers. During the trial, former vice presidential candidate Matt Gonzalez claimed that Garcia Zarate's background and nationality played a role in his prosecution. As Gonzalez argued, "If this was a college student or Swedish kid would he be charged with murder?"

That sort of politically correct nonsense plays well in San Francisco, so any observer of the case could be forgiven for believing that prosecution and defense both got the outcome they wanted,

regardless of the tragedy for the Steinle family. The felony firearms charge, the only charge on which Garcia Zarate was found guilty, carries a sentence of 16 months to 3 years. Since Garcia Zarate has been languishing in jail, the authorities could commute any sentence to time served and he could walk free within weeks.

San Francisco is not likely to hand the felon over to ICE for deportation. Should that happen, Garcia Zarate has already proved five times that anybody can get away with violating U.S. immigration law. He has already proved that in the sanctuary state of California, false-documented illegals are a privileged class.

Jose Ines Garcia Zarate, or whatever his real name is, has also proved that a career criminal who is not even supposed to be in the country can literally get away with murder in broad daylight. When that happens, the killer's public defender will call it a "vindication for the rights of immigrants."

. . .

<http://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/268583/no-justice-kate-steinle-lloyd-billingsley>

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14.

Death on the Border

Agent Rogelio Martinez sought "to defend my country from terrorists."

By Lloyd Billingsley

FrontPageMag.com, November 22, 2017

. . .

Even so, populist Donald Trump easily defeated the Democrat candidate he accurately dubbed

“Crooked Hillary.” In Mexico, PRI has resumed power under Enrique Peña Nieto but has deployed former president Vicente Fox as a stunt double to trash Trump in the style of the American left.

Rogelio Martinez, meanwhile, loved his job and wanted to protect his country from terrorists. Whatever their official statements, his death will not trouble Mexico’s PRI regime. For the razaist crowd, Martinez is just another “Migra pig” who deserved to die.

This deadly attack bolsters President Trump’s already strong case for building the wall and deporting false-documented illegals. As the Camarena case confirmed, *sí, se puede* control the border, if leaders have the will to do so.

. . .

<http://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/268488/death-border-lloyd-billingsley>

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15.

Fix Our Broken Immigration System Without Giving in to Amnesty

By Rep. Mark Walker

Washington Examiner, December 1, 2017

. . .

4. Require E-Verify for employment

Just like America’s sanctuary city problem, our employment infrastructure serves to attract illegal immigrants because they can easily gain employment. Unless we have mandatory E-Verify, America sends the message to illegal immigrants that they should plant roots in America and stay

here.

5. Enact a rational immigration system

All of these problems highlight the fractures in American border security and interior enforcement. The problem is bigger than this, unfortunately. Our immigration system is broken at its core so long as it emphasizes chain migration and includes a diversity lottery.

Luck should not be the determining factor of admittance to the U.S. Instead, we should begin favoring those who seek to bring their skills and training because they believe in our principles and hard work.

This Congress' greatest shortcoming is not thinking big enough. Republicans have the opportunity of a generation with our unified government. It is not something we can afford to waste. Instead of tweaking around the edges of our broken immigration system, it's time we give voters what they asked for when they elected Republicans to lead our government.

Only once these five urgent fixes are completed, we can move forward in resolving a fair and just solution with the illegal immigrants that remain in America.

. . .

<http://www.washingtonexaminer.com/rep-mark-walker-fix-our-broken-immigration-system-without-giving-in-to-amnesty/article/2642244>

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16.

Build the Wall, Pass Kate's Law, and Tell Democrats to Go to Hell

By Chris Pandolfo

Conservative Review, December 1, 2017

. . .

The American people cry out for justice. They want to be protected. They want American borders to be respected. They want illegal immigrant criminals expelled from this country. And instead, Congress is looking for ways to jam an amnesty package into a last-minute spending bill after sitting on its hands all year long and breaking other promises to repeal Obamacare and cut taxes.

President Trump is right that Democrats will pay a big price in the 2018 elections if they continue to obstruct the enforcement of American immigration law, but he doesn't go far enough. If Republicans fail to deliver on tougher immigration enforcement, if they pass amnesty first instead, they will pay a far greater price for betraying their promises and wasting their time in power.

There are several actions the government can take to address the injustice of this pathetic verdict and ensure that there will be no more deaths like Kate Steinle's. First, Attorney General Jeff Sessions should indict Zarate as an illegal immigrant in possession of a firearm. This is the action Trump's executive branch can immediately take.

Next, Congress should unilaterally defund sanctuary cities and tie Kate's Law to next week's spending resolution. If the Democrats object to enforcing federal immigration law, if they threaten a government shutdown to stop an effort to prevent another American death at the hands of a deported illegal immigrant, let them.

Let them attempt to defend their indefensible destruction of America.

. . .

<https://www.conservativereview.com/articles/build-the-wall-pass-kates-law-and-tell-democrats-to-go-to-hell>

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17.

No Thanksgiving at the Border

By Andy Schlafly

Townhall.com, November 22, 2017

. . .

The tax reform bill moving through Congress plugs one of the ways in which illegal aliens have been supporting themselves with federal tax credits. The bill requires a valid Social Security number to claim the Additional Child Tax Credit, under which \$4.2 billion a year has been paid out to illegal aliens who lack a valid number.

That's fine as far as it goes, but child tax credits should require a valid ID from both parents, not just one. An even better reform, which is not currently in the bill, would be to prohibit employers from getting a business tax deduction from wages paid to unauthorized alien workers.

According to the Center for Immigration Studies, \$165 billion a year in deductible wages is currently being paid to illegal workers, thereby saving their employers about \$25.4 billion a year in federal taxes. Plugging that gap would yield \$254 billion over 10 years that could support additional tax cuts for law-abiding Americans.

. . .

<https://townhall.com/columnists/andyschlafly/2017/11/22/no-thanksgiving-at-the-border-n2412769>

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18.

The US Now has a Problem on Two Borders!

By Mark Angelides

InvestmentWatch Blog, November 30, 2017

. . .

While we have all been watching the southern border and wondering when the wall will finally be built, we have ignored a growing issue with our northern neighbors. As ISIS teams up with Latin American drug cartels to create one of the deadliest threats to US security, we have failed to notice that Trudeau's government is dealing with returning Jihadists by teaching them poetry and letting them wander free.

As ISIS have begun to lose major ground in Iraq and Syria, they (and Hezbolah and Boko Haram) have joined up with the drug cartels as a way of funding their operations, recruiting new fighters and, as a plus for them, further destabilize the US by flooding it with drugs, weapons, and dangerous people.

. . .

And then we cast out eyes northwards and see that Canada's government is singularly failing to deal properly with people who have left Canada, gone to fight for terrorist organizations, and have since returned. Conservative opposition leader, Andrew Scheer lambasted PM Trudeau for his soft-touch approach. He said:

"This prime minister is using a broad spectrum that includes poetry and podcasts and all kinds of counselling and group hug sessions. Mr. Speaker, when will the prime minister take the security of Canadians seriously and look for ways to put these ISIS fighters in jail?"

. . .

<http://investmentwatchblog.com/the-us-now-has-a-problem-on-two-borders/>

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19.

Justice Not Served in Slaying Trial of Kate Steinle

The San Francisco Chronicle, November 30, 2017

. . .

Judge Samuel Feng repeatedly admonished prospective jurors not to consider the overriding political implications that made this a national story. President Trump and Fox News commentators have often invoked Kate Steinle's name as justification for cutting off federal funds to sanctuary cities and building a wall on the U.S.-Mexico border.

The judge was absolutely right: The political dynamics had no bearing on Garcia Zarate's culpability for Steinle's death.

But that does not mean, in the aftermath of the trial, that sanctuary cities — and now the state of California, with its sanctuary policy — should be satisfied that they have struck the right balance for public safety.

. . .

<http://www.sfchronicle.com/opinion/editorials/article/Justice-not-served-in-trial-of-Kate-Steinle-s-12396717.php>

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20.

The Kate Steinle Memorial Wall

By Wayne Allyn Root

Townhall.com, December 2, 2017

. . .

“Remember Kate Steinle” will be a rallying cry for 63 million Trump voters to dig deep and fight for the wall, secure borders, thousands of added border guards, extreme vetting, and sane restrictions on immigration and travel entry to our country. We cannot let anyone walk into our country. We can't let murderers walk into our country.

“Remember Kate Steinle” will go down in history as the rallying cry that led us to victory, to saving our country, to securing our borders. Because of Kate we won't give up, or give in, or give an inch. We'll dig deep and fight like cornered wolverines.

Trust me, Mexico didn't win at the Alamo. They lost that day. They awakened a sleeping giant. Japan didn't win at Pearl Harbor. They awakened a sleeping giant. Fighting is in the blood of Americans. We just get complacent from time to time. But that pathetic, disgraceful liberal San Francisco jury just woke up a sleeping giant.

Liberals didn't win with the Kate Steinle verdict. They will lose big on DACA. No one is passing DACA now.

They will lose big on Sanctuary cities.

. . .

<https://townhall.com/columnists/wayneallynroot/2017/12/02/the-kate-steinle-memorial-wall-n2417024>

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21.

The Kate Steinle Verdict Cements California's Status as America's Only Third World State

By David Blackmon

DB Daily Update, December 1, 2017

. . .

Can we accelerate that whole CalExit process, please? – A jury of 12 Californians found themselves unable to find Jose Zarate guilty of the murder Kate Steinle on a San Francisco Pier in 2015. If you had any prior doubts that California has devolved into a pathetic 3rd world country, this decision should resolve them.

In a tweet, President Trump called the verdict “disgraceful,” but it's worse than that. The O.J. Simpson verdict was a disgrace to the legal system, but at least one could understand the racial grievances against the LAPD that were at play in that case. No such grievances were at play in the Zarate case. If anything, our society had been far to racially sensitive with this scumbag, who had been deported five times prior to his killing of Steinle because of his criminal nature, only to come right back into our country thanks to Barack Obama's lax border security policies.

No, this verdict isn't merely “disgraceful,” it's un-American. And if Californians no longer wish to be part of America and its legal system, this slap in the face of American values indicates that perhaps the time has come for America to oblige them.

. . .

<http://dbdailyupdate.com/index.php/2017/12/01/the-kate-steinle-verdict-cements-californias-status-as-americas-only-3rd-world-state/>

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22.

Kate Steinle and the Globalists

By Susan D. Harris

American Thinker, December 1, 2017

While most decent Americans are lamenting the fact that our court system failed Kate Steinle and her family, I can't help but think of people like George Soros and organizations like the Center for American Progress ... how large is our fight and how determined are our foes!

It may seem like a far-fetched connection, but it's not. Kate Steinle's death and the ensuing, nauseating injustice of her trial verdict are part of a much larger picture: the globalist push for open borders and mass immigration bent on destabilizing the West. Soros is using his money and influence to make sure that destabilization happens, which will only ensure there will be more Kate Steinles.

Kate Steinle saw no unusual behavior or heard anything odd before she was murdered. She was just walking leisurely on a pier with her father, a fatal walk that would end with "Help me, Dad." She had no idea that her imminent murder would spark a debate that wouldn't even have been possible 20 years ago. Twenty years ago, George Soros and Interfaith organized progressives (private or

institutionalized like the Catholic Church) hadn't yet spent millions of dollars conditioning Americans (and the EU) to tear down their international borders and private boundaries; this as a prerequisite to accepting any and all immigrants. Twenty years ago, progressives wouldn't have posthumously mocked Steinle as "Beautiful Kate," as they did in Slate.com – even to make a point. While Slate claimed Trump was exploiting Steinle, they themselves called her murder, "the most convenient of tragedies."

. . .

[http://www.americanthinker.com/blog/2017/12/kate steinle and the globalists.html](http://www.americanthinker.com/blog/2017/12/kate_steinle_and_the_globalists.html)

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23.

End the Root Cause of Illegal Immigration

By Ken Blackwell

Townhall.com, November 21, 2017

. . .

There are hundreds of thousands of young adult children of undocumented immigrants that have been here since childhood because we have allowed outlaw employers to hire and employ their parents illegally for decades. Roughly one-half of the nation's undocumented immigrant population results from visitors who entered legally but who do not leave when their time is up because Congress continues to refuse to mandate the well-tested and widely-used E-Verify system. When visitors sense that illegal employment is widespread, the temptation to break their visa agreements grows stronger.

E-Verify would greatly reduce the magnet for illegal labor. Worldwide, at this very moment, people

are enticed to illegally cross borders and overstay their visas in search of jobs that should belong to an American or someone who came here legally. Fewer people from around the world would make the attempt if we could ensure employers hire only those here lawfully and have work authorization.

. . .

<https://townhall.com/columnists/kenblackwell/2017/11/21/end-the-root-cause-of-illegal-immigration-n2412107>

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24.

No, America's Farmers Don't Rely on Illegal Immigrants

By Spencer P Morrison

National Economic Editorial, November 20, 2017

. . .

America Won't Starve Without Illegal Immigration

The debate over illegal immigration and American agriculture is always framed as a dilemma: either we allow illegal immigrants to work on farms, or agriculture won't be viable. Pro-illegal immigration advocates frame it this way because it benefits them, but it's a false dilemma. Why?

It leaves technological innovation completely off the table, and ignores the fact that there are millions of unemployed Americans currently looking for work—many of whom used to work in agriculture before the surge of illegal labor displaced them. Let's look at the facts.

Agriculture as a whole is not particularly labor-intensive, and hasn't been for decades. In fact, less

than 2 percent of Americans work in agriculture according to data from the World Bank, and even back in 1960 only 6 percent of Americans worked on farms. This is because American agriculture is highly mechanized: machines do everything from milk cows to thresh wheat.

The bottom line: most American farmers don't benefit at all from illegal labor, since their labor costs are minimal to begin with. American agriculture, as a whole, doesn't rely on illegal labor.

...

<https://nationaleconomicseditorial.com/2017/11/20/illegal-immigration-agriculture/>

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25.

Report: Militant Representative Louis Gutierrez Not Seeking Reelection

By Sundance

The Conservative Treehouse, November 28, 2017

...

As a militant immigration activist Mr. Gutierrez has also supported MS-13 gang strikes in the U.S. and advocated for illegal aliens to register to vote to influence U.S. elections. He generally keeps his most visible vitriol reserved for Spanish-speaking audiences.

...

Gutierrez was the leading voice behind the 2014 Gang-of-Eight amnesty vote in the House of Representative that almost took place. It was only Eric Cantor's primary defeat by challenger Dave Bratt that stopped that grand GOp usurpation.

The entire DC leadership apparatus, both republicans and democrats, support amnesty for illegal

aliens. The UniParty has been paid to deliver this outcome.

In the legislative system the corporations and lobbyists have constructed, it genuinely doesn't matter what voters think.

A very insightful PBS documentary "The Immigration Battle" lays out exactly what took place during the 2013/2014 legislative time frame. If you have not watched the documentary I would strongly recommend you do so, it is profoundly enlightening.

The documentary walks you through a timeline explaining exactly who was doing what at the times discussed. Here's the trailer:

. . .
<https://theconservativetreehouse.com/2017/11/28/report-militant-representative-louis-gutierrez-not-seeking-reelection/>

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26.

The Unintended Consequences of the Steinle Decision

By Roger L Simon

PJMedia.com, November 30, 2017

. . .

These SF pols already had Kate's murder forever on their consciences, what they have of them anyway. Now they will also have to deal with the growing disgust of the American public and an administration that loathes these politicians, backed up by a Supreme Court that will ultimately be

on the side of that administration for most actions it might take.

. . .

<https://pjmedia.com/rogerlsimon/unintended-consequences-steinle-decision/>

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27.

After Ignoring Obama's Silence on Kate Steinle, Nets Hammer Trump for 'Politicizing' Not Guilty Verdict

By Kristine Marsh

Media Research Center, December 1, 2017

. . .

NBC, ABC and CBS also hammered Trump for "politicizing" the case, while at the same time they didn't seem to mind President Obama politicizing the deaths of Trayvon Martin, Freddie Gray and Michael Brown for his own political benefit.

On *CBS This Morning*, correspondent John Blackstone noted that Trump was being criticized for "politicizing" the case.

"Following the not guilty verdict, Defense Attorney Matt Gonzalez condemned the way the case had been politicized by President Trump and Attorney General Jeff Sessions," Blackstone reported.

"The killing became a centerpiece of Donald Trump's presidential campaign," he added.

On NBC's *Today*, Schwartz noted Trump had "seized on the case" back in 2015, "as proof that the

U.S. needed his proposed border wall.”

. . .

<https://www.newsbusters.org/blogs/nb/kristine-marsh/2017/12/01/after-ignoring-obamas-silence-kate-steinle-nets-hammer-trump>

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28.

A Merit-Based Immigration System Would Help Americans — and Skilled Foreigners

By Deena Flinchum

TheHill.com, November 29, 2017

. . .

Each year, the U.S. gives out more than 1 million "green cards," permanently allowing foreign-born individuals to live and work in the United States. Only 140,000 of those are employment-based green cards for highly skilled immigrants.

The current immigration system reserves two-thirds of all green cards for foreigners who already have extended family in the United States without accounting for prospective immigrants' economic potential. A 60-year-old high-school dropout who has a sister in New York City would be more likely to receive a green card than a 30-year-old physics Ph.D. who has no relatives here.

Because so many extended family members of immigrants possess few skills, they compete with the most vulnerable Americans for jobs.

This influx of workers has pushed many less-educated Americans out of the job market entirely. In

the late 1960s, 95 percent of male high-school dropouts were working or actively looking for jobs; today, only 80 percent participate in the labor force.

American workers also take a pay cut because of high levels of immigration. Harvard economist George Borjas found Americans lose \$402 billion annually in foregone wages as a result of competition from immigrant laborers. Workers without high school diplomas bear the brunt of this burden, losing up to \$1,500 a year.

. . .

<http://thehill.com/blogs/congress-blog/homeland-security/362227-a-merit-based-immigration-system-would-help-americans>

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29.

Two Weeks to the Big Cuck? Trump Should Already Have Acted on DACA, TPS ... and Birthright Citizenship

By John Derbyshire

VDare.com, November 25, 2017

. . .

There are people on both sides of the congressional aisle willing to go to a shutdown. The central issue in their willingness: the evil and poisonous DACA program that gives Amnesty to a select, but very large, number of illegal aliens.

On the Republican side are conservatives who fear the Trumpists in the GOP base. They want no DACA clauses in the spending deal.

The Democrats have a corresponding group willing to block the spending deal unless there is a DACA clause, on behalf of Hispanic voters and for the millions more future Democrat voters an Amnesty would bring in.

Leadership of both parties in the House of Representatives is talking along with these hardline factions. GOP Speaker Paul Ryan said a few days ago: “I don’t think we should put artificial deadlines in front of the one we already have” [Congress barreling toward explosive immigration fight, By Mike Lillis , The Hill, November 17, 2017] That’s in reference to the March 5th deadline President Trump has set for Congress to do something or other about DACA. Ryan was saying there’s no need to pack Amnesty in with the budget fix, since it’ll have to be dealt with by March anyway.

And Democratic Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi is lining up with her hardliners: “Kicking the can to next year is just to say, ‘We’re not doing this.’ That’s how we see that.”

Rep. Dave Brat—remember him? he’s the guy who wiped out GOP cuckmeister Eric Cantor in a primary three years ago, then went on to win Cantor’s seat in the midterms.—Dave Brat is talking up a deal: “DACA protections,” whatever that means (slow Amnesty would be my guess) in return for ending chain migration, eliminating the diversity visa, and mandatory E-Verify.

That’s nice, Dave. But congressional Democrats would commit mass *seppuku* on the steps of the Capitol rather than pass anything that might slow down mass immigration.

...

<http://www.vdare.com/articles/two-weeks-to-the-big-cuck-trump-should-already-have-acted-on-daca-tps-and-birthright-citizenship>

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30.

U.S. Yogurt Billionaire Expands Plant

Chobani's welcoming of refugees in Idaho has also met with fear and criticism

WorldNetDaily.com, November 14, 2017

. . .

Ulukaya, a Kurdish Muslim and immigrant from Turkey, came to the U.S in 1994 to study business. He created his own yogurt recipe and bought a Kraft Foods yogurt plant in central New York state with a loan from the Small Business Administration in 2005.

He operates two plants, one in upstate New York and the other in Twin Falls, Idaho. Both are staffed in part by refugees resettled locally.

As WND reported, Ulukaya made a pitch for more refugees to be hired by corporate America at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, in January 2016. He urged CEOs there to join his campaign to throw corporate cash, lobbying initiatives, services and jobs to refugees. Six companies subsequently agreed after to hire more refugees or provide free services to them: Ikea, MasterCard, Airbnb, LinkedIn, Western Union and UPS.

Ulukaya also discussed his preference of hiring refugees in an interview in April with CBS's "60 Minutes."

"The minute they get a job, that's the minute they stop being a refugee," Ulukaya told Steve Kroft. "They are the most loyal, hard-working people right now in our plant here [in New York]. We have 19 different nationalities, 16 different translators."

“They got here legally. They’ve gone through a most dangerous journey. They lost their family members. They lost everything they have. And here they are. They are either going to be a part of society or they are going to lose it again,” he said of two sisters he employs. “The No. 1 thing that you can do is provide them jobs. The minute they get a job, that’s the minute they stop being a refugee.”

Chobani’s welcoming of refugees in Idaho also has been met with criticism and concern, however. Although none have been connected to any Chobani employee, Idaho has seen a spike in violent crimes perpetrated by Muslim refugees.

. . .

<http://www.wnd.com/2017/11/u-s-yogurt-billionaire-expands-plant-to-hire-more-foreign-refugees/>

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31.

Traveler Alert: Feds Want to Track Your Face

'We cannot overstate how big a change this will be in how the government tracks our movements'

By Bob Unruh

WorldNetDaily.com, November 12, 2017

. . .

“This summer, TSA ran a pilot program at Atlanta’s Hartsfield-Jackson Airport and at Denver International Airport that used those prints and a contactless fingerprint reader to verify the identity of PreCheck-approved travelers at security checkpoints at both airports,” EFF said.

And now the program is to roll out nationwide.

“While this latest plan is limited to the more than five million Americans who have chosen to apply for PreCheck, it appears to be part of a broader push within the Department of Homeland Security to expand its collection and use of biometrics throughout its sub-agencies,” EFF warned.

“For example, in pilot programs in Georgia and Arizona last year, Customs and Border Protection used face recognition to capture pictures of travelers boarding a flight out of the country and walking across a U.S. land border and compared those pictures to previous recorded photos from passports, visas, and ‘other DHS encounters.’”

Customs and Border Protection’s Privacy Impact Assessments for the pilot programs said that although CBP would collect face recognition images of all travelers, it would delete any data associated with U.S. citizens.

“But what began as DHS’s biometric travel screening of foreign citizens morphed,” without congressional authorization, EFF said, “into screening of U.S. citizens, too. Now the agency plans to roll out the program to other border crossings, and it says it will retain photos of U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents for two weeks and information about their travel for 15 years. It retains data on ‘non-immigrant aliens’ for 75 years.”

. . .

<http://www.wnd.com/2017/11/traveler-alert-feds-want-to-track-your-face/>

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U.S., Europe Caught in 'Death Spiral' of Declining Birth Rates

One nation seeks to reverse trend with campaign to breed 'like rabbits'

By Leo Hohmann

WorldNetDaily.com, November 12, 2017

. . .

With women having fewer babies, there comes a point when there are not enough worker bees to support the growing number of elderly who retire every year in countries like Germany, Italy, Greece and Spain.

All of these countries have dismal fertility rates of between 1.3 and 1.5 children per woman of child-bearing age. Sweden, the U.K. and the U.S. are not much better at 1.8 children per woman.

Economists agree that any nation with a fertility rate of less than 2.1 children per woman will not replace its aging population and ultimately fall into decline. Unless, they say, the nation uses immigration to make up for its birth dearth.

In 2016 America's fertility rate fell to its lowest point on record, and in 2017 it stands at a frightfully low rate of 1.87 babies per woman. But the country's population continues to increase because of historically high rates of immigration.

One country, Poland, has decided to try another route to reversing its paltry 1.35 fertility rate.

Rather than importing a younger work force from Africa or the Middle East, which is seen by some conservatives as a highway to national suicide, Poland has kicked off a national fertility campaign where it encourages its own women to have more babies.

. . .

<http://www.wnd.com/2017/11/u-s-europe-caught-in-death-spiral-of-declining-birth-rates/>

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33.

Is Anyone Good Enough for an H-1B Visa?

By Frida Yu

The New York Times, November 23, 2017

. . .

In the past, it was fairly safe to assume that once you were selected in the lottery, your H-1B petition would be accepted by immigration officials. In 2016, this happened about 87 percent of the time. But things began to change in April when the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Justice announced measures to increase scrutiny of the highly skilled applicants who use the H-1B program, and President Trump signed an executive order calling for federal agencies to suggest reforms to the program.

While it's unclear exactly what percentage of petitions have been approved so far in 2017, requests for evidence like the ones I received have increased by 44 percent compared with last year, according to immigration statistics, strongly suggesting that more people are being denied than before Mr. Trump took office.

Many of my fellow international students are in situations similar to mine. Some had job offers from companies like Google, Apple and PwC when they learned that their applications had been denied or did not even make it into the lottery. For those whose employers have only United States offices, losing the lottery meant losing jobs and going home, with no real way to use the skills they were on the verge of contributing to the American economy.

. . .

<https://mobile.nytimes.com/2017/11/23/opinion/immigration-visa-h1b-trump-.html>

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34.

Yes, Who Indeed Is Qualified for an H-1B Visa?

By Norm Matloff

NormSaysNo.wordpress.com, November 24, 2017

. . .

Ms. Yu may well be among the Best and the Brightest, what with her degrees from Oxford and Stanford. But I must admit to some skepticism. Even if you speak no Chinese, you've probably heard the word *guanxi*, literally meaning relationship but of course actually meaning connections that one can exploit. I know that *guanxi* sometimes plays a big role in building up impressive re'sume's. And as you will see, on one key aspect of her claim, I am more than just skeptical.

. . .

Yu claims to be an expert in artificial intelligence and big data. Here I will go further than mere skepticism, and say that this would be almost impossible given her complete lack of technical background, which is entirely in law and business. I am unable to find any research publications in the field by her. None of her various online bios mentions AI or big data, She may well have taken a class or two during her MBA, but even then, it would not justify her claim to be an expert in the field. This is key, because Yu is complaining that she was turned down for a visa that she feels she deserves because of her expertise in this field.

. . .

<https://normsaysno.wordpress.com/2017/11/24/yes-who-indeed-is-qualified-for-an-h-1b-visa/>

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35.

Let's Give Thanks for Immigrants

By Richard Florida

CityLab.com, November 23, 2017

. . .

Of course, there are other reasons why places that attract large numbers of immigrants tend to be more successful over time. Immigrants are typically drawn to places that offer more economic opportunity to begin with: People don't leave their homes and cross oceans to settle somewhere with limited economic opportunity. The irony is that the places that have historically been hostile to immigrants are less likely to be prosperous precisely because they are closed to the new people and ideas that drive innovation and economic growth. Indeed, for places where economic anxiety has given rise to anti-immigration sentiment, it may actually be a lack of immigrants that stands at the root of their economic distress.

. . .

America's growing anti-immigrant sentiment is not only a threat to innovation and economic growth in the short term but in the long run as well. By contrast, a pro-immigration country like Canada stands to benefit by attracting talent that America turns away, setting itself up for longer-term prosperity.

This Thanksgiving, when America seems to be losing track of its identity as a nation of immigrants, it's important to remember that immigrants have long powered our economic growth and quality of life.

. . .

<https://www.citylab.com/equity/2017/11/lets-give-thanks-for-immigrants/546488/>

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36.

Show Some Compassion Regarding Haitian Immigrants

NorthJersey.com, November 23, 2017

. . .

Yes, we are aware of the term, "temporary status," but we are skeptical that Haiti, a Caribbean country that has long been the poorest nation in the Western Hemisphere, is stable enough to take these immigrants back en masse. Indeed, immigration advocates maintain that not only is Haiti continuing to rebuild after the earthquake, which killed 200,000 people and displaced millions, it is still recovering from significant damage caused by Hurricane Matthew, which made landfall in October 2016.

Where, we might ask, is the compassion? What, we might ask, is the hurry?

As Staff Writer Monsy Alvarado reported, many of the Haitian TPS holders in New Jersey have established businesses and bought homes. Many are employed in the health care industry, and have been vital, in particular, to nursing homes around New Jersey where they have worked as certified nurse assistants. Many Haitians are also parents of U.S.-born children.

. . .

<http://www.northjersey.com/story/opinion/editorials/2017/11/23/editorial-show-some-compassion-regarding-haitian-immigrants/890627001/>

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37.

Trump Has Let Down More Than 50,000 Haitians in America

The New York Daily News, November 20, 2017

. . .

President Trump and his acting homeland security secretary have just put more than 50,000 Haitians in America at risk of being sent back to a dirt-poor nation that's been battered by a series of cataclysmic natural disasters.

Give the officials a smidgeon of credit for setting a July 2019 expiration date, not a more Draconian January 2018 one, for the end of Temporary Protected Status — but it is almost certain, given Haiti's condition, that even then will be too soon.

. . .

<http://www.nydailynews.com/opinion/trump-50-000-haitians-america-article-1.3647122>

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38.

How Much Damage Will Lower EU Immigration Inflict on the UK Economy?

What would it mean for our public services and domestic living standards?

By Ben Chu

The Independent (U.K.), November 30, 2017

. . .

What about the public finances?

Again, the expert view is that EU migrants have been beneficial for the public finances.

Fewer immigrants will mean less demand on public services.

Yet most of the EU immigrants have been of working age and they have high employment rates relative to natives. That means they pay more tax.

They are also less likely to claim out-of-work benefits than natives.

Lower inflows of these kind of working immigrants are expected to be a net negative for the UK's public finances.

That's why the Treasury's official forecaster, the Office for Budget Responsibility, revised down its tax receipts outlook in response to lower EU net migration forecasts last year.

. . .

<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/business/analysis-and-features/low-uk-immigration-economy-how-effect-brexit-eu-nationals-a8084796.html>

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How Much Is Immigration to Blame for the Housing Crisis?

By Ed West

The Spectator (U.K.), November 24, 2017

. . .

House prices only reflect how nice an area is to live in, so poor migrants moving in reduces that overall quality of life; that's why you get secondary migration. This is not the first paper to find that: a study in 2011 found the same thing, which the Financial Times reported as 'Immigration Drives down House Prices, says Study'. I do wonder why so many people are cynical about the media when it comes to the taboo subjects of race, immigration and diversity – it's baffling.

Of course that 13 percent increase in costs could be offset by liberalising planning, an idea I agree with; but it won't be the magic bullet campaigners hope for. When it comes to land you can't grow the pie indefinitely; even if you artfully densify London there is a point at which greater density reduces quality of life and increases stress; there are only a finite number of spaces in sought-after Zone 2 and 3 Victorian property in London, beyond which the strain of commuting gets serious – and commuting really does reduce quality of life. (If this sounds too London-centric, well that's where the jobs are.)

. . .

<https://blogs.spectator.co.uk/2017/11/how-much-is-immigration-to-blame-for-the-housing-crisis/>

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40.

For Eastern Europe, Germany Is the Trouble

By Alex Alexiev

American Thinker, December 1, 2017

. . .

There is also a huge gulf in attitudes toward migration. Western Europeans cite the easterners's refusal to take any migrants as a sign of lack of solidarity, populist prejudice and perhaps racism. The easterners respond that nobody asked their views on opening the borders and point out the failure of western societies to integrate the migrants as a reason to not rush into this experiment. They point out that Muslims that have lived for decades in Europe, yet nonetheless voted for the Islamist dictator Erdogan in much greater numbers than their fellow Turks at home. There are also spiking numbers of migrant crimes and sexual assaults.

. . .

http://www.americanthinker.com/articles/2017/12/for_eastern_europe_germany_is_the_trouble.html

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41.

The Immigration Tightrope – a U-turn is Risky, Pressing on Riskier for Government

By Stacey Kirk

StuffNZ.com, November 26 2017

. . .

Immigration is a tightrope, stretched over a churning lagoon of gnashing jaws with big teeth. Walking it can be an art form: let your weight fall too far either side and you're in trouble.

It's no surprise to see Labour winding down its messaging on immigration. It may even be a relief to the regions and business, as well as to the party itself.

On one hand, it's an assurance the Government is prepared to forgo populism for pragmatism, while the positioning also sits more naturally with Labour's core principles.

Importantly, if immigration numbers began to fall for reasons outside the Government's control, then a Government espousing a tightening of the tap would be taking that trend and making it worse.

And it's clearly aware of the stakes. Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern, Immigration Minister Iain Lees-Galloway and Deputy Prime Minister Winston Peters were all singing from the same song sheet the past week, saying there will be a reduction in immigration, "but we're not fixating on the numbers".

Because if it appears to be tightening the screws, while they're tightening anyway, the Government risks choking the supply of workers businesses say they need and regional New Zealand will fare worst.

. . .

<https://www.stuff.co.nz/national/politics/opinion/99205293/the-immigration-tightrope--a-uturn-is-risky-pressing-on-riskier-for-government>

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Sent: Monday, December 04, 2017 7:30 AM

To: Law, Robert T

Subject: Immigration Policy and the 2016 Presidential Vote



Immigration Policy and the 2016 Presidential Vote

The gains for Trump from focusing on the issue offset the losses

Washington, D.C. (December 4, 2017) – A new Center for Immigration Studies analysis of survey data confirms that immigration issues were responsible for moving crossover voters to Donald Trump in the 2016 presidential election, improving his performance over Mitt Romney in 2012. As Congress grapples with immigration, it bears noting that the voting public's disapproval of current immigration policy contributed to big Republican wins in 2016.

James G. Gimpel, Professor of Government at the University of Maryland and author of the report, examines the impact of Trump's tapping into the discontentment with immigration policy using public opinion data from a variety of sources. Gimpel writes, "The Republican nominee's emphasis pushed the

Democrats into a difficult corner in which they were forced to choose between white working class voters and racial and ethnic identity politics."

View the entire report at: <https://cis.org/Report/Immigration-Policy-Opinion-and-2016-Presidential-Vote>

Immigration politics had a notable impact on the improvement of the Trump vote over the Romney vote for the following subgroups of the population when they were found to adhere to conservative immigration policies: the well-educated, women, African Americans, and weak Democrats. At the same time, when voters were proponents of generous immigration policy, Trump did worse than Romney among the following groups: Hispanics, strong Republicans, and higher income voters.

With regard to these comparisons Gimpel concludes: "Any campaign strategy emphasizing an incendiary wedge issue will produce trade-offs in support, as a candidate may lose voters that an alternative candidate from their party might have won, while improving on support from other blocs that another candidate would have lost. From the evidence assembled here, the gains from a focus on immigration restriction appear to have been considerably larger than the losses."

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Sent: Monday, December 04, 2017 1:22 PM

To: Law, Robert T

Subject: New from the Center for Immigration Studies, 12/4/17



New from the Center for Immigration Studies, 12/4/17

What's Happening at the Center

We published several recent and timely blog posts, including two from Resident Fellow in Law & Public Policy Andrew Arthur on sanctuary policies. The first [explains](#) that jurisdictions that provide illegal aliens sanctuary are encouraging human smugglers. Such policies are literally financing crime and death, both here and abroad, creating chaos and despair. Arthur's second piece is [a primer](#) on action taken by the Department of Justice to stop federal grants made to sanctuary jurisdictions. Such actions would put pressure on these jurisdictions to comply with immigration law.

Blog Posts

1. Keep Gitmo Open or Risk Terrorists Getting Asylum
2. Crappy Colleges Seek Rescue in Senate Appropriations Bill
3. On Measuring Competence and Accountability Among Immigration Judges
4. Capitol Hill Heats Up on Schedule
5. Will the USCIS Ombudsman's Seventh Conference Reflect Changes in Attitude or Direction?
6. A Tribute to Otis Graham
7. How Bad Is the Immigration Bar?
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9. DHS OIG Issues a 'Report' with Political Overtones on the 'Travel Ban' Executive Order
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12. "Low-Skill Immigration: A Case for Restriction" Published in American Affairs
13. Haitian TPS Ends, Eventually
14. On the Responsibilities of Nations to Accept Their Citizens, and the Public's Right to Know When They Don't
15. A Spate of Unethical Practices at the University of California from Former DHS Executives
16. Half of the Illegal Population Are Overstays?
17. Sanctuary Policies Finance Crime and Death, Here and Abroad: The consequences of living in a bubble
18. A Fool's Game: Trying to Frustrate Eminent Domain and Impede the Wall

Television

19. Jessica Vaughan Discusses the Border Wall on Fox News
20. Steven Camarota Discusses Sanctuary Cities on Fox News

1.

Keep Gitmo Open or Risk Terrorists Getting Asylum

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, November 30, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Cadman/Keep-Gitmo-Open-or-Risk-Terrorists-Getting-Asylum>

Excerpt: The first is that attempting to use our criminal justice system as a mechanism to try terrorists for offenses committed in murky, conflict-torn theaters of the globe, such as Libya or Somalia or many other such places, is a risky proposition. The best investigators and prosecutors are going to have some nearly insurmountable obstacles in gathering reliable evidence and presenting credible testimony of the type expected by U.S. jurors, who are charged with convicting only when the evidence goes "beyond a reasonable doubt". I admit that I haven't come to this conclusion quickly or without misgivings because I am, generally speaking, a believer in our system even though I acknowledge that outliers of injustice can and do exist.

[Rurn to Top](#)

2.

Crappy Colleges Seek Rescue in Senate Appropriations Bill

By David North

CIS Blog, November 30, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/North/Crappy-Colleges-Seek-Rescue-Senate-Appropriations-Bill>

Excerpt: Many of the visa mills grind out master's degrees in computer-related fields, often in 15-month programs; this gives an alien with modest (at best) skills 36 months of legal work through OPT, which subsidizes employers for hiring the alien alumni rather than U.S. residents (or H-1B workers). The subsidy comes to both employers and working alumni through a tax break neither the alien workers nor their employers have to pay Social Security or Medicare taxes. A byproduct of the OPT program is that these trust funds for America's elderly are deprived of at least a billion dollars a year.

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3.

On Measuring Competence and Accountability Among Immigration Judges

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, November 29, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Cadman/Measuring-Competence-and-Accountability-Among-Immigration-Judges>

Excerpt: Some of the more common "sins" of immigration judges, at least from my worm's eye view, included failure to adequately prepare, or a frequent disposition toward granting continuance after continuance after continuance in all too many cases. This latter event often enough occurred because the judge

was by character and disposition unwilling or unable to call out an attorney on his or her lack of preparation or inadequacies and force the case forward.

Sometimes, though, it was because the judge was decision-averse, particularly in cases where the alien presented a sympathetic picture, but had absolutely no equities or other bases on which relief might be granted. In such instances, the judge would perpetually stall so as to avoid having to do the inevitable and issue an order of removal. While on a human level that's perfectly understandable, it is unacceptable given a judge's obligations under the law.

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4.

Capitol Hill Heats Up on Schedule

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, November 29, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Arthur/Capitol-Hill-Heats-Schedule>

Excerpt: There are generally two adjournments this time of year, the "target" adjournment and the "actual" adjournment. For example, at the beginning of the Congress, the House Majority Leader generally issues a calendar for each of the two sessions of the congressional term. That calendar will list an adjournment date, the last "session day" of the year, for each session. In 2017, that "target" adjournment date is December 14.

Some years Congress hits the target, and some years it does not, leaving either earlier or later than scheduled. Usually, it is the year-end "spending bill" (also known as a "budget deal" or a "consolidated appropriations act" or an "omnibus") that holds up the process. The other bills usually get caught up in (or pushed out by) its wake.

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5.

Will the USCIS Ombudsman's Seventh Conference Reflect Changes in Attitude or Direction?

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, November 29, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Cadman/Will-USCIS-Ombudsmans-Seventh-Conference-Reflect-Changes-Attitude-or-Direction>

Excerpt: Surely the phrase, "individuals" encompasses citizens as well as aliens, does it not? And if citizens have been taken advantage of in love or employment by unscrupulous aliens or employers, is that not a problem over which USCIS has a measure of control, given its adjudicative powers and responsibilities? Especially if it is official USCIS policy, procedure, or even neglect that fuels the problem?

The Trump administration promised to change all that. This is an opportunity to find out whether there was truth in the promises or whether they were instead

just smoke rings being blown into the ether.

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6.

A Tribute to Otis Graham

By Jerry Kammer

CIS Blog, November 28, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Kammer/Tribute-Otis-Graham>

Excerpt: Otis Graham was part of a remarkable Southern family that was steeped in the best traditions of American scholarship and liberalism patriotism. His late brother Hugh was a history professor and a scholar of the civil rights movement. Brother Fred was a reporter for the New York Times and CBS News before becoming chief correspondent for Court TV. Otis was a graduate of Yale who went on to earn his doctorate in history at Columbia. He was a professor at the University of North Carolina and then the University of California at Santa Barbara. Among his many honors, he was named a Guggenheim Fellow and a fellow at the Woodrow Wilson Center for Scholars.

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7.

How Bad Is the Immigration Bar?

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, November 28, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Arthur/How-Bad-Immigration-Bar>

Excerpt: IJs have a lot of latitude in running their courtrooms, but they need to be trained to use that latitude to force the lawyers who appear before them to conform to an appropriate level of competence and ethical behavior. They also need additional preparation time to ensure that they know the record and the applicable law. Shysters can con an unsure judge, but this task is harder with a competent one who has taken the time to learn the case. And, no one wants to be embarrassed in public, but even the most cynical lawyer assiduously avoids humiliation in a court of law.

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8.

A Primer on Federal Funds for Sanctuary Cities

By Art Arthur

CIS Blog, November 27, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Arthur/Primer-Federal-Funds-Sanctuary-Cities>

Excerpt: As Vaughan explained, in February 2016 then-Attorney General

Loretta Lynch "announced that her department has agreed to begin enforcing federal law against sanctuary policies that obstruct communication and cooperation with federal immigration authorities," including 8 U.S.C. 1373. With the Trump administration's enhanced emphasis on immigration enforcement, several sanctuary localities, including the City of Chicago, County of Santa Clara, City and County of San Francisco, and City of Philadelphia have sought injunctive relief against DOJ's restrictions on their individual requests for grant funding.

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9.

DHS OIG Issues a 'Report' with Political Overtones on the 'Travel Ban'
Executive Order

By David North

CIS Blog, November 27, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Cadman/DHS-OIG-Issues-Report-Political-Overtones-Travel-Ban-Executive-Order>

Excerpt: As the title makes clear, the OIG is awaiting a response from DHS on whether or not it will "invoke privilege", and if so, over what portions, of the report submitted for review on implementation of the president's so-called "travel ban" executive order.

"Invoking privilege" is essentially the assertion of the right of presidents and

their executive agencies to withhold from public scrutiny the inner counsels that are held prior to making a decision, the "pre-deliberative decisional process". The justification for withholding such counsels or processes is that the president will be deprived of the kind of frank interchange that is needed to inform decision-making if cabinet members and executive branch officers are concerned that their remarks will be aired in the public forum.

It is also clear that the OIG has issued this findings letter as a method of pressuring the department into making its decision, ideally (from the OIG point of view) in favor of full disclosure.

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10.

Different Labor Market Impacts from Two Different Kinds of Visa Mills

By David North

CIS Blog, November 22, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/North/Different-Labor-Market-Impacts-Two-Different-Kinds->

[Visa-Mills](#)

Excerpt: ESL students, because of a wise decision by some past Congress, cannot get work permits through either of the government-subsidized employment programs of curricular practical training (CPT) for students, or optional practical training (OPT) for alumni.

So they work illegally.

Students dealing with academic subjects in the typical visa mills, such as the embattled American College of Commerce and Engineering in Falls Church, Va., have access to the CPT and, later, the OPT programs.

So they work legally, but the federal government is giving their employers a bonus for hiring them rather than American students or alumni; it does so by not imposing payroll taxes on either these workers or their employers.

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11.

Continued Migrant Fallout in Europe

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, November 22, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Arthur/Continued-Migrant-Fallout-Europe>

Excerpt: Due to Chancellor Merkel's policies, migration became a significant issue in the lead-up to Germany's September 24, 2017, federal election. The chancellor was quoted as stating: "Germany acted humanely and correctly in a very difficult situation. It was a question of averting a humanitarian catastrophe," but admitted that the crisis "should never be repeated."

Merkel's Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and its Bavarian sister party, the

center-right Christian Social Union (CSU) lost 65 seats in that election, and the rival center-left Social Democratic Party (SDP) lost an additional 40. While the pro-business Free Democratic Party (FDP) gained 80 seats, the big winner in the election was the "far-right Alternative for Germany (AfD) ", which captured 94 seats and entered the Bundestag, its first seats in that body, largely on its "opposition to Angela Merkel's open-door policy toward migrants." As Deutsche Welle (the country's "international broadcaster") described that party's position on immigration:

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12.

"Low-Skill Immigration: A Case for Restriction" Published in American Affairs

By Jason Richwine

CIS Blog, November 21, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Richwine/LowSkill-Immigration-Case-Restriction-Published-American-Affairs>

Excerpt: Last fall, I participated in a CIS panel entitled "Immigration and Less-Educated American Workers", alongside University of Pennsylvania law professor Amy Wax and political scientist Charles Murray. The panel was perhaps most notable for Murray's revelation that, despite his libertarian instincts, he had come around to the position that we should "shut down low-skill immigration for a while" to encourage more Americans to rejoin the labor force.

Murray's announcement is not the panel's only legacy, however. Amy Wax and I realized that the material from our own presentations would combine nicely into a long-form essay. Now, one year later, that essay appears in the latest issue of American Affairs. Our essay is unique in that it combines "top-down" Census Bureau data on native job losses with "bottom-up" ethnographic research on employer preferences for immigrant labor.

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13.

Haitian TPS Ends, Eventually

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, November 21, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Arthur/Haitian-TPS-Ends-Eventually>

Excerpt: The "delayed effective date" for these beneficiaries is akin to "voluntary departure", which is granted to removable aliens to allow them to get their affairs in order before leaving in the United States. Section 240B of the INA "authorizes DHS (prior to the initiation of removal proceedings) or an immigration judge (after the initiation of removal proceedings) to approve an alien's request to be granted the privilege of voluntary departure in lieu of being ordered removed from the United States." By statute and regulation however, voluntary departure is limited to 120 days. It is not clear from the secretary's statement why a year-and-a-half extension is necessary for those Haitians who

have been granted TPS to depart the United States.

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14.

On the Responsibilities of Nations to Accept Their Citizens, and the Public's
Right to Know When They Don't

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, November 21, 2017

[https://www.cis.org/Cadman/Responsibilities-Nations-Accept-Their-Citizens-
and-Publics-Right-Know-When-They-Dont](https://www.cis.org/Cadman/Responsibilities-Nations-Accept-Their-Citizens-and-Publics-Right-Know-When-They-Dont)

Excerpt: Canada's immigration issues have been in the forefront of many Canadians' minds of late, particularly with their discovery that our shared, generally peaceful, but nonetheless porous border can work against them when aliens such as Haitians or Somalis start flowing northward from the United States and claiming asylum. The Canadians, it seems, have begun to get a taste of the unsatisfying flavor of mass migration, and they don't know quite yet how to deal with it.

This renewed attention toward all things immigration has led the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) to publish an article online, "15,000 on Canada's deportation list, but some 'uncooperative' countries won't take their citizens back".

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15.

A Spate of Unethical Practices at the University of California from Former DHS Executives

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, November 20, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Cadman/Spate-Unethical-Practices-University-California-Former-DHS-Executives>

Excerpt: Napolitano was the secretary of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) from 2009 to 2013 during the Obama years, when immigration enforcement became so hopelessly screwed up. The newly resigned Grossman was her deputy general counsel. Yes, her deputy general counsel. Napolitano is also a lawyer, it's worth noting. It would appear that they've been skipping their yearly bar association ethical training of late.

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16.

Half of the Illegal Population Are Overstays?

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, November 20, 2017

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Half-Illegal-Population-Are-Overstays>

Excerpt: Assessing the intentions of the visa applicant abroad can be extremely difficult, particularly in areas where document fraud is prevalent. For example, a 2014 report from the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada (IRB) cites a source who states that there were "'a lot" of fraudulent identity, administrative and legal documents in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)." The Fiscal Year 2016 Entry/Exit Overstay Report from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) states that the suspected in-country overstay rate for B-1/B-2 (visitors for business or pleasure) for FY 2016 from the DRC was 8.76 percent, meaning that almost nine percent of the aliens in those visa categories from the DRC who were supposed to depart the United States in FY 2016 failed to do so.

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17.

Sanctuary Policies Finance Crime and Death, Here and Abroad: The consequences of living in a bubble

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, November 20, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Arthur/Sanctuary-Policies-Finance-Crime-and-Death-Here-and-Abroad>

Excerpt: The vast majority of the claims from the former three countries involved some threat from MS-13. For example, young men would allege that the gang attempted to recruit them, or targeted them because of their religious faith, or sought to extort money from them. Young women would allege that gang members attempted to forcibly recruit them as "girlfriends" for the gang members, or alternatively, had tried to abuse them sexually. Mothers would assert that their efforts to protect their children from the predations of gang members placed their own lives in danger. Some applicants would claim that they had incidentally run afoul of the gang, a specific member, or a leader, and therefore their lives were in danger.

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18.

A Fool's Game: Trying to Frustrate Eminent Domain and Impede the Wall

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, November 20, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Cadman/Fools-Game-Trying-Frustrate-Eminent-Domain-and-Impede-Wall>

Excerpt: I hope that CAH has deep pockets for that law firm. We live in a country where the Supreme Court has ruled that governmental rights of eminent domain (the lawful seizing of land for a governmental purpose) are so broad that, for instance, a local government could seize private property and

then turn it over to a developer for a governmentally approved purpose. Think, by way of example, of a city seizing properties around an area that it then turns over to a major league sports team to build a stadium (likely heavily subsidized by taxpayers), in return for the team agreeing to relocate its franchise to that city.

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19.

Jessica Vaughan Discusses the Border Wall

Fox Business, November 20, 2017

Video: <https://www.cis.org/Jessica-Vaughan-Discusses-Border-Wall>

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20.

Steven Camarota Discusses Sanctuary Cities

Fox & Friends, November 20, 2017

Video: <https://www.cis.org/Steven-Camarota-Discusses-Sanctuary-Cities>

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Low-immigration, Pro-immigrant



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1. 12/3-4, Mexico City - U.S-Mexico Chamber of Commerce binational meeting - **[POSTPONED UNTIL JANUARY]**
2. 12/4, NYC - Seminar on the global increase in deportation
3. 12/4, San Diego - Seminar on the challenges confronting 'Dreamers' - **[New Listing]**
4. 12/5, Philadelphia - Discussion on reporting on immigration from different perspectives
5. 12/6, DC - Lecture on life as a Syrian refugee
6. 12/7, DC - USCIS Ombudsman's annual conference - **[New Listing]**

7. 12/10-12, Phoenix - National Immigrant Integration Conference
8. 12/11-12, Paris - International conference on immigration in OECD countries
9. 1/3-6/18, San Diego - Immigration at the Association of American Law Schools annual meeting
10. 1/4-7/18, DC - Immigration at the American Historical Association annual meeting - **[New Listing]**
11. 1/5-7/18, Philadelphia - Immigration at the Association Economic Association annual meeting - **[New Listing]**
12. 1/11-12/18, Florence, Italy - Conference on the ethics of migration beyond the immigrant-host state nexus
13. 1/15-16/18, Paris - International forum on migration statistics

1.

U.S.-Mexico Chamber of Commerce Binational Meeting

Sunday-Monday, December 3-4, 2017

Four Seasons Hotel I Mexico City

Paseo de la Reforma 500, Del. Cuauhtémoc

Ciudad de México, 06600

<http://usmcoc.org/event-page/binational-meeting-mexico-2017/>

Overview: This conference is designed for private and public-sector executives and management personnel to learn and discuss how policies enacted in both countries affect and influence business between both countries. Government official and private sector leaders are invited to speak as panelists on different topics relevant to the conference agenda. Similarly, there are always new business ideas and opportunities that grow out of the contacts made at the conference.

This year we will offer a Congressional Roundtable with a keynote presentations by Congressmen Pete Sessions, Chairman of the House Committee on Rules, and Michael McCaul, Chairman of the House Committee on Homeland Security of the U.S. Congress. To be with us, we have also invited members of

Mexico's Federal Congress. They will share their views on the North American Free Trade Agreement renegotiation, the key role that the legislative branch of each country has and ultimate passage of legislation.

Additionally, we have invited Mexico's Confederation of Chambers of Commerce, Services and Tourism – CONCANACO SERVYTUR, to talk about their perspective from the private sector on Mexico's economy and NAFTA.

Conference agenda:

Monday, December 4, 2017

8:00–10:00 a.m.

Congressional Roundtable

Keynote Speakers:

Rep. Pete Sessions, Chairman, House Committee on Rules, U.S. Congress

Rep. Michael McCaul, Chairman, House Committee on Homeland Security, U.S. Congress

Congressman Jorge Dávila, Chairman of the Economy Committee, Mexico Federal Congress

10:00–11:00 a.m.

USMCOC Board Meeting with President Enrique Peña Nieto

11:00 a.m.–1:00 p.m.

NAFTA Update

José Calzada Rovirosa, Mexico Secretary of Agriculture

2:30-4:00 p.m.

USMCOC & CONCANACO SERVYTUR Luncheon

Introductory remarks:

Ing. Enrique Solana Sentíes, President, Confederation of National Chambers of Commerce, Services and Tourism -CONCANACO SERVYTUR

Enrique de la Madrid Cordero, Mexico Secretary of Tourism

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2.

Deportation World: The Challenges of a New Global Phenomenon

6:00-8:00 p.m., Monday, December 4, 2017

The New School, Wolff Conference Room

6 E. 16th St 11th Floor

New York, NY, 10003

<https://zolberginstitute.org/eventbrite-event/deportation-world-the-challenges-of-a-new-global-phenomenon/>

Speaker:

Daniel Kanstroom, Professor of Law

Thomas F. Carney Distinguished Scholar, Director of the International Human Rights Program, and Co-Director of the Boston College Center for Human Rights and International Justice.

Professor Kanstroom was the founder of the Boston College Immigration and Asylum clinic in which students represent indigent noncitizens and asylum-seekers. Together with his students, he has won many high-profile immigration and asylum cases and has provided counsel for hundreds of clients over more than a decade. Professor Kanstroom's newest initiative, the Post-Deportation Human Rights Project, seeks to conceptualize and develop a new field of law while representing US deportees abroad and undertaking empirical study of the effects of deportation on families and communities.

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3.

Challenges for Dreamers in Trump's America

9:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m. PT, Monday, December 4, 2017

Eleanor Roosevelt College Provost's Building, Conference Room 115

University of California San Diego

9500 Gilman Dr. La Jolla, CA 92093

<https://ccis.ucsd.edu/events/seminars.html>

Speakers:

Rafael Fernández de Castro

Director, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies

Tom K. Wong

Assistant Professor of Political Science, UC San Diego

Verónica Benitez
Student, UC San Diego

Paris Salgado
UC Irvine School of Law

Yesenia Sanchez
Graduate Student, UC San Diego

Luis Cruz Cardoso
UC San Diego

Dulce Garcia
San Diego Border Dreamers

Julia Preston
Contributing Writer, The Marshall Project; Former National Immigration Correspondent, The *New York Times*

Guillermo Yrizar Barbosa
USMEX Fellow

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4.

Reporting on Immigration with WHYY & Al-Bustan: Both Sides of the Story

5:30–7:30 p.m., Tuesday, December 5, 2017

WHYY, Inc

150 North 6th Street

Philadelphia, PA 19106

<https://www.eventbrite.com/e/reporting-on-immigration-with-why-al-bustan-both-sides-of-the-story-tickets-39882028220?aff=erelexpmlt>

Description: From travel bans and border walls to the Dream Act, immigration has been one of 2017's most intensely reported stories. With so much focus on this complex issue, how are people who consider themselves immigrants in the US affected? How do reporters go into often unfamiliar communities to tell stories that are inclusive and impartial?

WHYY and Al-Bustan will bring together reporters and residents from local immigrant communities to discuss how news reporting helps shape how immigrants and immigration are viewed. Both groups will share personal stories of immigration reporting and discuss the impact on the community when the media gets things wrong, and when they get it right. Panelists and audience members will also explore key ways to get impartial input on the topic of immigration and what reporters can do to gain a community's trust.

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5.

Saria's Story: Life as a Syrian Refugee

3:00-4:00 p.m., Wednesday, December 6, 2017

Brookings Institution, Falk Auditorium

1775 Massachusetts Avenue N.W.

Washington, DC 20036

<https://www.brookings.edu/events/sarias-story-life-as-a-syrian-refugee/>

Speaker:

Saria Samakie, Photographer and Syrian refugee

Description: The international refugee crisis is one of the defining political issues of our time. Haunting images—a father passing his infant between barbed wire, a stunned and bloodied five-year-old Omran—have offered powerful proof of the human cost of this crisis. As an amateur photographer, Saria Samakie—himself a Syrian refugee—understands the power of such images and of the stories of those who have experienced such realities. When he was just 15 years old, Samakie was kidnapped by the Assad regime while shooting photography in Aleppo, Syria. After enduring three separate abductions, Samakie fled to the neighboring country of Jordan and eventually moved to the United States, where he now attends Georgetown University.

On December 6, Brookings will host Saria Samakie, in conversation with Brookings Nonresident Senior Fellow and former Secretary of Education Arne Duncan. Samakie and Duncan will candidly discuss what it is like to be a Syrian refugee in America today. What were some of the fierce challenges that Samakie—and no doubt countless other refugees—experienced during his journey? What does he make of life as an American university student? And what would he like all Americans to know about his country and his story?

After the session, speakers will take audience questions

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6.

Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman Seventh Annual Conference

9:00 a.m.–4:30 p.m., Thursday, December 7, 2017

National Archives and Records Administration

Washington, D.C.

https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/7th%20AC%20Full%20Agenda%20FINAL_112917.pdf

Description: Please join the Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman for our Seventh Annual Conference on December 7, 2017 at the National Archives in Washington, D.C.

The conference will feature keynote speakers in the morning session, including Acting Secretary of Homeland Security Elaine Duke and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Director L. Francis Cissna, and panel discussions with federal officials and public stakeholders in the afternoon. This year's topics include the H-1B visa program, naturalization, background checks, E-Verify, and Transformation. The conference agenda is available [here](#).

The Ombudsman's Office, created by Congress in the Homeland Security Act of 2002, assists individuals and employers encountering difficulties with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services. In addition to our work on individual cases, we also make recommendations to address systemic issues in the delivery of citizenship and immigration services.

Please register for this conference using the link below. Registration is free!

www.dhs.gov/cisombudsman

Government and Stakeholders Working Together to Improve Immigration Services

Conference agenda:

9:00–9:30 a.m.

Registration: Lobby of William McGowan Theater

All morning events will be held in the William McGowan Theater

9:30–9:35 a.m.

Master of Ceremonies Stacy Shore, Acting Deputy Director, Office of the CIS Ombudsman

9:35–10:00 a.m.

Welcome by Julie Kirchner, USCIS Ombudsman

10:00–10:30 a.m.

Remarks from Elaine C. Duke, Acting Secretary of Homeland Security

10:35–11:05 a.m.

Remarks from L. Francis Cissna, USCIS Director

11:20–11:50 a.m.

Remarks from James McHenry, Acting Director of Executive Office for Immigration Review

1:30–3:00 p.m.

Simultaneous Roundtables

Session I - Citizenship and Naturalization Issues

Location: Jefferson Conference Room

Moderator:

Margaret (Peggy) Gleason

Speakers:

Laura Patching, USCIS Office of Citizenship

Michael Valverde, USCIS Field Operations Directorate

Randolph (Randy) McGrorty, Catholic Legal Services, Archdiocese of Miami

Fatimah Mateen, Office of the CIS Ombudsman

Speakers from USCIS Office of Citizenship, Field Operations Directorate, and practitioners with expertise in citizenship as well as complex naturalization issues will discuss recent changes in USCIS processing.

Employment Immigration – H-1B Non-Immigrant Visa Program

Location: William McGowan Theater

Moderator:

Carrie Anderson

Speakers:

Kevin Cummings, USCIS Office of Policy and Strategy

Ronil Hira, Howard University

Mark Eckert, Uber Technologies, Inc.

Panelists will focus their analysis on recent and anticipated changes in the H-1B nonimmigrant visa program, as well as describe other recent issues in employment-based immigration.

Background Checks and USCIS Processing Issues

Location: Washington Conference Room

Moderator:

Elissa McGovern

Speakers:

David Eisenreich, FBI National Name Check Program

Lee Bowes, USCIS Immigration Records and Identity Services Directorate (IRIS)

Anna Priddy, Office of the CIS Ombudsman

Panelists from the FBI National Name Check Program and USCIS Immigration Records and Identity Services Directorate will discuss USCIS background checks and their impact on processing of petitions and applications.

3:15–4:30 p.m.

Simultaneous Roundtables – Session II

E-Verify

Location: Jefferson Conference Room

Moderator:

Carlos Lobo

Speakers:

Tammy M. Meckley, USCIS Immigration Records and Identity Services Directorate (IRIS)

Elizabeth Milito, National Federation of Independent Business (NFIB) Small Business Legal Center

Julie Myers Wood, Guidepost Solutions

Fred Troncone, Office of the CIS Ombudsman

The Administration's Fiscal Year 2018 Budget calls for mandating nationwide usage of the E-Verify system to reduce illegal employment. This panel will review the current state of E-Verify, issues arising for employers using the program, and the capacity for E-Verify to expand upon a new statutory or administrative mandate.

Transformation

Location: Washington Conference Room

Moderator:

Stephanie Fast

Speakers:

David Blair, USCIS Office of Information Technology

Courtney Winship, USCIS Customer Service & Public Engagement Directorate, Innovation & Technology Division

Dan Berger, Curran & Berger

Panelists with expertise in the implementation of electronic processing via ELIS (Electronic Legal Immigration Systems) will describe the current status of the Transformation project.

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7.

National Immigrant Integration Conference

Sunday-Tuesday, December 10-12, 2017

Phoenix Convention Center

100 N. 3rd St, Phoenix, Arizona 85004

<http://niic2017.org/>

Program:

Sunday December 10, 2017

2:00-3:30 p.m.

Welcome & Opening Plenary

MAINSTAGE PLENARY: BREAKING BREAD: FOOD, CULTURE & IMMIGRATION

This plenary will explore the longstanding role of food as a facilitator of cultural exchange and a pathway to immigrant cultural and economic power. We will discuss food and cuisine as a way to bring people

together and facilitate cultural exchange. We will explore the role of immigrant small businesses and entrepreneurship in the industry. Eddie Huang, a visionary restaurateur and a renowned commentator on the role of food in immigrant communities, will share his personal story and his reflections on our current political reality. The introductory and keynote remarks will be followed by an audience question and answer.

Introductory Remarks:

Caroline Randall Williams, Author of *Soul Food Love* (Random House), Poet, and Academic

Keynote:

Eddie Huang, Chef and Owner at Baohaus, Author of *Fresh Off the Boat*

4:00-5:15 p.m.

Track Session Block 1

Business and Financial Empowerment: Comprehensive Financial Empowerment: Models for Success in Immigrant Communities

Citizenship: Strategies for Naturalizing the Most Vulnerable

Criminalization, Detention, and Enforcement: Immigration Enforcement (and Criminalization) in a Trump Era

Economic Justice: State and Local Campaigns to Expand Workers' Rights

Education: Schools as Centers of Immigrant Integration and Success

Federal Reforms: The Federal Immigration Landscape: Opportunities and Threats

Special Session: The Organized Anti-Immigrant Movement: Who They Are, What They Want, and How We Can Push Back in Trump's America

Monday December 11, 2017

9:00-10:30 a.m.

Morning Plenary

10:45 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

Track Session Block 2

Health: Addressing the Emotional Health Needs and Trauma Experiences of Immigrants and Refugees

Receiving Comms: Applying a Racial Justice Lens to Immigrant Integration Work

Refugee Resettlement and Advocacy: Global Migration and Refugee Flows—Bridging the Global Context to Local Responses

State and Local Integration Strategies: Budget and Appropriations Workshop

Adult Education and Workforce: Multi-Partner Collaborations with Lessons for the Future

12:15-1:45 p.m.

Lunch Plenary

MAINSTAGE PLENARY & LUNCH: FORCES SHAPING OUR FIGHT: GLOBAL AND DOMESTIC MEGA
- TRENDS INFORMING OUR STRATEGY

How can we understand our current political context at home and around the globe? What can we learn

from the past about how we must approach the fights ahead? What are the mega-trends of which we must not lose sight as we consider the next era in a long arc of social justice? This plenary will explore the global refugee crisis and climate change, nationalism and globalism, the global state of workers, and how our policies and campaigns for reform are shaped by our nation's shifting conceptions of national security, borders, and criminality.

Keynote and Introductory Remarks:

David Miliband, President and CEO, International Rescue Committee

Moderator:

Deepak Bhargava, Executive Director, Center for Community Change

Kalia Abiade, Program Director, Pillars Fund

Maria Elena Durazo, General Vice President for Immigration, Civil Rights, and Diversity, UNITE HERE

Ambassador Carlos Sada, Ambassador of Mexico to the United States

Performance by Abigail Washburn and Wu Fei

2:15-3:30 p.m.

Track Session Block 3

Citizenship: Building Momentum in Your City: Working with Government and Existing Infrastructures

Economic Justice: Relief and Protection for Workers: U Visas, Deferred Action, and Other Options for Victims of Labor Abuses and Workplace Rights Defenders

Education: Taking Stock of ESSA's Potential Impact on Immigrant and English-Learner Students

Federal Immigration Policy: What to Expect from the Trump Administration on Immigrant Integration

Health: The Possibility of Changes to the Health Care Landscape and Effects on Immigrant Communities

Receiving Community Engagement Strategies: Engaging the Faith Community

2:15-5:15 p.m.

Strategy Block

Criminalization, Detention, and Enforcement: New Strategies to Fight Deportations in the Trump era

Refugee Resettlement and Advocacy: Building and Leveraging Public Support for Refugee Resettlement in a Time of Backlash & Uncertainty

4:00-5:15 p.m.

Track Session Block 4

State and Local Integration Strategies: Rural and Suburban Strategies

Adult Education and Workforce: The Evolving Case for Supporting the Integration of High Skilled Immigrants

Business and Financial Empowerment: Engaging the Business Sector in Immigrant Integration and Policy Advocacy

Citizenship: Shaping a New American Electorate through Naturalization

Receiving Community Engagement Strategies: A Rising Tide of Hate: How Our Communities Can Come

Together For Change

Tuesday December 12, 2017

8:30-10:00 a.m.

Morning Plenary

10:30-11:45 a.m.

Track Sessions Block 5

Education: Meeting the Needs of Newcomer Immigrant Youth: A Collective Call to Action for Educators and Community Partners

Federal Immigration Policy: Next Steps on Immigration Executive Actions

Health: Resiliency in advocating for immigrant health in hostile environments

Receiving Community Engagement Strategies: Strengthening Inclusive Communications in Challenging Times

State and Local Integration Strategies: Census 2020: Building Grassroots, Local, State Collaboration in 2017 for a Complete Count of Immigrants

1:15-2:30 p.m.

Track Sessions Block 6

Criminalization, Detention, and Enforcement: The Local and State Line of Defense

Adult Education and Workforce: Expanding Services for Immigrants and Refugees Across the Adult

Education and Training Policy and Program Landscape

Receiving Community Engagement Strategies: Strategy Session: Receiving Communities Engagement: What Comes Next

3:00-4:15 p.m.

Closing Plenary

After years of progress on immigrant and refugee integration policy at the federal, state, and local levels, two years of a Presidential Task Force on New Americans, the first-ever Presidential candidates' commitments to an Office for New Americans and a broad immigrant integration agenda, champions in Mayors and legislators... we face an entirely new political reality. What is immigrant integration in 2017 and beyond? What will it mean for our work together? For our work with grassroots leaders and states and cities? Join the foremost thought leaders in the field to strategize.

Introductory Remarks:

Tara Raghuveer, Deputy Director, National Partnership for New Americans (NPNA)

Moderator:

Manuel Pastor, Professor of Sociology and American Studies & Ethnicity, Director, USC Program for Environmental and Regional Equity, and Director, USC Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration at the University of Southern California

Nisha Agarwal, Commissioner, New York City Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs

Cristina Jimenez, Executive Director and Co-Founder, United We Dream

Eva Millona, Executive Director, Massachusetts Immigrant and Refugee Advocacy (MIRA) Coalition; NPNA Board Co-Chair

Angelica Salas, Executive Director, Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights of Los Angeles (CHIRLA);
NPNA Executive Committee Member

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8.

7th Annual International Conference on Immigration in OECD Countries

Monday-Tuesday, December 11-12, 2017

OECD Conference Centre

2 Rue André Pascal, 75016 Paris, France

<https://www.oecd.org/els/mig/OECD-CEPII-2017-call-for-papers.pdf>

Overview: The OECD, the CEPII (the French Research Center in International Economics), and its partners from the University of Lille (LEM), Paris School of Economics, Fondazione Rodolfo De Benedetti, University of Luxembourg and IRES (Université Catholique de Louvain) are jointly organizing the 7th Annual Conference on "Immigration in OECD Countries" on December 11-12, 2017. The conference will examine the economic aspects of international migration in OECD countries by mapping the migratory flows and defining their socio-economic determinants and consequences. Topics of interest for the conference include, among others, the determinants of immigration to the OECD, migrants' self-selection, the labor market and public finance effects of immigration, as well as migrants and refugees social, political and economic integration.

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9.

Association of American Law Schools Annual Meeting

Wednesday-Saturday, January 3–6, 2018

Marriott Marquis San Diego Marina

San Diego, CA, 92101

<https://www.aals.org/am2018/>

<https://www.aals.org/am2018/program/>

Immigration-related session:

Thursday, January 4, 2018

1:30-3:15 p.m.

Rights Under the Trump Administration

Saturday January 6, 2018

1:30-3:15 p.m.

Immigration Adjudication in an Era of Mass Deportation

Large scale deportation has been a feature of the federal government's immigration enforcement policy for years. Immigration policies under the new administration suggest even more expansive reliance on the tools associated with mass deportation, such as increasing the number of deportations, the scale of

detention, and the categories of persons treated as removal priorities. This program examines the implications of the current administration's mass deportation strategies for existing paradigms in the literature on immigration adjudication. Panelists will address various questions regarding immigration adjudication during this era of mass deportation, including: the rise—and likely expansion—of summary removals and other mechanisms that enable the federal government to effectuate removal in a streamlined manner and without the participation of the immigration courts; the impact of the backlog in the immigration courts on the federal government's ability to achieve mass deportation; the continued relevance of the immigration courts and Board of Immigration Appeals as the central actors in immigration adjudication; post-deportation integration programs; and the influence of policies related to mass deportation on broader themes within immigration law such as judicial review, the rule of law, the constitutional rights of noncitizens, plenary power, or the entry fiction doctrine.

Speakers:

Jason Cade, University of Georgia School of Law

Lucas Guttentag, Stanford Law School

Kevin R. Johnson, University of California, Davis, School of Law

Nora Phillips, Al Otro Lado

Moderator:

Jennifer L Koh, Western State College of Law at Argosy University

3:30-5:15 p.m.

Immigration Law Works in Progress

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10.

American Historical Association Annual Meeting

Thursday-Sunday, January 4-7, 2018

Marriott Wardman Park

2660 Woodley Rd NW

Washington, DC 20008

<https://aha.confex.com/aha/2018/webprogram/start.html>

Immigration-related sessions:

Thursday, January 4, 2018

1:30-3:00 p.m.

Migrancy and Empire in the 18th Century: A Roundtable

Reflecting on Renaissance Refugees and Forced Migrations in the Era of the Muslim Ban

3:30-5:00 p.m.

Migration and Irish Identity

Papers:

Irish Women, Poor Law Guardians, and the Challenges of State-Sponsored Migration

Jill C. Bender, University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Narrating the Living Conditions and Life Experiences of Toronto's Irish Poor in the 1850s and 1860s

William Jenkins, York University

Post-Second World War Migration from Ireland and the Caribbean: A Comparative Perspective

Miriam Nyhan Grey, New York University

Friday, January 5, 2018

3:30-5:00 p.m.

Immigration and Transnationalism in the Modern Era

Papers:

Migration and the Limits of Transnationalism

Nancy L. Green, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales

Transnational Dimensions of American Xenophobia

Erika Lee, University of Minnesota

Externalization and Its Limits: The Concentric Rings around the United States

David FitzGerald, University of California, San Diego

Transnational or Transcultural? Migrant Decision Making

Dirk Hoerder, University of Bremen

Session Abstract: In many ways immigration is the quintessential transnational act: it both moves individuals and communities across national boundaries and in the process defines and redefines the nation itself. At the same time, the transnational historiographical turn has prompted historians of immigration to consider new ways of conceptualizing this history, seeing immigration not just as a

process of moving from one nation to another but part of a broader series of global patterns. This roundtable session will explore transnational approaches to the history of immigration in the modern era. The interventions will center around two primary themes. Those by professors Green and Hoerder will consider the challenge posed by transnational history to the migrant experience in general, exploring how individuals and communities cope with the challenges and dislocations of leaving one home behind to find a new one. In contrast, professors Lee and FitzGerald will concentrate on the reception (or non-reception) of immigrants to the United States in the modern era, focusing in particular on fears of immigration and the ways in which America has defined itself as a nation in opposition to the influx of peoples from abroad. As a whole, the roundtable will consider how historians can speak to an issue which contemporary global significance.

Guests and Outsiders: Nativism, Integration, and the Politics of Migration in Europe since 1945

Papers:

Can a Turk Be Gay? Gay Activism and the Politics of Migration, 1969–81

Christopher Ewing, The Graduate Center of the City University of New York

Progressive Nativism? Mobilizing Secularism, Gender, and Sexuality against Muslims in Postwar Europe

Aitana Guia, California State University, Fullerton

Social Science and Single Mothers: Decolonizing the Dutch Welfare State, 1970s–90s

Chelsea Schields, Elizabethtown College

Session Abstract: When German Chancellor Angela Merkel declared in a 2010 speech that Germany's experiment with multiculturalism had failed, she brought the question of immigrant integration - particularly regarding Germany's large Turkish minority - dramatically to the fore. In the context of the recent refugee crisis and ascendant racist nationalism, debates about migration have taken on new urgency across the European Union. However, the question of whether or not immigrants, particularly

from majority Muslim countries, could find a place in Western European societies has been debated since the establishment of guest worker programs after the Second World War and the simultaneous collapse of colonial regimes in North Africa and the Middle East. This session will examine how debates about migration have been articulated through discourses of assimilation, race, and nationalism in several European countries, as well as how telling silences of left-wing activists and mainstream political parties shaped these discourses. These debates were often articulated in highly gendered and sexualized terms, as Europeans across the political spectrum both deployed prevailing notions of gender and sexuality to bolster their positions and, in the case of gay and feminist activists, harnessed racialized political discourses of migration to make forceful claims about the situation of women and sexual minorities in Europe. In using the individual contexts of West Germany, the Netherlands, and Southern Europe as case studies, this panel will highlight both the contingent nature of racial "otherness" as well as the fragility of centrist policies used to negotiate the politics of migration and European integration. In doing so, this panel will examine the longer history multiculturalism in its international context and the deep, racialized fears that immigration, so often supported by Western European governments, could elicit.

5:30-7:00 p.m.

Caribbean Studies Committee Meeting: Flight, Migration, and Borders in the Caribbean from Carib Expansion to 21st-Century Diasporas

Panel:

Linda M. Rupert, University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Jeppe Mulich, London School of Economics and Political Science

Matt D. Childs, University of South Carolina

Monique Bedasse, Washington University in St. Louis

Saturday, January 6, 2018

8:30-10:00 a.m.

Catholics, Migration, and National Identity in the 20th-Century United States

Papers:

Immigrant Aid Agencies in the United States and Europe on the Eve of World War II

Mary Brown, Marymount Manhattan College and Center for Migration Studies

Catholics in America and Germany, 1870–1914: Empire and National Identity

Thomas J. Renna, Saginaw Valley State University

Making a Migrant Ministry in Michigan, 1950–64

Deborah E. Kanter, Albion College

1:30-3:00 p.m.

Filtering the Frontier: Migrants and Refugees at the Border in the Arab Middle East

Papers:

Passports for Refugees: Algerians in Palestine in the 1890s

Michael Talbot, University of Greenwich

Muslim Bans Past: Immobilizing Ottoman Migrants in Wartime America, 1917–20

Stacy Fahrenthold, California State University, Stanislaus

Illicit Border-Crossings in Mandate Palestine: Undermining and Transforming Categories of Race, Ethnicity, and Nationality through Subversive Movement

Lauren Banko, University of Manchester

Nationalities of Nomads and Locusts in the Jazira, 1920–40

Samuel Dolbee, New York University

Session Abstract: This panel explores the relationship between the construction of national borders, the

policing of migrants, and the emergence of documentary regimes in the post-Ottoman Middle East. The states which emerged in Syria, Lebanon, and Palestine after the First World War imposed new restrictions on the mobility of Arab residents, creating nationality regulations which often committed the state to sedentarizing citizens while policing nomads, refugees, and migrants. Cross-border movements were recast as subversive and potentially criminal, and regulations multiplied to manage the movements of everyday migrants. These four papers will closely examine the use of passports and identity documents in this process, arguing that the passport allowed states to legitimate certain types of movement while prohibiting others. The session also gives a close look at connected processes like passport fraud, migrant smuggling, and evasion of state authorities in Arab border regions. Collectively the papers illustrate two global countervailing pressures: the intensification of migration within and beyond the Middle East after 1918, and increasingly rigorous attempts by Middle Eastern states to curb human traffic. In a historiography preoccupied with the relationship of nationalism to elite “imaginings,” this work strikes a blow for the state’s resort to registration and documentation technologies to police who belongs to the nation, and who is excluded from it.

Polish Immigrants in the United States since the 1970s

Papers:

Not All in the Family: American Polonia in the Decade of the 1970s

Anna D. Jaroszyńska-Kirchmann, Eastern Connecticut State University

Between Now and Then: Contemporary Processes of European Migration to the United States

Anna Fiń, Pedagogical University of Kraków

Seeing Greenpoint Change: Polish Americans and Gentrification in Brooklyn

Jerome Krase, Brooklyn College, City University of New York

Polish Greenpoint and New York City: Gentrification, Ethnoracial Relations, and Immigrant Labor Market at the Turn of the 21st Century

Anna Sosnowska, University of Warsaw

3:30-5:00 p.m.

Polish Immigrants in Greenpoint, Brooklyn: Exploring the Transformations of a Polish Ethnic Enclave

Papers:

Greenpoint, Brooklyn Then and Now: A View from the Street

Judith DeSena, St. John's University

"Living Is Simply Different Here": The American Dream in Greenpoint

Ewa Dżurak, College of Staten Island, City University of New York

Aging in an Ethnic Enclave: Barriers and Opportunities for Older Polish Migrants in Greenpoint

Karolina Łukasiewicz, New York University; Marta Pawlaczek, New York University

Tadeusz Chabrowski and Greenpoint: The History of Polish Neighborhood Seen through the Biography of Its Prominent Resident

Izabela Barry, College of Staten Island, City University of New York; Ewa Maliga, College of Staten Island, City University of New York

Sunday, January 7, 2018

9:00-10:30 a.m.

Eyes on Different Shores: Early African American Immigration and Identity Formation

Papers:

Making a Middle Class: African American Women and the Emergence of the Liberian Nation

Marie Stango, California State University, Bakersfield

In Word and Image: The Promise of Haitian Culture and Politics in 19th-Century Philadelphia

Aston Gonzalez, Salisbury University

Leaving for Lands Unknown: The 1820s African American Emigration to Haiti

Sara Fanning, Texas Woman's University

Session Abstract: Scholars have studied the history of African American migration to Haiti and Liberia during the nineteenth century and shown how fear surrounding growing enslaved populations and the constriction of free black rights prompted waves of international travel. Additional research on the production of nineteenth century black political discourse has demonstrated the promise and possibilities of these two black republics for African Americans. This panel offers detailed studies of those who made this journey and how their travel to these countries prompted sometimes radical ways that they envisioned themselves, their communities, and their ability to alter broader conceptions of blackness during the nineteenth century.

By focusing on the experiences of several African Americans traveling to and from Haiti and Liberia, this panel explores their changing conceptions of themselves as people of African descent. In keeping with the theme of the Annual Meeting, this panel “explores the ways in which racial distinctions have contributed to the formation of national identities and nation-states as political entities” by investigating how African Americans became Liberians and Haitians while often holding on to elements of their American identities. The papers reveal the circumstances that enabled African descended peoples to reimagine and remake their futures after traveling to, and residing in, Liberia and Haiti. Each focus on the lived experiences of people of African descent who arrived in new lands with varied expectations and came to understand themselves as dramatically different individuals belonging to more expansive communities. Marie Stango’s paper identifies the overlooked participation of African American women in and after the 1847 independence movement in Liberia. Previously enslaved in the United States, many of these women fashioned their identities as free people in a new country across the Atlantic. In doing so, they presented themselves as a model for emancipatory politics by adopting and disseminating middle

class values and practices. As a result, these women displayed for American and international audiences the extent to which Liberian society had developed into a middle class nation. Aston Gonzalez's paper traces the Haitian travels of a black Philadelphian artist, who, taken with the black nationalistic fervor there, returned to Philadelphia to teach African American audiences about the possibilities of embracing black nationalism and learning from Haitian leaders. In lectures and paintings inspired by his stay, he stressed the possibilities of independent black communities. Sara Fanning's paper analyzes African Americans formulated freedom dreams in Haiti. More specifically, her paper investigates the tension between embracing and resisting a new identity for African Americans in Haiti. This tension arises from the mismatched expectations and realities of life in Haiti; she pinpoints the conditions that prompted many to yearn for home while simultaneously embracing the political freedoms they enjoyed there.

Each paper on this panel threads together the themes of shifting African American identities, emigration, and black political activism. The papers work together to highlight the conflicts and collaborations in which black Americans took part in their attempts to create a world that recognized and supported black freedoms.

11:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

Race and Immigration in the Era of Decolonization

Papers:

Youth, Race, and Immigration Control in 1960s Britain

Radhika Natarajan, Reed College

Citizenship at the Border: Stowaways, State Power, and the Making of Immigration Policy

Kennetta Hammond Perry, East Carolina University

The Demographic Defense of the White Nation: Entwined Histories of Race and Immigration in South Africa and the United Kingdom in the 1960s and 1970s

Jean Smith, King's College London

Session Abstract: The British Nationality Act of 1948 guaranteed the right of abode in the United Kingdom to all people resident in the Empire-Commonwealth. Commonwealth Citizenship presented a universalist ideal, but as decolonization created distinct nation-states from the empire, ideas of racial difference and more restrictive views of citizenship based on ancestry hollowed out its broad promise. By the 1960s amid racially-charged concerns about rising immigration from former colonies, the United Kingdom implemented immigration restrictions beginning with the 1962 Commonwealth Immigrants Act. In 1981, the British Nationality Act reversed the 1948 Act and defined citizenship and right of abode in ancestral terms. In assessing this change, the main focus of scholarship has been the question of whether this shift stemmed from policy-making elites themselves or pressure from an illiberal and racist public.

The contribution of this panel is to shed new light on the role of racial ideology in the formulation and, crucially, the execution of immigration policies in decolonising Britain. We pay attention to both the broader transnational context in which such policies were formulated and the ways in which they were put into practice, both directly in terms of post-1962 family reunion cases and indirectly in terms of state-sanctioned violence against Commonwealth immigrants. Moving chronologically, Kennetta Hammond Perry's paper focuses on the carceral powers of immigration officials and the anxieties that West African and Caribbean stowaways generated in regards to the exercise of Commonwealth citizenship through the act of migration in the years preceding the passage of the first wave of Commonwealth immigration restrictions. Jean Smith's paper highlights ongoing connections between the United Kingdom and apartheid South Africa not only in terms of both states' racialised immigration policies but also in the ways in which concerns about demographic change in Britain contributed to the dramatic increase in British emigration to South Africa in the 1960s and 1970s. Radhika Natarajan examines the problem posed by young migrants from the Caribbean and South Asia who traveled to Britain for reunification with their families. This group produced anxiety on the part of immigration officers who doubted the integrity of their family ties and generated racialized discourses to discount their claims to entry to Britain. These papers share a focus on the experiences of individual migrants rather than racialised immigration policies in the abstract, or the viewpoint of the policy-maker. The Commonwealth promise of a multi-racial family of

nations created a framework for the emergence of nations defined on ethnic and racial terms. By focusing on migration, this panel demonstrates the particular patterns of race and exclusion in the decolonizing British Empire. The questions regarding mobility and belonging raised in these papers continue to haunt us in the present.

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11.

American Economic Association Annual Meeting

Friday-Sunday, January 5-7, 2018

The Marriott Philadelphia Downtown (HQ)

Loews Philadelphia (co-HQ)

<https://www.aeaweb.org/conference/>

Immigration-related sessions:

Friday, January 5, 2018

10:15 a.m.-12:15 p.m.

Immigrants and Hispanics Facing Hardships

Paper Session

The Differential Incidence and Severity of Food Insecurity by Racial, Ethnic, and Immigrant

Groups Over the Great Recession in the United States

Alfonso Flores-Lagunes, Syracuse University

Hugo Jales, Syracuse University

Judith Liu, Syracuse University

Norbert Wilson, Tufts University

Abstract: Perennially, Hispanic- and black-headed households have substantially higher rates of food insecurity (19.1% and 21.5% in 2015, respectively) than the national average (12.5% in 2015), according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. We document the evolution of both the incidence and severity of food insecurity by race/ethnicity and immigrant status from 2003 to 2015. We define as incidence the traditional binary measure employed in the literature, while intensity is based on the continuous measure available from the survey questions in the food security supplement. We conduct a decomposition analysis to assess the contribution of different factors to the observed differences in food insecurity across these demographic groups over the years before, during, and after the Great Recession.

Using Eye Tracking to Study Migrant Remittances

Angelino Viceisza, Spelman College

Eduardo Nakasone, Michigan State University

Maximo Torero, World Bank

Abstract: It is well documented that migrant remittances are a significant driver of global development and serve as a pillar of economic stability (e.g. The World Bank 2015, Yang 2011). In fact, it is estimated that remittance flows to developing countries will reach US\$ 479 billion in 2017 – a number that far exceeds official development assistance. Nonetheless, sending remittances remains costly. The World Bank estimates that, as of 2014, the global average cost of sending US\$ 200 held steady at 8 percent of the transaction value. In some instances, transfer fees may surpass 20 percent, leaving quite some money on the table. The creation of publicly available comparison databases containing detailed information on the costs, speed, and reliability of sending remittances has been identified as one of the most efficient means to achieve the above aims. At the same time, this requires such services to be

simple and accessible. This study will partner with RemitRight (www.remitright.com, RR), which has built and maintains the first World Bank-certified metasearch web and mobile platform for online money transfers from the US to top remittance-receiving countries, to test behavioral foundations and relevant attributes of comparison-shopping using a range of field experiments. One of the study's main intellectual merits lies in the fact that it uses non-choice (neuro) data in the form of eye tracking (and facial expression) to unpack “the black box” of experimentally elicited choice data in the form of migrant remittance decisions. In so doing, the study sheds light on (1) how neuroeconomic data can be used in field contexts to identify relevant attributes of choice and (2) the resulting welfare effects that could accrue to migrants and recipients from comparison-shopping and increased transparency.

Split Families and the Future of Children: Immigration Enforcement and Foster Care Placements

Catalina Amuedo-Dorantes, San Diego State University

Esther Arenas-Arroyo, Queen Mary University of London

Abstract: Intensified immigration enforcement, particularly at the local and state level, has been responsible for roughly 1.8 million deportations between 2009 and 2013 alone (Vaughan 2013). Deportations have broken up households and changed the structure of many families headed by an unauthorized parent –typically through the deportation of fathers (Capps et al. 2016). In some instances, the children enter the foster care system when their parents (or single parent) are detained by Immigration Customs Enforcement (ICE) and the children are left alone. In this regard, at least 5,100 children were in the foster care system and could not be reunited with their parents due to a parents’ detention or deportation. This figure is estimated to increase strongly over the next years (Wessler 2011). Aside from the fact that, on average, it costs state and federal governments approximately \$26,000/year to foster a child, foster care children have worse and fewer labor market opportunities (Doyle 2007), and are far more likely to commit crimes (Doyle 2008). Given these facts, our aim is to assess how the escalation of immigration enforcement taking place at the local and state levels since the early 2000s has contributed to the growing number of caseloads of Hispanic youth in foster care, especially in areas with a greater concentration of likely undocumented immigrants. To that end, we combine national data on state-level foster care placements from the 2001-2015 Adoption and Foster Case Analysis and Reporting

System (AFCARS) Foster Care files, with detailed information on the intensification of immigration enforcement at the state level. In order to gauge if intensified enforcement has contributed to the share of Hispanic children in foster care, we exploit the temporal and geographic variation in interior immigration policies using a quasi-experimental differences-in-differences approach.

Economics of Immigration

Paper Session

10:15 a.m.-12:15 p.m.

Information, Perceived Education Level, and Attitudes Toward Refugees: Evidence From a Randomized Survey Experiment

Lisa K. Simon, ifo Institute

Philipp Lergetporer, ifo Institute

Marc Piopiunik, ifo Institute

Abstract: In 2014 and 2015, Europe has witnessed an unprecedented influx of refugees. While natives' attitudes toward refugees are decisive for the political feasibility of asylum policies, little is known about how these attitudes are shaped by refugees' characteristics. We study the causal effect of refugees' perceived education level on natives' attitudes toward them, since education and skill levels will be decisive for refugees' labor market- and social integration. Assessing the true education level of refugees has proven very difficult and is subject to a high degree of uncertainty. Consequently, contradicting information has entered the public discourse. We implemented a randomized online survey experiment with almost 5,000 students at four German universities, i.e. among high skilled natives. To exogenously shift the perception of the education level of refugees, we randomly assigned respondents to one of three experimental groups. The control group reported their attitudes toward refugees without any information on the education level of refugees, while the High Skilled treatment group was informed about a study which finds that refugees are rather well-educated, and the Low Skilled treatment group was informed about a study that finds the opposite. We find that these information treatments strongly shift

respondents' perceptions of the education level of refugees in the expected way. These significant perception shifts translate into respondents' labor market concerns, as predicted by the labor market competition model, in which natives are more skeptical of immigrants with similar skill levels as their own. Compared to the control group, respondents in the High Skilled (Low Skilled) treatment are more (less) likely to state that refugees will increase labor market competition. These concerns however, do not translate into general attitudes because economic aspects are rather unimportant for the attitude formation process. Finally, treatment effects differ by respondents' migration status and socioeconomic background.

Is It Merely A Labor Supply Shock? Impacts of Syrian Migrants on Local Economies in Turkey

Doruk Cengiz, University of Massachusetts-Amherst

Hasan Tekguc, Kadir Has University

Abstract: Since the beginning of the Syrian Civil War in 2011, more than 2.7 million Syrian nationals have fled their homes and started living in Turkey. This is the largest refugee flow since the 1950s. Exploiting the highly unequal spatial distribution of Syrian “guests” across Turkish regions, we analyze impacts of the forced migration on local economies. Using the recently available province-level residence data of Syrian population in Turkey, our difference-in-difference estimates or estimates by generalized synthetic control method (Xu 2015) yield no significant or sizable adverse employment or wage effects of Syrians on native workers. We show that the estimated negative employment effect in some of the previous studies (e.g. Tumen 2016) are not robust to alternative control regions, and due to incorrect standard error calculation. Furthermore, we show that residential building construction industry, a relatively labor-intensive industry that employs low-skilled workers, has experienced a boom with the arrival of migrants. The number of new building permits increased, on average, by 40% after the shock. New firm establishments have also increased by approximately 35% after the migration wave, which is partly explained by investments made by Syrian entrepreneurs. These reflect an increase in the aggregate regional demand and the supply of capital, and potentially explain the absence of the adverse labor market effects. We claim that omitting the former effects misleads the theory, and a thorough analysis of the effects of migration should account for the migration-induced demand and capital supply

boost.

Migrants, Ancestors, and Foreign Investments

Tarek A. Hassan, Boston University, NBER, and CEPR

Thomas Chaney, Toulouse School of Economics and CEPR

Konrad Burchardi, Institute for International Economic Studies, Stockholm University, BREAD, and CEPR

Abstract: We use 130 years of data on historical migrations to the United States to show a causal effect of the ancestry composition of US counties on foreign direct investment (FDI) sent and received by local firms. To isolate the causal effect of ancestry on FDI, we build a simple reduced-form model of migrations: Migrations from a foreign country to a US county at a given time depend on (i) a push factor, causing emigration from that foreign country to the entire United States, and (ii) a pull factor, causing immigration from all origins into that US county. The interaction between time-series variation in origin-specific push factors and destination-specific pull factors generates quasi-random variation in the allocation of migrants across US counties. We find that a doubling of the number of residents with ancestry from a given foreign country relative to the mean increases by 4 percentage points the probability that at least one local firm engages in FDI with that country. We present evidence this effect is primarily driven by a reduction in information frictions, and not by better contract enforcement, taste similarities, or a convergence in factor endowments.

Rainfall Fluctuation and Selection Patterns of Mexico-United States Migration

Shan Li, Central University of Finance and Economics

Ram Fishman, Tel Aviv University

Abstract: This paper studies the role of climate fluctuation, changes in rainfall, in determining self-selection patterns of Mexico-U.S. migration. Taking migration costs and returns to education into consideration, a simple theoretical model shows how the climate fluctuation affects migration incentives at different education levels and how this influences the education distribution of migrants. Empirically, we examine the effects of rainfall on Mexicans' migration intention for two education groups separately. In

the group of less educated people, those with relatively more years of schooling are more likely to move to the U.S. in a drought year, yet the positive selection is impaired. In the group of more educated people, those with relatively fewer years of schooling are more likely to migrate in a drought year, reinforcing the negative selection.

Saturday, January 6, 2018

Foreign STEM Students and Immigration Policy

Paper Session

2:30-4:40 p.m.

Will the United States Keep the Best and the Brightest? Career and Location Preferences of Foreign STEM PhDs

Ina Ganguli , University of Massachusetts-Amherst

Patrick Gaulé, CERGE-EI

Abstract: A key factor behind the emergence and persistence of U.S. leadership in STEM fields has been its ability to attract and retain top tier talent from other countries. Talented foreigners have typically come to the U.S. as graduate students and stayed in the U.S. in academic or industry careers.

The current U.S. political climate is characterized by uncertainty regarding H1B visas, a rise in anti-immigrant sentiment, and possible cuts in federal funding for scientific research, all of which could affect the location preferences of foreign STEM PhDs. Time will tell whether the location decisions of foreign STEM students will change; however, an early indicator of potentially shifting location preferences can be obtained by surveying them.

In this paper, we discuss findings from a recent novel survey of current doctoral students in a major STEM field – Chemistry – conducted in 2017 at 50 U.S. institutions about their career and location

preferences. Unlike previous studies, we use hypothetical choice methods to determine students' valuation of similar jobs in U.S. vs. non-U.S. locations, and we match students to actual measures of ability based on publication measures. We are particularly interested in understanding how location preferences vary across the ability distribution and differ across source countries, and how they compare to the preferences of native US STEM PhDs. We also provide novel evidence on which countries may be best placed to attract foreign US-trained talent.

Postdoctoral Researchers: The Impact of Labor Regulations and Visa Policy

Sarah E. Turner, University of Virginia

Abstract: A key component of innovation in the U.S. economy is the scientific research done at universities. In the pipeline for scientific research at U.S. universities, a critical input to research and part of the development of scientific expertise is the post-doctoral appointment. Even as job opportunities for faculty and permanent employment in university science have stagnated, the number of post-doc appointments has continued to grow, particularly in the life sciences and biomedical fields, with numbers rising from 18,399 in 1980 to 63,593 in 2014 (NSF SESTAT). In turn, the pool of researchers working in the scientific programs at U.S. universities is increasingly international; the share of temporary residents among post-doctoral scientists at U.S. universities ranges from about 49% in the health sciences to about 62% in engineering.

Immigration policies affect “price” and “quantity” in the scientific labor market to the extent that they impact what universities must pay research personnel and costs of hiring post-doctorate scientists. With a substantial (and growing) pool of students and doctorate recipients from abroad, changes in immigration policies that impact terms of stay affect costs of recruiting non-residents. Major changes include the extension of J-1 visas (from a 3 to 5 years) in 2005 and the extension of F-1 visas to allow 29 months of employment for STEM degree recipients in 2008, which was additionally extended to 36 months in May of 2016.

The focus of this research is how changes in visa policies affect the postdoc utilization of US born

doctorate recipients, foreign-born recipients of doctorates in the US, and doctorate-level scientists born and educated abroad. Data for this analysis includes administrative data from the U.S. Customs and Immigration Services and employment data from public research universities, which are generally required to disclose annually compensation, employment and job title for all salaried workers.

Sunday, January 7, 2018

Employment, Migration and Inequality

Paper Session

10:15 a.m.-12:15 p.m.

Child Labour Among Refugees and Host Communities: Evidence From Jordan

Rami Galal, American University in Cairo

Abstract: The refugee crisis stemming from the conflict in Jordan has brought over 600,000 registered refugees to Jordan with close to a third of them under the age of 17. The Jordanian government has sought to provide schooling for under-aged refugees, but the magnitude of the influx has strained available resources. Estimates suggest that there are 70,000 child labourers in Jordan, 80% of whom are Jordanian and 15% Syrian refugees. Using panel survey micro data on Jordan in two round from 2010 and 2016, our plan in this paper is to exploit this natural experiment of the refugee crisis to measure the impact of forced migration on child labour among both the local population as well as the refugee community using a variety of econometric techniques. The value added of this research is threefold: (1), filling in the knowledge gap of the impacts of the refugee crisis on child labour for host children and refugee children, (2), employing new and reliable datasets with robust methodologies, and (3), providing evidence for policy on how to reduce the propensity of child labour amidst the refugee crisis.

Inequality Between and Within Immigrant Groups in the United States

Hisham Foad, San Diego State University

Abstract: The increase in income inequality has been one of the defining economic trends of the past forty years. The increase in inequality in the United States has been attributed to skill-biased technological change, globalization, and a changing institutional environment. To what extent can these factors explain rising inequality? I attempt to answer this question by looking at income inequality both within and between immigrant groups in the United States. There is tremendous variation in income inequality between these groups, with Gini coefficients ranging from 0.59 for immigrants from the MENA to 0.42 for immigrants from Mexico. To what extent are differences in inequality between immigrant groups driven by observable characteristics that differentiate these groups? There are also large differences in inequality between different enclaves of immigrants from the same source country. For example, MENA immigrants living in Michigan have an income Gini coefficient of 0.61 as compared to 0.55 for MENA immigrants living in New Jersey. What features of these immigrant enclaves drive differences in immigrant inequality? In this study, I exploit the variation in income inequality both between and within immigrant groups to estimate the micro level determinants of income inequality using a broad sample of 32 immigrant groups distributed across a wide range of ethnic enclaves derived from ACS data. Initial results suggest that inequality is highest for those groups with the highest skill levels, even though these groups have higher average incomes. That inequality is highest for the most skilled migrants suggests a more nuanced view of the role that technology, globalization and institutions play in influencing inequality

Lessons from Historical Immigration Policy

Paper Session

1:00-3:00 p.m.

Closing Heaven's Door: Evidence From the 1920s United States Immigration Quota Acts

Philipp Ager, University of Southern Denmark

Casper Worm Hansen, University of Copenhagen

Abstract: The introduction of immigration quotas in the 1920s fundamentally changed US immigration

policy. We exploit this policy change to estimate the economic consequences of immigration restrictions at the county, city, and individual level. The quotas led to a relative decline in population growth in areas with larger pre-existing immigrant communities of affected nationalities. This effect is largely driven by the policy restricted supply of newly arriving immigrants from quota affected nationalities and lower fertility rates of foreign-born women due to declining marriage rates. The more restrictive immigration policy led to significant labor productivity losses in the manufacturing sector of urban counties and cities. Our main finding is that native workers living in areas more exposed to the quota system were pushed into lower-wage occupations, while black workers living in the same areas gained from the quota system.

Adaptation of Native Labor and Capital to Mass Migration: Evidence From the Immigration Act of 1924

Ran Abramitzky, Stanford University

Leah Platt Boustan, Princeton University

Abstract: During the Age of Mass Migration (1850-1913), the US economy absorbed 30 million immigrants. The foreign-born share of the male labor force in the US reached 23 percent by 1910, and was as high as 50 percent in some metropolitan areas. Immigrant inflows slowed suddenly in the 1920s when the US government imposed strict immigration quotas favoring immigrants from Northern and Western Europe over immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe. These swings in national immigration flows differentially affected some local areas more than others depending on the country-of-origin composition of the local immigrant population. We use both the rise and fall of immigrant flows to examine how native-born workers adapted to immigrant-induced changes in labor supply. We focus on two potential margins of adjustment: propensity to finish high school in order to differentiate oneself from immigrant labor and propensity to move out of the local area altogether. We also study how firms adjusted their capital investment in response to changes in immigrant inflows.

Immigration Restrictions as Active Labor Market Policy: Evidence From the Mexican Bracero Exclusion

Michael A. Clemens, Center for Global Development

Ethan G. Lewis, Dartmouth College
Hannah M. Postel, Center for Global Development

Abstract: An important class of active labor market policy has received little rigorous impact evaluation: immigration barriers intended to improve the terms of employment for domestic workers by deliberately shrinking the workforce. Recent advances in the theory of endogenous technical change suggest that such policies could have limited or even perverse labor-market effects, but empirical tests are scarce. We study a natural experiment that excluded almost half a million Mexican ‘bracero’ seasonal agricultural workers from the United States, with the stated goal of raising wages and employment for domestic farm workers. We build a simple model to clarify how the labor-market effects of bracero exclusion depend on assumptions about production technology, and test it by collecting novel archival data on the bracero program that allow us to measure state-level exposure to exclusion for the first time. We cannot reject the hypothesis that bracero exclusion had no effect on U.S. agricultural wages or employment, and find that important mechanisms for this result include both adoption of less labor-intensive technologies and shifts in crop mix.

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12.

The Ethics of Migration Beyond the Immigrant-Host State Nexus

Thursday-Friday, January 11-12, 2018
European University Institute
Via dei Roccettini, 9
50014 San Domenico di Fiesole

Florence, Italy

<http://www.migrationpolicycentre.eu/event/the-ethics-of-migration-beyond-the-immigrant-host-state-nexus11-12-january-2018-european-university-institute-florence-italy/>

Description: The Department of Ethics, Law and Politics at MPI-MMG and the Migration Policy Centre (MPC) at the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies (RSCAS), European University Institute (EUI) are delighted to invite submissions for the "Ethics of Migration beyond the Immigrant –Host State Nexus" conference which is to be held on 11-12 January 2018, European University Institute, Florence, Italy. This conference provides a forum to explore the following and related normative questions:

- * Responsibility-sharing in refugee protection
- * The right to control emigration
- * Responsibilities towards expatriate citizens
- * The ethics of diaspora politics
- * The role of subnational governments and supranational institutions in migration regimes
- * The role of non-state actors in migration management
- * The ethics of resisting migration controls
- * Migration and interpersonal morality

Confirmed Speakers:

Michael Blake, Washington; Valeria Ottonelli, Genova

David Owen, Southampton

Ayelet Shachar, MPI-MMG; and Rainer Bauböc, EUI

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13.

International Forum on Migration Statistics

Monday-Tuesday, January 15-16, 2018

OECD Conference Centre

2 Rue André Pascal, 75016 Paris, France

<http://www.oecd.org/migration/forum-migration-statistics/IFMS-2018-draft-programme.pdf>

Description: The International Forum on Migration Statistics (IFMS-2018) aims to mobilise expertise from a wide range of disciplines – such as statistics, economics, demography, sociology, geospatial science, and information technology – that can contribute to improving global understanding of the migration phenomenon. It will explore innovative ways to measure population mobility and generate timely statistics and ways to create synergies between different stakeholders and perspectives, with representatives from 'origin', 'transit' and 'host' countries of migrants. The Forum will also provide a unique opportunity for policy-makers migration data experts to exchange on data needs to support policy evaluations and identify best policy options.

The Forum will be organized around the following four main themes:

- (i) Migration measurement (concepts, definitions, disaggregation by migratory status, etc.)
- (ii) Innovation in data sources (new sources and approaches to migration data collection, realtime data, etc.)
- (iii) Understanding migration (gaps in migration statistics, data to address policy concern,

etc.),

(iv) Cooperation, data governance and capacity building (stakeholder coordination, data sharing/exchange, strategies to enhance institutional capacity, data literacy, use of statistics, etc.).

The Forum will take place over two days, at the OECD Headquarters in Paris from 15 to 16 January 2018, with a mix of plenary with high-level speakers and parallel sessions. Around 400 people are expected to participate in the Forum.

The Forum is co-organised by the OECD, IOM and UNDESA, in collaboration with a number of partner organisations including UNECE, Eurostat, ILO, UNHCR, UNODC and the World Bank. Depending on the interest expressed and the feedback received, the International Forum on Migration Statistics may become an annual event in the future.

Programme:

Monday January 15, 2018

Plenary Session 1

10:00-10:45 a.m.

Challenges for improving the production and use of migration data: country perspectives: How are National Statistical Offices (NSOs) responding to the growing demand for migration data? What is needed to improve the availability and timeliness of migration data? What is the role of NSOs to facilitate better and more appropriate uses of migration data?

Parallel Sessions 1

11:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

Assessing the prevalence of trafficking in persons through targeted surveys

Attitudes/Diversity

Child and youth migrants: can existing data sources address their experiences and needs? How can we improve them?

Combining different datasets

Data and analysis on migrant integration at the local level

Data integration for measuring migration

Forced Migration within state borders: the challenges and opportunities of understanding internal displacement

Hard-to-count migrants

Parallel Sessions 2

1:30-3:00 p.m.

Improving Data on Refugees: Lessons from the Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics

Improving migration data for policy. Capacity building in Africa at national and regional levels: the example of ECOWAS

Indicators on immigrant integration: what matters and how can it be measured?

Innovative uses of administrative data for statistical purposes

Integration I

Integration II

International Students and Temporary Skilled Workers: Comparing Data from around the Globe

Investigating the Impacts of Displacement in East Africa

Plenary Session 2

3:15-4:45 p.m.

Global initiatives on migration and data needs: Conversation about data needs for the UN Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and the UN Global Compact for Refugees

Parallel Sessions 3

5:00-6:30 p.m.

Issues and challenges in measuring Female Genital Cutting in migration countries

Linkage of Data

Measuring Emigration

Measuring emigration through population censuses and destination-country statistics

Measuring future migration flows – potential and limits of different approaches

Measuring Migration in the Context of the 2030 Agenda

Measuring return and reintegration outcomes

Measuring the migration-environment nexus: State of the Art

Tuesday January 16, 2018

Keynote address

9:00-9:30 a.m.

The future of migration and implications for the international statistical community

Plenary Session 3

9:30-10:45 a.m.

Panel on Public opinion and migration: What is the evidence regarding the gap between perceptions and realities of migration? What are the best ways to communicate facts and figures on migration? How can policy makers undertake reform of migration policy in the context of polarized public opinion on migration?

Parallel Sessions 4

11:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

Migrant flows and recruitment pathways: Collecting data on mobile populations in the context of migration to the GCC

**Migration between the United States, Mexico and the Northern Triangle of Central America (NCTA):
Emerging Challenges and Prospects**

Migration Measurement I

Migration Measurement II

Migration Policies

Migration Statistics Challenges in Africa

Migration Traceability

Plenary Session 4

1:30-2:45 p.m.

Panel on Data innovation and big data for migration: What is the potential of big data for migration statistics? What are the risk factors (continuity, confidentiality, reliability)?

Parallel Sessions 5

2:45-4:15 p.m.

Mobilizing big data to measure highly skilled migration: lessons and challenges

Return and Onward Migration: What do we know? And what we would like to know?

Sampling migrants comparatively: challenges and possibilities

Skills

Statistics on international labour migration: statistical standards, sampling issues, and methodology of

global estimates

The future census as a source of data on migrant populations

Using indirect methods to assess trafficking in persons

Plenary Session 5

4:30-5:45 p.m.

Concluding Panel on capacity building for migration data: what are the migration-data needs of developing countries (analysing existing data on migration, developing new instruments to capture data on migration...)? What types of support do these needs imply (financial assistance, training, information technology...)?

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The Center for Immigration Studies is an independent, non-partisan, non-profit, research organization. Since our founding in 1985, we have pursued a single mission – providing immigration policymakers, the academic community, news media, and concerned citizens with reliable information about the social, economic, environmental, security, and fiscal consequences of legal and illegal immigration into the United States.

[Read more about the Center for Immigration Studies.](#)

The Center is governed by a diverse board of directors that has included active and retired university professors, civil rights leaders, and former government officials. Our research and analysis has been funded by contributions and grants from dozens of private foundations, from the U.S. Census Bureau and Justice Department, and from hundreds of generous individual donors.

Our board, our staff, our researchers, and our contributor base are not predominantly "liberal" or predominantly "conservative." Instead, we believe in common that debates about immigration policy that are well-informed and grounded in objective data will lead to better immigration policies.

The data collected by the Center during the past quarter-century has led many of our researchers to conclude that current, high levels of immigration are making it harder to achieve such important national objectives as better public schools, a cleaner environment, homeland security, and a living wage for every native-born and immigrant worker. These data may support criticism of US immigration policies, but they do not justify ill feelings toward our immigrant community. In fact, many of us at the Center are animated by a "low-immigration, pro-immigrant" vision of an America that admits fewer immigrants but affords a warmer welcome for those who are admitted.

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To: Law, Robert T

Subject: New from the Center for Immigration Studies, 12/11/17



New from the Center for Immigration Studies, 12/11/17

What's Happening at the Center

The video and transcript of our recent discussion on attempts to reform the immigration system is available [here](#). The panelists were Senator David Perdue (R-Ga), co-author of the Reforming American Immigration for a Strong Economy (RAISE) Act; Michael Teitelbaum, Vice Chairman of the bipartisan U.S. Commission on Immigration Reform (which was the last officially appointed advisory group to offer detailed recommendations chaired by the late civil rights icon Barbara Jordan); and Jessica Vaughan, the Center's Director of Policy Studies and author of an extensive report on chain migration. Executive Director Mark Krikorian moderated the discussion. The RAISE Act differs from the Jordan Commission in certain respects but both seek to end chain

migration by focusing on the nuclear family and to put an emphasis on skills useful to the United States.

Report

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Commentary

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[10.](#) Denaturalizing Pedophiles Caught After the Fact

[11.](#) The Worst Kind of Immigration Fraud

[12.](#) How Did the ISIS Fighter Held as an Enemy Combatant Obtain U.S. Citizenship?

[13.](#) Two CIS Researchers Ousted from Visa Mill Meeting

[14.](#) Tax Cuts Bill Gives Welfare to Illegal Aliens

[15.](#) When Did Immigration Enforcement Become News?

[16.](#) A Mix of Migration and Money: Child Tax Credits and EB-5 Matters

[17.](#) Are Immigration Cases Overloading Federal Courts?

Video

18. Immigration Fixes: From the Jordan Commission to the RAISE Act

1.

Immigration Policy Opinion and the 2016 Presidential Vote

By James G. Gimpel

CIS Backgrounder, December 4, 2017

<https://cis.org/Report/Immigration-Policy-Opinion-and-2016-Presidential-Vote>

Excerpt: Immigration now polarizes the mass public to an extent not seen in contemporary times. No one contests that the Trump candidacy in the 2016 election was a source of this heightened interest. But there are legitimate questions about what role immigration played in vote choice controlling for traditional influences on voting. For one thing, there is some doubt about whether issues really matter to voters once we control for their deeply rooted partisan identities. If all the people favorable to restrictionist immigration policy would have voted for Donald Trump because they are Republicans, then maybe his policy positioning didn't make the difference some observers claim. Once researchers control for party identification, there may be no remaining role for issues to play in explaining vote choice. On the other hand, given the Republican nominee's widely alleged appeal to non-traditional Republican constituencies and to voters who refused to support Mitt Romney in 2012, there are reasons to think that Trump's policy pronouncements caused real political movement.

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2.

Undermining U.S. sovereignty over immigration: A U.N. compact seeks to make migration a matter of global governance

By Andrew Arthur

Washington Times, December 7, 2017

Excerpt: As a judge, I heard cases involving aliens from around the world. Obama administration policies encouraged these aliens to venture to the Southwest border from Africa, Asia and Latin America to enter the United States illegally. As a result, between 2014 and 2016, illegal immigration was largely unchecked.

In response, the American people elected a president who promised to bring immigration under control. The proposed U.N. "global compact" threatens to undermine those efforts, however. Applying the same principles to entry into the United States as to, for example, Bangladesh or Mali, would create an unworkable enforcement regime along the U.S. border. That appears to be the goal of the proposed global compact, however. As Paragraph 49 of the declaration states, the U.N. "commit[s] to strengthening global governance of migration."

In addition to undermining our national sovereignty on immigration, principles in that declaration would actually exacerbate the problems that the global compact is intended to address.

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3.

Study Shows E-Verify's Effectiveness

By Preston Huennekens

CIS Blog, December 8, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Huennekens/Study-Shows-EVerifys-Effectiveness>

Excerpt: The study unveiled a number of other pertinent findings as well. One was that E-Verify had a greater negative effect on the presence of illegal workers than other related efforts, indicating that workplace enforcement is the surest way to reduce the population of illegal workers in a given state. The specific example provided was the 287(g) program that allows for local law enforcement to wield authority for immigration enforcement within their jurisdictions. The study did not report on the effectiveness of the program (arrests, less crime, etc.) but did report that the presence of 287(g) was not as effective a deterrent to the illegal population as E-Verify was.

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4.

A Brief Overview of Title IV of the SECURE Act of 2017

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, December 7, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Arthur/Brief-Overview-Title-IV-SECURE-Act-2017>

Excerpt: Like S. 128, Title IV of S. 2192 amends the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) to provide three years of provisional protected presence from the date of enactment to qualifying aliens. During that period, those aliens are eligible for employment authorization and may not be removed from the United States unless their protected presence is rescinded.

The three-year period of provisional presence simply maintains the status quo for those aliens who are DACA beneficiaries, but this title is not limited to those who applied for and received DACA benefits, nor does it permanently settle the status of those aliens.

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5.

The DHS Form that Wouldn't Die

By David North

CIS Blog, December 7, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/North/DHS-Form-Wouldnt-Die>

Excerpt: No one currently is, and maybe no one ever was, required to file the first papers, and there was no follow-on action if one did not actually file for citizenship. It was a gesture document, maybe a foreign-born groom would be

more acceptable to the bride's citizen family if he filed it; maybe it was needed to secure some state-level license at some time. With 18 customers a year, it is high time for termination.

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6.

Supreme Court Clears Trump Travel Restrictions, for Now

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, December 6, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Arthur/Supreme-Court-Clears-Trump-Travel-Restrictions-Now>

Excerpt: Overtly political judicial opinions undermine the objectivity of the court system as a whole and, from my perspective, many of the immigration cases that have been issued since the inauguration have smacked of politics. And because the Supreme Court sits atop the federal courts, it has the greatest interest in maintaining at least the veneer of judicial objectivity. Again, however, it is possible that the orders in Hawaii and Int'l Refugee Assistance mean only what they say, and are necessarily limited in scope to the time that the district and circuit courts take to complete their work.

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7.

How Immigration Affects Child Poverty Rates

By Jason Richwine

CIS Blog, December 6, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Richwine/How-Immigration-Affects-Child-Poverty-Rates>

Excerpt: If any state should heed Kay Hymowitz's warning that low-skill immigration hinders our ability to reduce child poverty in the United States, it should be California. Nevertheless, Governor Jerry Brown declared in his most recent State of the State speech that immigration is one of the issues on which "California is not turning back. Not now, not ever." On the poverty-immigration trade-off that Hymowitz identifies, it is clear where the governor comes down.

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8.

Immigration Policymakers Come and Go: A Score Card

By David North

CIS Blog, December 6, 2017

<https://cis.org/North/Immigration-Policymakers-Come-and-Go-Score-Card>

Excerpt: There are quite a few current or potential immigration policymakers

moving into or out of key positions, or rumored to be doing so. This is a brief summary of the policymakers and their career immigration-reduction grades, as ranked by NumbersUSA.

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9.

Two CIS Researchers Ousted from Visa Mill Meeting

By David and Rodney North

CIS Blog, December 5, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/North/Two-CIS-Researchers-Ousted-Visa-Mill-Meeting>

Excerpt: ACCT lost its license because the state found that it was not qualified to be a university, as we reported earlier. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security, which licenses schools to issue the paper that leads to the F-1 visas, knew about the school's (totally justified) problems with the state, but had nothing to do with the closure.

Though the school has been forbidden by the state to take on new students since May 1, as of December 4, DHS still includes ACCT on its list of licensed schools. By the way, if you mistakenly search for the American College of Commerce and Technology there is no listing; the ampersand is key.

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10.

DHS Releases FY 2017 Enforcement Statistics

By Jessica Vaughan

CIS Blog, December 5, 2017

<https://cis.org/Vaughan/DHS-Releases-FY-2017-Enforcement-Statistics>

Excerpt: The immigration enforcement numbers for Fiscal Year 2017 released today by the Trump administration show very good progress in restoring the integrity of our immigration system and reversing the disastrous policies of the previous administration. In particular, I am encouraged to see a 25 percent increase in interior removals, which had plunged to a 10-year low last year, and an increase in enforcement directed at criminals and fugitives and particularly gang members.

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11.

Denaturalizing Pedophiles Caught After the Fact

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, December 5, 2017

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Denaturalizing-Pedophiles-Caught-After-Fact>

Excerpt: Two things about this case were particularly pleasing to me. First, that there were federal agents astute enough to see that the denaturalization statute was applicable here it would be an easy thing to miss given the convoluted timing.

And second, that the Justice Department committed itself to going forward with the charges to strip these predatory pedophiles of their illegally gained naturalization. Citizenship is the greatest gift that this country can bestow on a foreigner, and yet it often seems that we undervalue it ourselves (see here and here).

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12.

The Worst Kind of Immigration Fraud

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, December 5, 2017

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Worst-Kind-Immigration-Fraud>

Excerpt: My colleagues and I have written extensively about immigration fraud. All immigration fraud is bad, because it undermines the integrity of the immigration system, and threatens national security. A recently completed case out of Indianapolis, however, presents the worst kind of immigration fraud: fraudulently obtained U-visas, nonimmigrant visas intended for victims of crime.

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13.

How Did the ISIS Fighter Held as an Enemy Combatant Obtain U.S. Citizenship?

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, December 5, 2017

<https://cis.org/Cadman/How-Did-ISIS-Fighter-Held-Enemy-Combatant-Obtain-US-Citizenship>

Excerpt: I'd be willing to place bets that he will prove to be that often questionable thing, a so-called "dual national" whose allegiance was anywhere but here. (The Daily Caller asserts that this is the case, though I've not seen it confirmed anywhere.) As has been said before, embracing such individuals as citizens is, often enough, about the same as deciding to hold a viper to your breast. Don't be taken aback when it bites and pours out its venom.

Even in these extreme times, I am reticent in the extreme to suggest that there can be differing standards for different citizens. That seems to me to be a loathsome principle.

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14.

Tax Cuts Bill Gives Welfare to Illegal Aliens

By Jan Ting

CIS Blog, December 4, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Ting/Tax-Cuts-Bill-Gives-Welfare-Illegal-Aliens>

Excerpt: While the IRS has the authority, if not the mandate, to deny these credits to illegal aliens, Congress should resolve any ambiguity. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act initially did just that. When House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Kevin Brady introduced the bill, Section 1103, "Refundable Credit Program Integrity", provided that the refundable credits were not available unless the "taxpayer includes the taxpayer's Social Security number on the return of tax for such taxable year." This would ensure that illegal aliens could not receive the credit.

However, when the bill was marked up in committee, this language was replaced with "No credit shall be allowed under this section to a taxpayer with respect to any qualifying child unless the taxpayer includes the name and Social Security number of such qualifying child on the return of tax for the taxable year."

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15.

When Did Immigration Enforcement Become News?: Since it stopped occurring

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, December 4, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Arthur/When-Did-Immigration-Enforcement-Become-News>

Excerpt: I believe that most people are basically good and moral, but there are many crimes (minor and major) that any number of us would commit if we thought we could get away with them, because we would act in our own self-interest without rules. In Federalist 51, Madison stated it most famously: "If men were angels, no government would be necessary." The implication is clear: Men are not angels, and so need government, and government's rules. The corollary is that those rules need to be enforced or are meaningless; when men are left to act in that pure self-interest, chaos follows.

For some reason, however, the Boston Globe believes that immigration enforcement is somehow sui generis, and that the very thought of it brings both the president and our immigration enforcement officers in line for opprobrium.

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16.

A Mix of Migration and Money: Child Tax Credits and EB-5 Matters

By David North

CIS Blog, December 4, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/North/Mix-Migration-and-Money-Child-Tax-Credits-and-EB5-Matters>

Excerpt: According to Polizette, the tax cut bill, as passed by the House, contains a provision that would mandate that dependents claimed under the ACTC must have Social Security numbers, which are issued only to those with claims to legal status in the United States. Under the current system, people with Individual Tax Identification Numbers (ITINs), which can be obtained by illegals, can get these benefits.

Rep. Luke Messed (R-Ind.) succeeded in getting this into the House bill. Whether a similar provision is in the Senate bill is not clear at the moment. My preference would have been to put the provision in some other legislation, rather than the highly controversial tax-cut bill, but that the language has been adopted by the House is obviously a good sign.

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17.

Are Immigration Cases Overloading Federal Courts?

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, December 4, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Cadman/Are-Immigration-Cases-Overloading-Federal-Courts>

Excerpt: Perhaps it's time for Congress, if it is interested in or concerned about federal court caseloads, to give careful thought to exactly how much access to the federal courts that they should be providing to aliens via statute.

It's not as if aliens are not given exhaustive opportunities to be heard within the administrative process, so how much further beyond that and on what occasions should they be permitted to so infringe on the courts that the litigation matters of ordinary Americans are put on hold or endlessly delayed because of the glut of immigration cases at the district and appellate court levels?

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18.

Immigration Fixes: From the Jordan Commission to the RAISE Act

Panelists: Sen. David Perdue, Michael Teitelbaum, and Jessica Vaughan

Moderator: Mark Krikorian,

National Press Club, November 30, 2017

Panel Video & Transcript: <https://cis.org/Video/Panel-Video-Immigration-Fixes>

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Immigration Events, 12/11/17

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1. 12/11-12, Paris - International conference on immigration in OECD countries
2. 12/12, US/Europe - Webinar on the path ahead to a global compact for migration - **[New Listing]**
3. 12/12, Toronto - Seminar on the immigrant as an economic actor and the global capitalist economy - **[New Listing]**
4. 1/3-6/18, San Diego - Immigration at the Association of American Law Schools annual meeting
5. 1/4-7/18, DC - Immigration at the American Historical Association annual meeting

6. 1/5-7/18, Philadelphia - Immigration at the American Economic Association annual meeting

7. 1/10-14/18, DC - Immigration at the Society for Social Work and Research annual conference - **[New Listing]**

8. 1/11-12/18, Florence, Italy - Conference on the ethics of migration beyond the immigrant-host state nexus

9. 1/15-16/18, Paris - International forum on migration statistics

1.

7th Annual International Conference on Immigration in OECD Countries

Monday-Tuesday, December 11-12, 2017

OECD Conference Centre

2 Rue André Pascal, 75016 Paris, France

<https://www.oecd.org/els/mig/OECD-CEPII-2017-call-for-papers.pdf>

Overview: The OECD, the CEPII (the French Research Center in International Economics), and its partners from the University of Lille (LEM), Paris School of Economics, Fondazione Rodolfo De Benedetti, University of Luxembourg and IRES (Université Catholique de Louvain) are jointly organizing the 7th Annual Conference on "Immigration in OECD Countries" on December 11-12, 2017. The conference will examine the economic aspects of international migration in OECD countries by mapping the migratory flows and defining their socio-economic determinants and consequences. Topics of interest for the conference include, among others, the determinants of immigration to the OECD, migrants' self-selection, the labor market and public finance effects of immigration, as well as migrants and refugees social, political and economic integration.

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2.

Beyond Stock-Taking: The Path Ahead to a Global Compact for Migration

11:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m. EDT, Tuesday, December 12, 2017

MPI Webinar

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/events/beyond-stock-taking-path-ahead-global-compact-migration>

Description: Representatives of national governments, UN agencies, and key civil-society organizations convened in Puerto Vallarta, Mexico this week to take stock of the progress that has been made towards conceptualizing the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration (GCM). Formal negotiations will begin in January to fulfill the commitment made at the United Nations General Assembly in September 2016 by Member States to negotiate a Global Compact for Migration by the end of 2018—a task that was complicated with the decision by the Trump administration to withdraw from the further consultations.

To reflect on the latest developments and the outcomes of the stocktaking meeting, the Migration Policy Institute (MPI) will host a discussion with Eva Åkerman Börje, Senior Policy Advisor in the office of the UN Special Representative for International Migration, and Ilse Hahn, Head of Division on

Policy Issues of Displacement and Migration, from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). The discussion, moderated by MPI Senior Fellow Kathleen Newland, will also draw on the conclusions of a recently published MPI policy brief, *The Global Compact for Migration: How Does Development Fit In?*

This webinar is part of a project, "Towards a Global Compact for Migration: Rethinking the Links between Migration and Development", by MPI and the German Development Cooperation Agency (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH, or GIZ), supported by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. The project over the coming months will issue a series of policy briefs aimed at enriching the conversation around migration and development in the context of the Global Compact negotiations.

Speakers:

Eva Åkerman Börje, Senior Policy Advisor, Office of the UN Special Representative for International Migration

Ilse Hahn, Head of Division 320 - Policy Issues of Displacement and Migration, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany

Kathleen Newland, MPI Senior Fellow

Register:

http://my.migrationpolicy.org/p/salsa/event/common/public/?event_KEY=87127

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3.

Refugee and Migrant Labour and the Population Question under Global Capitalism

2:30-4:30 p.m., Tuesday, December 12, 2017

Centre for Refugee Studies

York University

4700 Keele St, Toronto

Ontario M3J 1P3, Canada

http://crs.info.yorku.ca/calendar/action~agenda/exact_date~11-12-2017/

Speaker:

Ranabir Samaddar, Distinguished Chair in Migration and Forced Migration Studies, Calcutta Research Group in Kolkata India and currently the O'Brien Residency Fellow, McGill University

Abstract: Most writings on refugee economy or the immigrant economy refer to changes in the immigrant labour absorption policies of the Western governments. In these writings the refugee economy or the immigrant economy never features directly; refugees are seen as economic actors in the market. But we do not get a full picture of why capitalism in late twentieth or early twenty first century needs these refugee or immigrant labour as economic actors. The organic link between the immigrant as an economic actor and the global capitalist economy seems to escape the analysis in these writings. Yet, if immigration policies produce precarious labour, this has general significance for

the task of theorising the migrant as living labour. The question of the production of living labour is important because it puts in a critical perspective the necessity of the states and the international regime of protection to synchronise the economic and the political strategies of protection. Yet the disjuncture between the two strategies of protection is not only typical of the postcolonial parts of the globe, the disjuncture is evident in the developed countries. Globally, one can say, capital sets in motion movements of labour within a specific field of force that dictates how and why migrant labour is to be harnessed, disciplined, and governed (for instance the dominant presence of immigrant labour in logistics, health care, agriculture, etc.), and that shapes the links between “strategies” (that control migrants once they are in motion) and the mechanisms that set these movements in motion.

Hence the ambiguous position the category of the forced migrant occupies in the organisation of the reality called population and its division in various categories. While governing people has become possible by turning population groups into administrative categories, yet the category of migrant, the footloose labour, or the forced migrant escapes these administrative categorisations. As migrant labour, they show that management of migrant labour is not simply a matter of rule, sovereignty, and management. Performing labour as parts of wandering bands of construction labour, or labour in sex, care, and entertainment industry, various logistical services, petty shops and outlets, and various other sites of production, social subsistence, and social reproduction, the refugee or the migrant becomes the labouring subject of the capitalism of our time. They become one of the defining elements of the organisation of populations under global capitalism today.

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4.

Association of American Law Schools Annual Meeting

Wednesday-Saturday, January 3–6, 2018

Marriott Marquis San Diego Marina

San Diego, CA, 92101

<https://www.aals.org/am2018/>

<https://www.aals.org/am2018/program/>

Immigration-related session:

Thursday, January 4, 2018

1:30-3:15 p.m.

Rights Under the Trump Administration

Saturday January 6, 2018

1:30-3:15 p.m.

Immigration Adjudication in an Era of Mass Deportation

Large scale deportation has been a feature of the federal government's immigration enforcement policy for years. Immigration policies under the new administration suggest even more expansive reliance on the tools associated with mass deportation, such as increasing the number of deportations, the

scale of detention, and the categories of persons treated as removal priorities. This program examines the implications of the current administration's mass deportation strategies for existing paradigms in the literature on immigration adjudication. Panelists will address various questions regarding immigration adjudication during this era of mass deportation, including: the rise—and likely expansion—of summary removals and other mechanisms that enable the federal government to effectuate removal in a streamlined manner and without the participation of the immigration courts; the impact of the backlog in the immigration courts on the federal government's ability to achieve mass deportation; the continued relevance of the immigration courts and Board of Immigration Appeals as the central actors in immigration adjudication; post-deportation integration programs; and the influence of policies related to mass deportation on broader themes within immigration law such as judicial review, the rule of law, the constitutional rights of noncitizens, plenary power, or the entry fiction doctrine.

Speakers:

Jason Cade, University of Georgia School of Law

Lucas Guttentag, Stanford Law School

Kevin R. Johnson, University of California, Davis, School of Law

Nora Phillips, Al Otro Lado

Moderator:

Jennifer L Koh, Western State College of Law at Argosy University

3:30-5:15 p.m.

Immigration Law Works in Progress

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5.

American Historical Association Annual Meeting

Thursday-Sunday, January 4-7, 2018

Marriott Wardman Park

2660 Woodley Rd NW

Washington, DC 20008

<https://aha.confex.com/aha/2018/webprogram/start.html>

Immigration-related sessions:

Thursday, January 4, 2018

1:30-3:00 p.m.

Migrancy and Empire in the 18th Century: A Roundtable

**Reflecting on Renaissance Refugees and Forced Migrations in the Era of
the Muslim Ban**

3:30-5:00 p.m.

Migration and Irish Identity

Papers:

Irish Women, Poor Law Guardians, and the Challenges of State-Sponsored Migration

Jill C. Bender, University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Narrating the Living Conditions and Life Experiences of Toronto's Irish Poor in the 1850s and 1860s

William Jenkins, York University

Post-Second World War Migration from Ireland and the Caribbean: A Comparative Perspective

Miriam Nyhan Grey, New York University

Friday, January 5, 2018

3:30-5:00 p.m.

Immigration and Transnationalism in the Modern Era

Papers:

Migration and the Limits of Transnationalism

Nancy L. Green, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales

Transnational Dimensions of American Xenophobia

Erika Lee, University of Minnesota

Externalization and Its Limits: The Concentric Rings around the United States

David FitzGerald, University of California, San Diego

Transnational or Transcultural? Migrant Decision Making

Dirk Hoerder, University of Bremen

Session Abstract: In many ways immigration is the quintessential transnational act: it both moves individuals and communities across national boundaries and in the process defines and redefines the nation itself. At the same time, the transnational historiographical turn has prompted historians of immigration to consider new ways of conceptualizing this history, seeing immigration not just as a process of moving from one nation to another but part of a broader series of global patterns. This roundtable session will explore transnational approaches to the history of immigration in the modern era. The interventions will center around two primary themes. Those by professors Green and Hoerder will consider the challenge posed by transnational history to the migrant experience in general, exploring how individuals and communities cope with the challenges and dislocations of leaving one home behind to find a new one. In contrast, professors Lee and FitzGerald will concentrate on the reception (or non-reception) of immigrants to the United States in the modern era, focusing in particular on fears of immigration and the ways in which America has defined itself as a nation in opposition to the influx of peoples from abroad. As a whole, the roundtable will consider how historians can speak to an issue which contemporary global significance.

Guests and Outsiders: Nativism, Integration, and the Politics of Migration in Europe since 1945

Papers:

Can a Turk Be Gay? Gay Activism and the Politics of Migration, 1969–81

Christopher Ewing, The Graduate Center of the City University of New York

**Progressive Nativism? Mobilizing Secularism, Gender, and Sexuality
against Muslims in Postwar Europe**

Aitana Guia, California State University, Fullerton

**Social Science and Single Mothers: Decolonizing the Dutch Welfare State,
1970s–90s**

Chelsea Schields, Elizabethtown College

Session Abstract: When German Chancellor Angela Merkel declared in a 2010 speech that Germany's experiment with multiculturalism had failed, she brought the question of immigrant integration - particularly regarding Germany's large Turkish minority - dramatically to the fore. In the context of the recent refugee crisis and ascendant racist nationalism, debates about migration have taken on new urgency across the European Union. However, the question of whether or not immigrants, particularly from majority Muslim countries, could find a place in Western European societies has been debated since the establishment of guest worker programs after the Second World War and the simultaneous collapse of colonial regimes in North Africa and the Middle East. This session will examine how debates about migration have been articulated through discourses of assimilation, race, and nationalism in several European countries, as well as how telling silences of left-wing activists and mainstream political parties shaped these discourses. These debates were often articulated in highly gendered and sexualized terms, as Europeans across the political spectrum both deployed prevailing notions of gender and sexuality to bolster their positions and, in the case of gay and feminist activists, harnessed racialized political discourses of migration to make forceful claims about the situation of women and sexual minorities in Europe. In using the individual contexts of West Germany, the Netherlands, and Southern Europe as case

studies, this panel will highlight both the contingent nature of racial "otherness" as well as the fragility of centrist policies used to negotiate the politics of migration and European integration. In doing so, this panel will examine the longer history multiculturalism in its international context and the deep, racialized fears that immigration, so often supported by Western European governments, could elicit.

5:30-7:00 p.m.

Caribbean Studies Committee Meeting: Flight, Migration, and Borders in the Caribbean from Carib Expansion to 21st-Century Diasporas

Panel:

Linda M. Rupert, University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Jeppe Mulich, London School of Economics and Political Science

Matt D. Childs, University of South Carolina

Monique Bedasse, Washington University in St. Louis

Saturday, January 6, 2018

8:30-10:00 a.m.

Catholics, Migration, and National Identity in the 20th-Century United States

Papers:

Immigrant Aid Agencies in the United States and Europe on the Eve of World War II

Mary Brown, Marymount Manhattan College and Center for Migration Studies

Catholics in America and Germany, 1870–1914: Empire and National

Identity

Thomas J. Renna, Saginaw Valley State University

Making a Migrant Ministry in Michigan, 1950–64

Deborah E. Kanter, Albion College

1:30-3:00 p.m.**Filtering the Frontier: Migrants and Refugees at the Border in the Arab Middle East****Papers:****Passports for Refugees: Algerians in Palestine in the 1890s**

Michael Talbot, University of Greenwich

Muslim Bans Past: Immobilizing Ottoman Migrants in Wartime America, 1917–20

Stacy Fahrenthold, California State University, Stanislaus

Illicit Border-Crossings in Mandate Palestine: Undermining and Transforming Categories of Race, Ethnicity, and Nationality through Subversive Movement

Lauren Banko, University of Manchester

Nationalities of Nomads and Locusts in the Jazira, 1920–40

Samuel Dolbee, New York University

Session Abstract: This panel explores the relationship between the construction of national borders, the policing of migrants, and the emergence of documentary regimes in the post-Ottoman Middle East. The states which

emerged in Syria, Lebanon, and Palestine after the First World War imposed new restrictions on the mobility of Arab residents, creating nationality regulations which often committed the state to sedentarizing citizens while policing nomads, refugees, and migrants. Cross-border movements were recast as subversive and potentially criminal, and regulations multiplied to manage the movements of everyday migrants. These four papers will closely examine the use of passports and identity documents in this process, arguing that the passport allowed states to legitimate certain types of movement while prohibiting others. The session also gives a close look at connected processes like passport fraud, migrant smuggling, and evasion of state authorities in Arab border regions. Collectively the papers illustrate two global countervailing pressures: the intensification of migration within and beyond the Middle East after 1918, and increasingly rigorous attempts by Middle Eastern states to curb human traffic. In a historiography preoccupied with the relationship of nationalism to elite “imaginings,” this work strikes a blow for the state’s resort to registration and documentation technologies to police who belongs to the nation, and who is excluded from it.

Polish Immigrants in the United States since the 1970s

Papers:

Not All in the Family: American Polonia in the Decade of the 1970s

Anna D. Jaroszynska-Kirchmann, Eastern Connecticut State University

Between Now and Then: Contemporary Processes of European Migration to the United States

Anna Fin, Pedagogical University of Kraków

Seeing Greenpoint Change: Polish Americans and Gentrification in

Brooklyn

Jerome Krase, Brooklyn College, City University of New York

Polish Greenpoint and New York City: Gentrification, Ethnoracial Relations, and Immigrant Labor Market at the Turn of the 21st Century

Anna Sosnowska, University of Warsaw

3:30-5:00 p.m.

Polish Immigrants in Greenpoint, Brooklyn: Exploring the Transformations of a Polish Ethnic Enclave

Papers:

Greenpoint, Brooklyn Then and Now: A View from the Street

Judith DeSena, St. John's University

"Living Is Simply Different Here": The American Dream in Greenpoint

Ewa Dzurak, College of Staten Island, City University of New York

Aging in an Ethnic Enclave: Barriers and Opportunities for Older Polish Migrants in Greenpoint

Karolina Lukasiewicz, New York University; Marta Pawlaczek, New York University

Tadeusz Chabrowski and Greenpoint: The History of Polish Neighborhood Seen through the Biography of Its Prominent Resident

Izabela Barry, College of Staten Island, City University of New York; Ewa Maliga, College of Staten Island, City University of New York

Sunday, January 7, 2018

9:00-10:30 a.m.

Eyes on Different Shores: Early African American Immigration and Identity Formation

Papers:

Making a Middle Class: African American Women and the Emergence of the Liberian Nation

Marie Stango, California State University, Bakersfield

In Word and Image: The Promise of Haitian Culture and Politics in 19th-Century Philadelphia

Aston Gonzalez, Salisbury University

Leaving for Lands Unknown: The 1820s African American Emigration to Haiti

Sara Fanning, Texas Woman's University

Session Abstract: Scholars have studied the history of African American migration to Haiti and Liberia during the nineteenth century and shown how fear surrounding growing enslaved populations and the constriction of free black rights prompted waves of international travel. Additional research on the production of nineteenth century black political discourse has demonstrated the promise and possibilities of these two black republics for African Americans. This panel offers detailed studies of those who made this journey and how their travel to these countries prompted sometimes radical ways that they envisioned themselves, their communities, and their ability to alter broader conceptions of blackness during the nineteenth century.

By focusing on the experiences of several African Americans traveling to and from Haiti and Liberia, this panel explores their changing conceptions of themselves as people of African descent. In keeping with the theme of the Annual Meeting, this panel “explores the ways in which racial distinctions have contributed to the formation of national identities and nation-states as political entities” by investigating how African Americans became Liberians and Haitians while often holding on to elements of their American identities. The papers reveal the circumstances that enabled African descended peoples to reimagine and remake their futures after traveling to, and residing in, Liberia and Haiti. Each focus on the lived experiences of people of African descent who arrived in new lands with varied expectations and came to understand themselves as dramatically different individuals belonging to more expansive communities. Marie Stango’s paper identifies the overlooked participation of African American women in and after the 1847 independence movement in Liberia. Previously enslaved in the United States, many of these women fashioned their identities as free people in a new country across the Atlantic. In doing so, they presented themselves as a model for emancipatory politics by adopting and disseminating middle class values and practices. As a result, these women displayed for American and international audiences the extent to which Liberian society had developed into a middle class nation. Aston Gonzalez’s paper traces the Haitian travels of a black Philadelphian artist, who, taken with the black nationalistic fervor there, returned to Philadelphia to teach African American audiences about the possibilities of embracing black nationalism and learning from Haitian leaders. In lectures and paintings inspired by his stay, he stressed the possibilities of independent black communities. Sara Fanning’s paper analyzes African Americans formulated freedom dreams in Haiti. More specifically, her paper investigates the tension between embracing and resisting a new identity for African Americans in Haiti. This tension arises from the mismatched expectations and realities of life in Haiti; she pinpoints the

conditions that prompted many to yearn for home while simultaneously embracing the political freedoms they enjoyed there.

Each paper on this panel threads together the themes of shifting African American identities, emigration, and black political activism. The papers work together to highlight the conflicts and collaborations in which black Americans took part in their attempts to create a world that recognized and supported black freedoms.

11:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

Race and Immigration in the Era of Decolonization

Papers:

Youth, Race, and Immigration Control in 1960s Britain

Radhika Natarajan, Reed College

Citizenship at the Border: Stowaways, State Power, and the Making of Immigration Policy

Kennetta Hammond Perry, East Carolina University

The Demographic Defense of the White Nation: Entwined Histories of Race and Immigration in South Africa and the United Kingdom in the 1960s and 1970s

Jean Smith, King's College London

Session Abstract: The British Nationality Act of 1948 guaranteed the right of abode in the United Kingdom to all people resident in the Empire-Commonwealth. Commonwealth Citizenship presented a universalist ideal, but as decolonization created distinct nation-states from the empire, ideas of racial

difference and more restrictive views of citizenship based on ancestry hollowed out its broad promise. By the 1960s amid racially-charged concerns about rising immigration from former colonies, the United Kingdom implemented immigration restrictions beginning with the 1962 Commonwealth Immigrants Act. In 1981, the British Nationality Act reversed the 1948 Act and defined citizenship and right of abode in ancestral terms. In assessing this change, the main focus of scholarship has been the question of whether this shift stemmed from policy-making elites themselves or pressure from an illiberal and racist public.

The contribution of this panel is to shed new light on the role of racial ideology in the formulation and, crucially, the execution of immigration policies in decolonising Britain. We pay attention to both the broader transnational context in which such policies were formulated and the ways in which they were put into practice, both directly in terms of post-1962 family reunion cases and indirectly in terms of state-sanctioned violence against Commonwealth immigrants. Moving chronologically, Kennetta Hammond Perry's paper focuses on the carceral powers of immigration officials and the anxieties that West African and Caribbean stowaways generated in regards to the exercise of Commonwealth citizenship through the act of migration in the years preceding the passage of the first wave of Commonwealth immigration restrictions. Jean Smith's paper highlights ongoing connections between the United Kingdom and apartheid South Africa not only in terms of both states' racialised immigration policies but also in the ways in which concerns about demographic change in Britain contributed to the dramatic increase in British emigration to South Africa in the 1960s and 1970s. Radhika Natarajan examines the problem posed by young migrants from the Caribbean and South Asia who traveled to Britain for reunification with their families. This group produced anxiety on the part of immigration officers who doubted the integrity of their family ties and generated

racialized discourses to discount their claims to entry to Britain. These papers share a focus on the experiences of individual migrants rather than racialised immigration policies in the abstract, or the viewpoint of the policy-maker. The Commonwealth promise of a multi-racial family of nations created a framework for the emergence of nations defined on ethnic and racial terms. By focusing on migration, this panel demonstrates the particular patterns of race and exclusion in the decolonizing British Empire. The questions regarding mobility and belonging raised in these papers continue to haunt us in the present.

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6.

American Economic Association Annual Meeting

Friday-Sunday, January 5-7, 2018

The Marriott Philadelphia Downtown (HQ)

Loews Philadelphia (co-HQ)

<https://www.aeaweb.org/conference/>

Friday, January 5, 2018

10:15 a.m.-12:15 p.m.

Immigrants and Hispanics Facing Hardships

Papers:

The Differential Incidence and Severity of Food Insecurity by Racial, Ethnic, and Immigrant Groups Over the Great Recession in the United States

Alfonso Flores-Lagunes, Syracuse University

Hugo Jales, Syracuse University

Judith Liu, Syracuse University

Norbert Wilson, Tufts University

Abstract: Perennially, Hispanic- and black-headed households have substantially higher rates of food insecurity (19.1% and 21.5% in 2015, respectively) than the national average (12.5% in 2015), according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. We document the evolution of both the incidence and severity of food insecurity by race/ethnicity and immigrant status from 2003 to 2015. We define as incidence the traditional binary measure employed in the literature, while intensity is based on the continuous measure available from the survey questions in the food security supplement. We conduct a decomposition analysis to assess the contribution of different factors to the observed differences in food insecurity across these demographic groups over the years before, during, and after the Great Recession.

Using Eye Tracking to Study Migrant Remittances

Angelino Viceisza, Spelman College

Eduardo Nakasone, Michigan State University

Maximo Torero, World Bank

Abstract: It is well documented that migrant remittances are a significant driver of global development and serve as a pillar of economic stability (e.g. The World Bank 2015, Yang 2011). In fact, it is estimated that remittance flows to

developing countries will reach US\$ 479 billion in 2017 – a number that far exceeds official development assistance. Nonetheless, sending remittances remains costly. The World Bank estimates that, as of 2014, the global average cost of sending US\$ 200 held steady at 8 percent of the transaction value. In some instances, transfer fees may surpass 20 percent, leaving quite some money on the table. The creation of publicly available comparison databases containing detailed information on the costs, speed, and reliability of sending remittances has been identified as one of the most efficient means to achieve the above aims. At the same time, this requires such services to be simple and accessible. This study will partner with RemitRight (www.remitright.com, RR), which has built and maintains the first World Bank-certified metasearch web and mobile platform for online money transfers from the US to top remittance-receiving countries, to test behavioral foundations and relevant attributes of comparison-shopping using a range of field experiments. One of the study's main intellectual merits lies in the fact that it uses non-choice (neuro) data in the form of eye tracking (and facial expression) to unpack “the black box” of experimentally elicited choice data in the form of migrant remittance decisions. In so doing, the study sheds light on (1) how neuroeconomic data can be used in field contexts to identify relevant attributes of choice and (2) the resulting welfare effects that could accrue to migrants and recipients from comparison-shopping and increased transparency.

Split Families and the Future of Children: Immigration Enforcement and Foster Care Placements

Catalina Amuedo-Dorantes, San Diego State University

Esther Arenas-Arroyo, Queen Mary University of London

Abstract: Intensified immigration enforcement, particularly at the local and state level, has been responsible for roughly 1.8 million deportations between

2009 and 2013 alone (Vaughan 2013). Deportations have broken up households and changed the structure of many families headed by an unauthorized parent –typically through the deportation of fathers (Capps et al. 2016). In some instances, the children enter the foster care system when their parents (or single parent) are detained by Immigration Customs Enforcement (ICE) and the children are left alone. In this regard, at least 5,100 children were in the foster care system and could not be reunited with their parents due to a parents’ detention or deportation. This figure is estimated to increase strongly over the next years (Wessler 2011). Aside from the fact that, on average, it costs state and federal governments approximately \$26,000/year to foster a child, foster care children have worse and fewer labor market opportunities (Doyle 2007), and are far more likely to commit crimes (Doyle 2008). Given these facts, our aim is to assess how the escalation of immigration enforcement taking place at the local and state levels since the early 2000s has contributed to the growing number of caseloads of Hispanic youth in foster care, especially in areas with a greater concentration of likely undocumented immigrants. To that end, we combine national data on state-level foster care placements from the 2001-2015 Adoption and Foster Case Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) Foster Care files, with detailed information on the intensification of immigration enforcement at the state level. In order to gauge if intensified enforcement has contributed to the share of Hispanic children in foster care, we exploit the temporal and geographic variation in interior immigration policies using a quasi-experimental differences-in-differences approach.

Economics of Immigration

Papers:

10:15 a.m.-12:15 p.m.

Information, Perceived Education Level, and Attitudes Toward Refugees: Evidence From a Randomized Survey Experiment

Lisa K. Simon, ifo Institute

Philipp Lergetporer, ifo Institute

Marc Piopiunik, ifo Institute

Abstract: In 2014 and 2015, Europe has witnessed an unprecedented influx of refugees. While natives' attitudes toward refugees are decisive for the political feasibility of asylum policies, little is known about how these attitudes are shaped by refugees' characteristics. We study the causal effect of refugees' perceived education level on natives' attitudes toward them, since education and skill levels will be decisive for refugees' labor market- and social integration. Assessing the true education level of refugees has proven very difficult and is subject to a high degree of uncertainty. Consequently, contradicting information has entered the public discourse. We implemented a randomized online survey experiment with almost 5,000 students at four German universities, i.e. among high skilled natives. To exogenously shift the perception of the education level of refugees, we randomly assigned respondents to one of three experimental groups. The control group reported their attitudes toward refugees without any information on the education level of refugees, while the High Skilled treatment group was informed about a study which finds that refugees are rather well-educated, and the Low Skilled treatment group was informed about a study that finds the opposite. We find that these information treatments strongly shift respondents' perceptions of the education level of refugees in the expected way. These significant perception shifts translate into respondents' labor market concerns, as predicted by the labor market competition model, in which natives are more skeptical of immigrants with similar skill levels as their own. Compared to the control group, respondents in the High Skilled (Low Skilled) treatment are more (less) likely to

state that refugees will increase labor market competition. These concerns however, do not translate into general attitudes because economic aspects are rather unimportant for the attitude formation process. Finally, treatment effects differ by respondents' migration status and socioeconomic background.

Is It Merely A Labor Supply Shock? Impacts of Syrian Migrants on Local Economies in Turkey

Doruk Cengiz, University of Massachusetts-Amherst

Hasan Tekguc, Kadir Has University

Abstract: Since the beginning of the Syrian Civil War in 2011, more than 2.7 million Syrian nationals have fled their homes and started living in Turkey. This is the largest refugee flow since the 1950s. Exploiting the highly unequal spatial distribution of Syrian “guests” across Turkish regions, we analyze impacts of the forced migration on local economies. Using the recently available province-level residence data of Syrian population in Turkey, our difference-in-difference estimates or estimates by generalized synthetic control method (Xu 2015) yield no significant or sizable adverse employment or wage effects of Syrians on native workers. We show that the estimated negative employment effect in some of the previous studies (e.g. Tumen 2016) are not robust to alternative control regions, and due to incorrect standard error calculation. Furthermore, we show that residential building construction industry, a relatively labor-intensive industry that employs low-skilled workers, has experienced a boom with the arrival of migrants. The number of new building permits increased, on average, by 40% after the shock. New firm establishments have also increased by approximately 35% after the migration wave, which is partly explained by investments made by Syrian entrepreneurs. These reflect an increase in the aggregate regional demand and the supply of capital, and potentially explain the absence of the adverse labor market effects. We claim that omitting the

former effects misleads the theory, and a thorough analysis of the effects of migration should account for the migration-induced demand and capital supply boost.

Migrants, Ancestors, and Foreign Investments

Tarek A. Hassan, Boston University, NBER, and CEPR

Thomas Chaney, Toulouse School of Economics and CEPR

Konrad Burchardi, Institute for International Economic Studies, Stockholm University, BREAD, and CEPR

Abstract: We use 130 years of data on historical migrations to the United States to show a causal effect of the ancestry composition of US counties on foreign direct investment (FDI) sent and received by local firms. To isolate the causal effect of ancestry on FDI, we build a simple reduced-form model of migrations: Migrations from a foreign country to a US county at a given time depend on (i) a push factor, causing emigration from that foreign country to the entire United States, and (ii) a pull factor, causing immigration from all origins into that US county. The interaction between time-series variation in origin-specific push factors and destination-specific pull factors generates quasi-random variation in the allocation of migrants across US counties. We find that a doubling of the number of residents with ancestry from a given foreign country relative to the mean increases by 4 percentage points the probability that at least one local firm engages in FDI with that country. We present evidence this effect is primarily driven by a reduction in information frictions, and not by better contract enforcement, taste similarities, or a convergence in factor endowments.

Rainfall Fluctuation and Selection Patterns of Mexico-United States Migration

Shan Li, Central University of Finance and Economics
Ram Fishman, Tel Aviv University

Abstract: This paper studies the role of climate fluctuation, changes in rainfall, in determining self-selection patterns of Mexico-U.S. migration. Taking migration costs and returns to education into consideration, a simple theoretical model shows how the climate fluctuation affects migration incentives at different education levels and how this influences the education distribution of migrants. Empirically, we examine the effects of rainfall on Mexicans' migration intention for two education groups separately. In the group of less educated people, those with relatively more years of schooling are more likely to move to the U.S. in a drought year, yet the positive selection is impaired. In the group of more educated people, those with relatively fewer years of schooling are more likely to migrate in a drought year, reinforcing the negative selection.

Saturday, January 6, 2018

Foreign STEM Students and Immigration Policy

Papers:

2:30-4:40 p.m.

Will the United States Keep the Best and the Brightest? Career and Location Preferences of Foreign STEM PhDs

Ina Ganguli , University of Massachusetts-Amherst
Patrick Gaulé, CERGE-EI

Abstract: A key factor behind the emergence and persistence of U.S. leadership in STEM fields has been its ability to attract and retain top tier talent

from other countries. Talented foreigners have typically come to the U.S. as graduate students and stayed in the U.S. in academic or industry careers.

The current U.S. political climate is characterized by uncertainty regarding H1B visas, a rise in anti-immigrant sentiment, and possible cuts in federal funding for scientific research, all of which could affect the location preferences of foreign STEM PhDs. Time will tell whether the location decisions of foreign STEM students will change; however, an early indicator of potentially shifting location preferences can be obtained by surveying them.

In this paper, we discuss findings from a recent novel survey of current doctoral students in a major STEM field – Chemistry – conducted in 2017 at 50 U.S. institutions about their career and location preferences. Unlike previous studies, we use hypothetical choice methods to determine students' valuation of similar jobs in U.S. vs. non-U.S. locations, and we match students to actual measures of ability based on publication measures. We are particularly interested in understanding how location preferences vary across the ability distribution and differ across source countries, and how they compare to the preferences of native US STEM PhDs. We also provide novel evidence on which countries may be best placed to attract foreign US-trained talent.

Postdoctoral Researchers: The Impact of Labor Regulations and Visa Policy

Sarah E. Turner, University of Virginia

Abstract: A key component of innovation in the U.S. economy is the scientific research done at universities. In the pipeline for scientific research at U.S. universities, a critical input to research and part of the development of scientific expertise is the post-doctoral appointment. Even as job opportunities for faculty

and permanent employment in university science have stagnated, the number of post-doc appointments has continued to grow, particularly in the life sciences and biomedical fields, with numbers rising from 18,399 in 1980 to 63,593 in 2014 (NSF SESTAT). In turn, the pool of researchers working in the scientific programs at U.S. universities is increasingly international; the share of temporary residents among post-doctoral scientists at U.S. universities ranges from about 49% in the health sciences to about 62% in engineering.

Immigration policies affect “price” and “quantity” in the scientific labor market to the extent that they impact what universities must pay research personnel and costs of hiring post-doctorate scientists. With a substantial (and growing) pool of students and doctorate recipients from abroad, changes in immigration policies that impact terms of stay affect costs of recruiting non-residents. Major changes include the extension of J-1 visas (from a 3 to 5 years) in 2005 and the extension of F-1 visas to allow 29 months of employment for STEM degree recipients in 2008, which was additionally extended to 36 months in May of 2016.

The focus of this research is how changes in visa policies affect the postdoc utilization of US born doctorate recipients, foreign-born recipients of doctorates in the US, and doctorate-level scientists born and educated abroad. Data for this analysis includes administrative data from the U.S. Customs and Immigration Services and employment data from public research universities, which are generally required to disclose annually compensation, employment and job title for all salaried workers.

Sunday, January 7, 2018

Employment, Migration and Inequality

Papers:

10:15 a.m.-12:15 p.m.

Child Labour Among Refugees and Host Communities: Evidence From Jordan

Rami Galal, American University in Cairo

Abstract: The refugee crisis stemming from the conflict in Jordan has brought over 600,000 registered refugees to Jordan with close to a third of them under the age of 17. The Jordanian government has sought to provide schooling for under-aged refugees, but the magnitude of the influx has strained available resources. Estimates suggest that there are 70,000 child labourers in Jordan, 80% of whom are Jordanian and 15% Syrian refugees. Using panel survey micro data on Jordan in two round from 2010 and 2016, our plan in this paper is to exploit this natural experiment of the refugee crisis to measure the impact of forced migration on child labour among both the local population as well as the refugee community using a variety of econometric techniques. The value added of this research is threefold: (1), filling in the knowledge gap of the impacts of the refugee crisis on child labour for host children and refugee children, (2), employing new and reliable datasets with robust methodologies, and (3), providing evidence for policy on how to reduce the propensity of child labour amidst the refugee crisis.

Inequality Between and Within Immigrant Groups in the United States

Hisham Foad, San Diego State University

Abstract: The increase in income inequality has been one of the defining economic trends of the past forty years. The increase in inequality in the United

States has been attributed to skill-biased technological change, globalization, and a changing institutional environment. To what extent can these factors explain rising inequality? I attempt to answer this question by looking at income inequality both within and between immigrant groups in the United States. There is tremendous variation in income inequality between these groups, with Gini coefficients ranging from 0.59 for immigrants from the MENA to 0.42 for immigrants from Mexico. To what extent are differences in inequality between immigrant groups driven by observable characteristics that differentiate these groups? There are also large differences in inequality between different enclaves of immigrants from the same source country. For example, MENA immigrants living in Michigan have an income Gini coefficient of 0.61 as compared to 0.55 for MENA immigrants living in New Jersey. What features of these immigrant enclaves drive differences in immigrant inequality? In this study, I exploit the variation in income inequality both between and within immigrant groups to estimate the micro level determinants of income inequality using a broad sample of 32 immigrant groups distributed across a wide range of ethnic enclaves derived from ACS data. Initial results suggest that inequality is highest for those groups with the highest skill levels, even though these groups have higher average incomes. That inequality is highest for the most skilled migrants suggests a more nuanced view of the role that technology, globalization and institutions play in influencing inequality

Lessons from Historical Immigration Policy

Papers:

1:00-3:00 p.m.

**Closing Heaven's Door: Evidence From the 1920s United States
Immigration Quota Acts**

Philipp Ager, University of Southern Denmark
Casper Worm Hansen, University of Copenhagen

Abstract: The introduction of immigration quotas in the 1920s fundamentally changed US immigration policy. We exploit this policy change to estimate the economic consequences of immigration restrictions at the county, city, and individual level. The quotas led to a relative decline in population growth in areas with larger pre-existing immigrant communities of affected nationalities. This effect is largely driven by the policy restricted supply of newly arriving immigrants from quota affected nationalities and lower fertility rates of foreign-born women due to declining marriage rates. The more restrictive immigration policy led to significant labor productivity losses in the manufacturing sector of urban counties and cities. Our main finding is that native workers living in areas more exposed to the quota system were pushed into lower-wage occupations, while black workers living in the same areas gained from the quota system.

Adaptation of Native Labor and Capital to Mass Migration: Evidence From the Immigration Act of 1924

Ran Abramitzky, Stanford University
Leah Platt Boustan, Princeton University

Abstract: During the Age of Mass Migration (1850-1913), the US economy absorbed 30 million immigrants. The foreign-born share of the male labor force in the US reached 23 percent by 1910, and was as high as 50 percent in some metropolitan areas. Immigrant inflows slowed suddenly in the 1920s when the US government imposed strict immigration quotas favoring immigrants from Northern and Western Europe over immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe. These swings in national immigration flows differentially affected some local areas more than others depending on the country-of-origin composition of

the local immigrant population. We use both the rise and fall of immigrant flows to examine how native-born workers adapted to immigrant-induced changes in labor supply. We focus on two potential margins of adjustment: propensity to finish high school in order to differentiate oneself from immigrant labor and propensity to move out of the local area altogether. We also study how firms adjusted their capital investment in response to changes in immigrant inflows.

Immigration Restrictions as Active Labor Market Policy: Evidence From the Mexican Bracero Exclusion

Michael A. Clemens, Center for Global Development

Ethan G. Lewis, Dartmouth College

Hannah M. Postel, Center for Global Development

Abstract: An important class of active labor market policy has received little rigorous impact evaluation: immigration barriers intended to improve the terms of employment for domestic workers by deliberately shrinking the workforce. Recent advances in the theory of endogenous technical change suggest that such policies could have limited or even perverse labor-market effects, but empirical tests are scarce. We study a natural experiment that excluded almost half a million Mexican ‘bracero’ seasonal agricultural workers from the United States, with the stated goal of raising wages and employment for domestic farm workers. We build a simple model to clarify how the labor-market effects of bracero exclusion depend on assumptions about production technology, and test it by collecting novel archival data on the bracero program that allow us to measure state-level exposure to exclusion for the first time. We cannot reject the hypothesis that bracero exclusion had no effect on U.S. agricultural wages or employment, and find that important mechanisms for this result include both adoption of less labor-intensive technologies and shifts in crop mix.

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7.

Society for Social Work and Research Annual Conference

Wednesday-Sunday, January 10-14, 2018

Marriott Marquis

901 Massachusetts Ave NW

Washington, DC 20001

<http://secure.sswr.org/2018-conference-home/>

Immigration-related sessions:

Thursday, January 11, 2018

Section: **Immigrants and Refugees**

1:30-3:00 p.m.

Symposia: **They Survived, We Can Help Them Thrive: Evidence-Based
Recommendations for Social Work with Forced Migrants**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session8829.html>

**Measuring Refugee Poverty Using Deprivation Versus Income: The Case
of Afghans in Iran**

Mitra Ahmadinejad, MA, Florida International University; Shanna Burke, PhD,
Florida International University; Miriam Potocky, PhD, Florida International

University

Developing a Reliable Assessment Tool for Refugee Survivors of Torture

Michaela Zajicek-Farber, PhD, BCD, LCSW-C, The Catholic University of America; Joan Hodges-Wu, MA, MSW, LGSW, Asylum Seeker Assistance Project; Sarah Moore Oliphant, MSW, PhD, The Catholic University of America

Hiding in Plain Sight: A Qualitative Analysis of Survival Strategies for LGBT Forced Migrants

Edward J. Alessi, PhD, Rutgers University

Performing for Their Lives: The Psychological Toll of 'Reverse Covering' for Sexual and Gender Minority Refugee Claimants in Canada

Sarilee Kahn, PhD, McGill University

Friday, January 12, 2018

8:00-9:30 a.m.

Symposia: **Multi-Level Risk Factors Related to the Health and Mental Health of Migrant Populations from Non-Western Low and Middle Income Countries**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9267.html>

The Risk Environment for Perpetration of Partner Violence Among Male Migrant Market Workers in Central Asia

Louisa Gilbert, PhD, Columbia University; Lynn Michalopoulos, PhD, Columbia University; Xin Ma, MS, Emory University; Tina Jiwatram-Negron, PhD, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor; Assel Terlikbayeva, MD, Columbia University Global Health Research Center of Central Asia; Sholpan Primbetova, MSW,

Columbia University Global Health Research Center of Central Asia; Tara McCrimmon, MPH, Columbia University Global Health Research Center of Central Asia; Mingway Chang, PhD, Columbia University; Timothy Hunt, PhD, Columbia University; Stacey Shaw, PhD, Brigham Young University; Gaukhar Mergenova, MSW, Columbia University

Multi-Level HIV Risk Factors Among Female Fish Traders and Male Truckers in Zambia: A Qualitative Study Comparison

Lynn Michalopoulos, PhD, Columbia University; Nomagugu Ncube, MPH, International Organization for Migration; Simona Simona, MA, University of Zambia; Alexander Ncube, BA, Columbia University; Tina Jiwatram-Negron, PhD, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor; Stefani Baca-Atlas, MSW, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Chronic Disease and Mental Health Prevalence Among Migrants in Central Asia

Angela Aifah, MA, Columbia University

Displaced, Overlooked, and Disadvantaged: A Systematic Review of Mental Health Studies of Adult Syrian Refugees

Melissa Meinhart, MSW, Columbia University; Erin Mills, BA, Columbia University; Lynn Michalopoulos, PhD, Columbia University; Nabila El-Bassel, PhD, Columbia University

9:45 a.m.

Mental Health Issues and Service Needs for African Refugee Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Paper33402.html>

Allison Ward, MSW, Graduate Student, Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ

Jill Messing, MSW, PhD, Associate Professor, Arizona State University,
Phoenix, AZ

Bushra Sabri, PhD, MSW, Research Faculty, The Johns Hopkins University,
Baltimore, MD

Jacquelyn Campbell, PhD, RN, FAAN, Professor, Anna D. Wolf Chair, The
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD

10:15 a.m.

**Refugee Women's Health: The Effects of Pre-Migration and Post-Migration
Stressors**

Cindy Sangalang, PhD, Assistant Professor, California State University, Los
Angeles, Los Angeles, CA

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Paper33406.html>

10:45 a.m.

**The Relationship between Immigration Enforcement and Mental Health
Among Latino Immigrants**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Paper33407.html>

David Becerra, PhD, Assistant Professor, Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ
Jason Castillo, PhD, Associate Professor, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT
Francisca Porchas, BA, Organizing Director, Puente Arizona, Phoenix, AZ

9:45-11:15 a.m.

Symposia: **Examining Factors Affecting the Health and Wellbeing of**

Refugees, Immigrants, and Indigenous Populations in the US

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9290.html>

Mental Health Issues and Service Needs for African Refugee Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence

Allison Ward, MSW, Arizona State University; Jill Messing, MSW, PhD, Arizona State University; Bushra Sabri, PhD, MSW, The Johns Hopkins University; Jacquelyn Campbell, PhD, RN, FAAN, The Johns Hopkins University

Refugee Women's Health: The Effects of Pre-Migration and Post-Migration Stressors

Cindy Sangalang, PhD, California State University, Los Angeles

The Relationship between Immigration Enforcement and Mental Health Among Latino Immigrants

David Becerra, PhD, Arizona State University; Jason Castillo, PhD, University of Utah; Francisca Porchas, BA, Puente Arizona

Discrimination and Environmental Changes As Stressors Among Indigenous Peoples in South Louisiana

Shanondora Billiot, PhD, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Roundtables: Advancing the Welfare of Immigrant Children in the U.S

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9128.html>

Speakers/Presenters:

Alan Dettlaff, PhD, University of Houston; Luis Zayas, PhD, University of Texas at Austin; Michelle Johnson-Motoyama, Ph.D., University of Kansas; Jodi Berger Cardoso, PhD, University of Houston; Benjamin Roth, PhD, University

of South Carolina; and Megan Finno-Velasquez, PhD, New Mexico State University

1:45-3:15 p.m.

Symposia: Trauma and Resilience: Understanding Mental Health Among Refugees

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9162.html>

The Long-Term Mental Health Effects of Pre-Migration Trauma and Post-Resettlement Factors for Southeast Asian Refugees

Cindy Sangalang, PhD, Arizona State University; Tracy Harachi, PhD, University of Washington

Ethnic Differences in Behavioral Health Status: Burman Vs. Karen Refugees

Isok Kim, PhD, University at Buffalo

Factors Associated with Depression, Anxiety, and PTSD Symptoms Among Bhutanese-Nepali Refugees

Wooksoo Kim, PhD, University at Buffalo; Isok Kim, PhD, University at Buffalo; Anita Sharma, University at Buffalo; Sarah Stanford, University at Buffalo

Religion As a Source of Strength for Recently Resettled Refugees from Syria

Diane Mitschke, PhD, University of Texas at Arlington; Nabiha Hasan, University of Texas at Arlington

3:30-5:00 p.m.

Roundtables: Addressing Ethical Challenges in Refugee Based Research

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9157.html>

Speakers/Presenters:

Miriam George, PhD and Anita Vaillancourt, PhD

5:15-6:45 p.m.

Oral Presentations: **ACCESS & UTILIZATION OF HEALTH SERVICES
AMONG IMMIGRANTS IN THE U.S**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9333.html>

Comparison of Barriers to Health Care before and after Receiving Health Insurance Due to Aca's Individual Mandate Among Self-Employed Korean Immigrants

Chung Hyeon Jeong, MSW, University of Southern California; Hyunsung Oh, PhD, Arizona State University

Limited English Proficiency, Access to Health Care, and Health Services Use Among Asian

Chung Hyeon Jeong, MSW, University of Southern California; Lawrence Palinkas, PhD, University of Southern California

“Their Needs Are Higher Than What I Can Do”: Providers' Experiences of Working with Latino Immigrant Families

Katarzyna Olcon, MSW, University of Texas at Austin; Lauren Gulbas, PhD, University of Texas at Austin

Community Health Workers Addressing Reproductive Health Disparities in Immigrant Latino Communities

Amittia Parker, LMSW, University of Kansas; Michelle Johnson-Motoyama,

Ph.D., University of Kansas; Susana Mariscal, PhD, University of Kansas;
Vincent Guilamo-Ramos, PhD, New York University; Cielo Fernandez,
University of Kansas; Elizabeth Reynoso, University of Kansas

Saturday, January 13, 2018

8:00-9:30 a.m.

Oral Presentations: **EXPLORING PSYCHOSOCIAL WELLBEING ACROSS
THE LIFE COURSE**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9367.html>

**Social Support Under Siege: An Examination of Women's Forced
Migration**

Karin Wachter, MEd, University of Texas at Austin

Latino Traditional Healthcare Use: The Social Network Effect

Victor Figuereo, MSW, MA, Boston College; Rocio Calvo, PhD, Boston College

**Race, Ethnicity, and Birth Place As Predictors of Well-Being Among Older
Adults**

Heehyul Moon, PHD, University of Louisville; Sunshine Rote, PHD, University
of Louisville

**Factors Contributing to Migrant Children's Well-Being in China:
Implications on Involuntary Migration of Displaced Children**

Limin Xu, PhD, Tianjin University of Technology; Patrick Leung, PhD, University
of Houston; Yongxiang Xu, PhD, East China University of Science and
Technology

9:45-11:15 a.m.

Oral Presentations: **IMMIGRATION & BEHAVIORAL HEALTH**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9385.html>

Factors Related to Adverse Functioning for Unaccompanied Children in Long-Term Foster Care in the United States: An Exploratory Study

Robert Hasson, MSW, Boston College; Thomas Crea, PhD, Boston College;
Dawnya Underwood, MSW, Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service

Development and Preliminary Validation of the Multidimensional Attitudes Toward Immigrants and Immigration Instrument

Elizabeth Kiehne, MSW, Arizona State University; German Cadenas, PhD, University of California, Berkeley

Enforced Separations: A Qualitative Examination on the Impact of Parental Deportation on Latino/a Youth and Families

Kristina Lovato-Hermann, PhD, CSU Long Beach

Health and Mental Health Effects of Local Immigration Enforcement

Julia Shu-Huah Wang, PhD, The University of Hong Kong; Neeraj Kaushal, PhD, Columbia University

12:30-1:30 p.m.

Immigration and refugees studies

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9576.html>

Speakers/Presenters:

Mitra Ahmadinejad-Naseh, and Michaela Zajicek-Farber, MSW PhD, The Catholic University of America

4:00-5:30 p.m.

Oral Presentations: **IMMINENT RISKS IMPACTING DACA RECIPIENTS AND IMMIGRANT YOUTH**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9386.html>

The Growing Significance of Place: Assessing the Diverging Trajectories of Daca-Eligible Young Adults in the New South

Roberto G. Gonzales, PhD, Harvard University; Benjamin Roth, PhD, University of South Carolina; Kristina Brant, Harvard University

“Estaba Bien Chiquito” (I Was Very Young): The Pathways to Adulthood of Undocumented Adolescent Arrivals

Daysi Diaz-Strong, MSW, University of Chicago

Effects of in-State Tuition on Undocumented Immigrants' Education and Future: A Synthetic Control Approach

Xiaoning Huang, MSW, Columbia University

Family Structure and Health Outcomes Among Children of Immigrants

Jina Chang, MSW, Boston University

Sunday, January 14, 2018

8:00-9:30 a.m.

Oral Presentations: **REFUGEES & ASYLEES: SOCIAL WELFARE CHALLENGES**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9446.html>

Barriers to Higher Education for Asylum Seeking Students from Central Africa

Paula Gerstenblatt, PhD, University of Southern Maine

Examining LGBTQ Asylum Seekers' Psychosocial Stress and Individual and Collective Resilience: An Application of the Minority Stress Model

Megan Stanton, PhD, Housing Works, Inc.; Samira Ali, PhD, University of Houston; Farnaz Malik, MPH, Housing Works, Inc.; Virginia Shubert, JD, Housing Works, Inc.

Achieving Equity in Mental Health Services for Refugees: A Focused Ethnography of Public Health Providers' Perspectives on Mental Health Screening Processes

Raiza Beltran, MPH, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities; Patricia Shannon, PhD, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities

Refugee Assistance on the Ground. the Case Social Welfare Policy for Refugees Operated in NYC Area

Karolina Lukaszewicz, PhD, New York University; Agnes Nzomene, MSW, Catholic Charities

8:30 a.m.

Examining LGBTQ Asylum Seekers' Psychosocial Stress and Individual and Collective Resilience: An Application of the Minority Stress Model

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Paper32806.html>

Megan Stanton, PhD, Research Consultant, Housing Works, Inc., Storrs, CT

Samira Ali, PhD, Assistant Professor, University of Houston, Houston, TX

Farnaz Malik, MPH, Research Consultant, Housing Works, Inc., Brooklyn, NY

Virginia Shubert, JD, VP Advocacy Research, Housing Works, Inc., Brooklyn, NY

9:45-11:15 a.m.

Oral Presentations: **SOCIAL SUPPORT & RESILIENCE: U.S. & INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9456.html>

A Randomized Trial Testing Group Mental Health Supports for Afghan Refugees in Malaysia

Stacey Shaw, PhD, Brigham Young University; Kaitlin Ward, BS, Brigham Young University; Veena Pillai, MBBS, Dhi Consulting & Training

Resettlement Post Conflict: Risk and Protective Factors and Resilience Among Women in Northern Uganda

Joanne Corbin, PhD, Smith College; J Camille Hall, PhD, LCSW, University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Community Resilience in Lebanon: A Time-Series Cross-Sectional Study of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon and Host Communities

Taylor Long, MSW, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor

It Takes a Community to "Raise" Immigrant High-School Graduates: An Ecological Perspective to Understand Strategies to Enhance Equity of Opportunities

Abbie Frost, Ph.D., Simmons College School of Social Work; Hugo Kamya,

PhD, Simmons College School of Social Work

10:45 a.m.

**Community Resilience in Lebanon: A Time-Series Cross-Sectional Study
of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon and Host Communities**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Paper32497.html>

Taylor Long, MSW, Doctoral Candidate, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor,
Beirut, Lebanon

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8.

The Ethics of Migration Beyond the Immigrant-Host State Nexus

Thursday-Friday, January 11-12, 2018

European University Institute

Via dei Roccettini, 9

50014 San Domenico di Fiesole

Florence, Italy

<http://www.migrationpolicycentre.eu/event/the-ethics-of-migration-beyond-the-immigrant-host-state-nexus11-12-january-2018-european-university-institute-florence-italy/>

Description: The Department of Ethics, Law and Politics at MPI-MMG and the

Migration Policy Centre (MPC) at the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies (RSCAS), European University Institute (EUI) are delighted to invite submissions for the "Ethics of Migration beyond the Immigrant –Host State Nexus" conference which is to be held on 11-12 January 2018, European University Institute, Florence, Italy. This conference provides a forum to explore the following and related normative questions:

- * Responsibility-sharing in refugee protection
- * The right to control emigration
- * Responsibilities towards expatriate citizens
- * The ethics of diaspora politics
- * The role of subnational governments and supranational institutions in migration regimes
- * The role of non-state actors in migration management
- * The ethics of resisting migration controls
- * Migration and interpersonal morality

Confirmed Speakers:

Michael Blake, Washington; Valeria Ottonelli, Genova

David Owen, Southampton

Ayelet Shachar, MPI-MMG; and Rainer Bauböc, EUI

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9.

International Forum on Migration Statistics

Monday-Tuesday, January 15-16, 2018

OECD Conference Centre

2 Rue André Pascal, 75016 Paris, France

<http://www.oecd.org/migration/forum-migration-statistics/IFMS-2018-draft-programme.pdf>

Description: The International Forum on Migration Statistics (IFMS-2018) aims to mobilise expertise from a wide range of disciplines – such as statistics, economics, demography, sociology, geospatial science, and information technology – that can contribute to improving global understanding of the migration phenomenon. It will explore innovative ways to measure population mobility and generate timely statistics and ways to create synergies between different stakeholders and perspectives, with representatives from 'origin', 'transit' and 'host' countries of migrants. The Forum will also provide a unique opportunity for policy-makers migration data experts to exchange on data needs to support policy evaluations and identify best policy options.

The Forum will be organized around the following four main themes:

- (i) Migration measurement (concepts, definitions, disaggregation by migratory status, etc.)
- (ii) Innovation in data sources (new sources and approaches to migration data collection, realtime data, etc.)

(iii) Understanding migration (gaps in migration statistics, data to address policy concern, etc.),

(iv) Cooperation, data governance and capacity building (stakeholder coordination, data sharing/exchange, strategies to enhance institutional capacity, data literacy, use of statistics, etc.).

The Forum will take place over two days, at the OECD Headquarters in Paris from 15 to 16 January 2018, with a mix of plenary with high-level speakers and parallel sessions. Around 400 people are expected to participate in the Forum.

The Forum is co-organised by the OECD, IOM and UNDESA, in collaboration with a number of partner organisations including UNECE, Eurostat, ILO, UNHCR, UNODC and the World Bank. Depending on the interest expressed and the feedback received, the International Forum on Migration Statistics may become an annual event in the future.

Programme:

Monday January 15, 2018

Plenary Session 1

10:00-10:45 a.m.

Challenges for improving the production and use of migration data:

country perspectives: How are National Statistical Offices (NSOs) responding to the growing demand for migration data? What is needed to improve the availability and timeliness of migration data? What is the role of NSOs to facilitate better and more appropriate uses of migration data?

Parallel Sessions 1

11:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

Assessing the prevalence of trafficking in persons through targeted surveys

Attitudes/Diversity

Child and youth migrants: can existing data sources address their experiences and needs? How can we improve them?

Combining different datasets

Data and analysis on migrant integration at the local level

Data integration for measuring migration

Forced Migration within state borders: the challenges and opportunities of understanding internal displacement

Hard-to-count migrants

Parallel Sessions 2

1:30-3:00 p.m.

Improving Data on Refugees: Lessons from the Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics

Improving migration data for policy. Capacity building in Africa at national and

regional levels: the example of ECOWAS

Indicators on immigrant integration: what matters and how can it be measured?

Innovative uses of administrative data for statistical purposes

Integration I

Integration II

International Students and Temporary Skilled Workers: Comparing Data from around the Globe

Investigating the Impacts of Displacement in East Africa

Plenary Session 2

3:15-4:45 p.m.

Global initiatives on migration and data needs: Conversation about data needs for the UN Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and the UN Global Compact for Refugees

Parallel Sessions 3

5:00-6:30 p.m.

Issues and challenges in measuring Female Genital Cutting in migration countries

Linkage of Data

Measuring Emigration

Measuring emigration through population censuses and destination-country statistics

Measuring future migration flows – potential and limits of different approaches

Measuring Migration in the Context of the 2030 Agenda

Measuring return and reintegration outcomes

Measuring the migration-environment nexus: State of the Art

Tuesday January 16, 2018

Keynote address

9:00-9:30 a.m.

The future of migration and implications for the international statistical community

Plenary Session 3

9:30-10:45 a.m.

Panel on Public opinion and migration: What is the evidence regarding the gap between perceptions and realities of migration? What are the best ways to communicate facts and figures on migration? How can policy makers undertake reform of migration policy in the context of polarized public opinion on migration?

Parallel Sessions 4

11:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

Migrant flows and recruitment pathways: Collecting data on mobile populations in the context of migration to the GCC

Migration between the United States, Mexico and the Northern Triangle of Central America (NCTA): Emerging Challenges and Prospects

Migration Measurement I

Migration Measurement II

Migration Policies

Migration Statistics Challenges in Africa

Migration Traceability

Plenary Session 4

1:30-2:45 p.m.

Panel on Data innovation and big data for migration: What is the potential of big data for migration statistics? What are the risk factors (continuity, confidentiality, reliability)?

Parallel Sessions 5

2:45-4:15 p.m.

Mobilizing big data to measure highly skilled migration: lessons and challenges

Return and Onward Migration: What do we know? And what we would like to know?

Sampling migrants comparatively: challenges and possibilities

Skills

Statistics on international labour migration: statistical standards, sampling issues, and methodology of global estimates

The future census as a source of data on migrant populations

Using indirect methods to assess trafficking in persons

Plenary Session 5

4:30-5:45 p.m.

Concluding Panel on capacity building for migration data: what are the migration-data needs of developing countries (analysing existing data on migration, developing new instruments to capture data on migration...)? What types of support do these needs imply (financial assistance, training, information technology...)?

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From: Center for Immigration Studies
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Center for Immigration Studies <center@cis.org>

Sent: Monday, December 11, 2017 7:42 PM

To: Law, Robert T

Subject: Chain Migrant Charged with New York City Attack



Chain Migration: Burdensome and Obsolete
Chain migration from terror-afflicted countries
presents a national security risk

Washington, D.C. (December 11, 217) – An analysis by the Center for Immigration Studies examines chain migration and the immigration background of the Port Authority bomber. Akayed Ullah, a lawful permanent resident, is a citizen of Bangladesh who came to the United States in February 2011 on an immigrant visa in one of the chain migration categories. Ullah qualified to enter at age 20 as the nephew of a naturalized U.S. citizen. The relative who sponsored Ullah and his family reportedly entered originally under the visa lottery and became a US citizen.

Highlights on immigration to the U.S. from Bangladesh:

- Approximately 90 percent of the immigrants from Bangladesh in the last decade have received green cards through sponsorship by a relative who immigrated earlier;
- The number of immigrant visas issued to Bangladeshis was about 6,000 in 2000, but today is about 12,000 in 2017, illustrating the multiplier effect of chain migration.
- There are more than 175,000 citizens of Bangladesh on the immigrant visa waiting list, of whom just over 165,000 (94 percent) are waiting in the sibling/nephew/niece category;
- For many years citizens of Bangladesh were leading participants in the annual Visa Lottery. In 2007, 36% of the immigrant visas issued in Bangladesh were under the lottery. By 2012, Bangladesh was disqualified based on high annual numbers of green cards awarded.
- In 2017, 99% of the more than 12,000 immigrant visas awarded to Bangladeshis were family-based.

View CIS articles on chain migrant charged in NYC attack:

<https://cis.org/Vaughan/Chain-Migration-Burdensome-and-Obsolete>

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Chain-Migrant-Charged-New-York-City-Attack>

Jessica Vaughan, the Center's director of policy studies, writes, "Congress should modernize our immigration system by sharply trimming the obsolete chain migration categories, as recommended by the bipartisan U.S. Commission on Immigration Reform headed by late civil rights icon Barbara Jordan, and as required by several bills pending in Congress."

Andrew Arthur, the Center's resident fellow in law and policy, in addressing the

multiple terrorist attacks in the U.S. writes, “These attacks demonstrate an illogical dysfunction at the heart of our immigration system. No connection whatsoever to the United States is necessary for a foreign national to apply for a visa through the visa lottery, and in fact that visa category exists primarily to benefit nationals of countries with low levels of immigration to America. And, respectfully, the nephew of a United States citizen (like Ullah) has only the most tangential of ties to this country before he arrives; even then that tie is only to the sponsoring aunt or uncle.”

Extra vetting would not have prevented this attack, but eliminating chain migration would have. The RAISE Act, [S. 354](#), presently under consideration in the Congress, would break chain migration and shift the U.S. towards a merit-based system. Arthur commends the legislation and emphasizes that “The most important choice that a free people can make is to decide whom it will allow to share in its blessings and future success.”

[Visit Website](#)

Further Reading:

[Immigration Multipliers: Trends in Chain Migration](#)

[Chain Migration Means Visa Lottery Brings in More People Than You Think](#)

[VIDEO Immigration Brief: Visa Lottery](#)



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Center for Immigration Studies <center@cis.org>

Sent: Thursday, December 14, 2017 9:31 AM

To: Law, Robert T

Subject: VIDEO Immigration Brief: Chain Migration



Immigration Brief: Chain Migration

The primary source of immigration to the U.S.

Washington, D.C. (December 14, 2017) - The latest immigration video released by the Center for Immigration Studies focuses on chain migration – individuals allowed permanent entry to the United States because of a family relationship to a recent immigrant. Well over half of all immigrants enter the U.S. and become legal permanent residents based on a family relationship, not on their ability to contribute to American society.

Jessica Vaughan, the Center's director of policy studies, proposes the immigration system be modernized and the "chain" of immigrants, which extends

to include even in-laws and nieces and nephews, be trimmed. Skills, education, and background need to play a larger role in immigrant selection.



[View the entire Immigration Brief Video Series](#)

[Visit Website](#)

Further Reading:

[Immigration Multipliers](#)

[Chain Migration: Burdensome and Obsolete](#)

[The Fruit of Chain Migration](#)



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for Immigration Studies <center@cis.org>

Sent: Monday, December 18, 2017 11:31 AM

To: Law, Robert T

Subject: New from the Center for Immigration Studies, 12/18/17



What's Happening at the Center

The latest in our "[Immigration Brief](#)" video series explains chain migration -- the granting of permanent residence to individuals because of a family relationship to a recent immigrant. Well over half of all immigrants who enter the United States have become legal permanent residents based on a family tie, not on their ability to contribute to American society. Director of Policy Studies Jessica Vaughan proposes the immigration system be modernized and the "chain" of immigrants, which extends to include even in-laws and nieces and nephews, be trimmed. Skills, education, and background need to play a larger role in the selection of future Americans.

Blog Posts

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- [3. Data to Support Francis Cissna on Chain Migration](#)
- [4. US Is Still Part of the 'Global Compact on Refugees'](#)
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- [16. The Anti-Gang Provisions of the SECURE Act](#)

Video

17. Chain Migration: The primary source of immigration to the U.S.

18. How Immigration Reform Failed at the Worksite: Lessons for Today

1.

Thoughtful Foreign Worker Policy Is MIA in Our Pacific Islands

By David North

CIS Blog, December 15, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/North/Thoughtful-Foreign-Worker-Policy-MIA-Our-Pacific-Islands>

Excerpt: Too many officials operate with blinders on. Few think in terms of population and over-population; let's just build those docks and barracks and ignore everything else. It is the silo mentality playing out in the Western Pacific.

Another factor is the employment mind-set of the military on Guam. The island is part of the United States and DoD could bring in construction and other workers from the mainland, but that might add a few dollars an hour to the costs.

The military contractors could also hire local workers, but, to put it ever so gently, the Calvinistic work ethic of the military is not shared by some of the local population, the Chamorros, who are often described as being happier working for GovGuam (the territorial government) than for GovUSA. (I spent some time in these islands while working for the U.S. Department of Interior, about 20 years ago.)

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2.

A Response to Comments on My "'Travel Bans', Extreme Vetting and Terror"
Blog

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, December 15, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Cadman/Response-Comments-My-Travel-Bans-Extreme-Vetting-and-Terror-Blog>

Excerpt: When one holds views such as mine which really and truly are more centrist than the commenter apparently gives me credit for we are excoriated as racist or xenophobic by people holding different views, as a way of shutting us down and trying to dominate the debate. Ironically, I note that the commenter's email address is connected with the University of Southern California. Aren't our institutions of learning supposed to be models of free speech?

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3.

Data to Support Francis Cissna on Chain Migration: The press is gaslighting the American people

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, December 14, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Arthur/Data-Support-Francis-Cissna-Chain-Migration>

Excerpt: While in the United States the people rule, the people's representatives (with limited and specific exceptions) reserve the lawful use of violence to the state, to utilize in the enforcement of the laws. In Massachusetts in 2012, a local police sergeant went to the home of a five-year-old girl to collect two overdue library books (a state misdemeanor). Note that this is not an isolated case. Really, it's not. Consider these cases when someone complains about ICE agents wearing body armor that says "POLICE" on it to arrest an alien who voluntarily crossed a boundary of the United States illegally to reside in this country without authority.

Couple that with the "raid[ing of] worksites" and the "parad[ing] of handcuffed migrants in front of national media". Again, this combines quasi-military imagery with the popular "perp walk", a conflation that brings to mind the "struggle sessions" of the Cultural Revolution. What reasons would ICE agents have for the temerity to enter worksites to arrest illegal aliens?

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4.

US Is Still Part of the 'Global Compact on Refugees'

By Nayla Rush

CIS Blog, December 14, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Rush/US-Still-Part-Global-Compact-Refugees>

Excerpt: But the absence of a direct mention to pull out from both compacts left me skeptical. A quick search showed that the U.S. was, in fact, still committed to the refugee compact. Just this week, with no fanfare, the U.S. took part in a key meeting at the UNHCR in Geneva to lay the groundwork and start the drafting of the Global Compact for Refugees. This "High Commissioner's 10th Dialogue on Protection Challenges" meeting brought together some 500 representatives from governments, civil society, private sector, financial institutions, academics, and refugees themselves.

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5.

Defense Spending, Guam, and H-2B Visas

By Preston Huennekens

CIS Blog, December 14, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Huennekens/Defense-Spending-Guam-and-H2B-Visas>

Excerpt: The visa cap exemption for Guam, in place since 2009, now lasts until 2023. Governor Eddie Calvo and Rep. Madeleine Bordallo lobbied heavily for H-2B "relief" for the island of over 162,000. Both government and non-

government entities are eligible for the 4,000 H-2B workers so long as the projects they undertake are "because of the increased number of military personnel and military families moving to Guam," according to the Pacific News Center.

Guam's lobbying for the program is a testament to its popularity among employers nationwide. Applications for H-2B certified positions trend higher and higher every year. In 2016 the State Department issued 84,627 H-2B visas, an increase from the 69,684 issued in 2015. The State Department has not yet released the number of visas issued in 2017.

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6.

The Immigration Holiday Party

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, December 14, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Arthur/Immigration-Holiday-Party>

Excerpt: Given the fact that it is the season of giving, you may also invite some people who you don't know very well, but who recently went through a loss, or who would normally be spending the season alone. You are big-hearted, and you remember family stories about your grandfather, or great-grandfather, who was in a similar situation in the past. They get added to the list, but they are not

alone. They plan on inviting their family members, and again they have some distant relatives from out of town who are also looking for something to do. You can't say no to them, so they are welcome.

Not wanting the party to be all about you, you then turn to the phone book. You find some people who you don't know, and who have no connection whatsoever to you, or anyone else invited to the party. If they answer the phone, you tell them that they're welcome to come. They most likely have families, and want to bring those family members along as well. Again, some extended family members will also want to come, but again, they will show up late. You don't really know those folks, and aren't really sure how they will get along with the other guests, or whether they will respect your property; you ask around about them, but you don't hear anything negative, so you welcome them as well.

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7.

Here's a New Way to Abuse the Foreign Student Visa

By David North

CIS Blog, December 13, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/North/Heres-New-Way-Abuse-Foreign-Student-Visa>

Excerpt: We have written a lot about how both exploitative institutions and conniving individual students have used the F-1 (foreign student) visa to beat

the immigration system. A third set of actors recently has come to my attention: employers who take advantage of the F-1 visas to falsely preserve the legal status of a work force that arrived here with different visas.

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8.

Pledges to UNHCR for 2018 total \$857 Million

By Nayla Rush

CIS Blog, December 13, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Rush/Pledges-UNHCR-2018-total-857-Million>

Excerpt: Governments last week pledged a total of \$857 million to the UNHCR, to assist some 67 million refugees and internally displaced persons worldwide in 2018. This year's pledges are higher than the contributions pledged in 2016 for 2017, which totaled \$701,097,142. The United States made the largest pledge in both years: \$125,000,000 for 2017 by the Obama administration and \$133,795,709 for 2018 by the Trump administration.

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9.

Making the SECURE Act Better

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, December 13, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Arthur/Making-SECURE-Act-Better>

Excerpt: In my last two posts, I discussed two separate provisions of the SECURE Act, S. 2192. As much of an improvement as that bill would be to current law, there are some key amendments that could make that legislation even stronger.

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10.

Considerations on "Travel Bans", Extreme Vetting, and Terror

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, December 13, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Cadman/Considerations-Travel-Bans-Extreme-Vetting-and-Terror>

Excerpt: How do we make room in a civil society one with such freedom that many of our citizens live lifestyles that shock the cultural norms and attitudes of Muslims coming from essentially conservative Islamic societies for those who can and will adapt at least so far as to allow for coexistence of others not of their way of thinking? And how can our government do a better job of distinguishing among and between the likely successes and those who cannot

or will not bridge the gap and may in fact come believing in, or relapse into, violent jihad as a form of rejection upon their arrival?

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11.

Whom Does Congress Work For?

By John Miano

CIS Blog, December 12, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Miano/Whom-Does-Congress-Work>

Excerpt: When Disney replaced 350 Americans with foreign workers, forcing them to train their replacements, did we see any Florida members of Congress threaten to shut down the government unless it was stopped? et when illegal aliens working under the DACA program are threatened with losing their jobs, members of Congress spring into action.

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12.

Immigration-Reduction Advocates Shouldn't Use Opponents' Language

By David North

CIS Blog, December 12, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/North/ImmigrationReduction-Advocates-Shouldnt-Use-Opponents-Language>

Excerpt: As the public conversation turns to reducing legal immigration, we face the same problem. The open-borders people use words with cozy overtones like "family", and positive-sounding ones like "diversity".

I am not suggesting that we use nasty or misleading terms, just that we tell it like it is, without the froth of the other side.

For example, instead of always talking about "family migration", and worse, "family re-unification", let's talk about provisions of the law that permit the legal migration of "relatives and in-laws".

Let's look at the Family Fourth Preference category, for instance, which calls for the admission of siblings of citizens. To the extent that the siblings are married, we are causing the admission of an equal number of in-laws and relatives, as there are two people involved in any given marriage.

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13.

Contemplating the SECURE Act: The latest attempt to patch a legislative

amnesty quilt together

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, December 12, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Cadman/Contemplating-SECURE-Act>

Excerpt: Both bills also tend toward micromanagement of material and resources (right down to the Border Patrol sector level) in assigning equipment to the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP). Such legislative micromanagement is rarely a good thing because it deprives managers and supervisors the opportunity to shift resources when the operational need requires. In these cases, it also smacked of two Texas legislators going out of their way as good Santa Clauses to provide a happy holiday list to an agency that just happens to have an outsized presence in the state of Texas.

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14.

Chain Migrant Charged with New York City Attack

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, December 12, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Arthur/Chain-Migrant-Charged-New-York-City-Attack>

Excerpt: These attacks demonstrate an illogical dysfunction at the heart of our immigration system. No connection whatsoever to the United States is necessary for a foreign national to apply for a visa through the visa lottery, and

in fact that visa category exists primarily to benefit nationals of countries with low levels of immigration to America. And, respectfully, the nephew of a United States citizen (like Ullah) has only the most tangential of ties to this country before he arrives; even then that tie is only to the sponsoring aunt or uncle. No investment in the United States, its systems of beliefs, or its institutions is necessary. Not even support for its economic success is a prerequisite for admission. The only tie and admission requirement is one of blood.

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15.

Chain Migration: Burdensome and Obsolete...And Sometimes Dangerous

By Jessica Vaughan

CIS Blog, December 12, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Vaughan/Chain-Migration-Burdensome-and-Obsolete>

Excerpt: Approximately 90 percent of the immigrants from Bangladesh in the last decade have received green cards through sponsorship by a relative who immigrated earlier. Immigration from Bangladesh has risen noticeably over time; the number of immigrant visas issued to Bangladeshis was about 6,000 in 2000 and was about 12,000 in 2017. Further, there are now more than 175,000 citizens of Bangladesh on the immigrant visa waiting list, of whom just over 165,000 (94 percent) are waiting in the sibling/nephew/niece category.

For many years citizens of Bangladesh were leading participants in the annual

Visa Lottery. By 2012, Bangladesh was disqualified based on high annual numbers of green cards awarded, but even without lottery green cards, immigration has continued to rise due to chain migration green card awards.

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16.

The Anti-Gang Provisions of the SECURE Act

By Art Arthur

CIS Blog, December 8, 2017

Excerpt: Like the House bill, section 1511 would bar aliens "described in" the new criminal gang grounds of inadmissibility and deportability therein from eligibility for withholding of removal under section 241(b)(3) of the INA and asylum under section 208 of the INA. In addition, and unlike H.R. 3697, it would also render them ineligible for cancellation of removal under section 240A of the INA, and voluntary departure under section 240B of the INA. Each of these is a positive improvement over prevailing law.

Unlike H.R. 3697, however, section 1511 does not bar these alien gang members from receiving temporary protected status under section 244 of the INA, special immigrant juvenile visas under section 101(a)(27)(J) of the INA, or parole under section 212(d)(5)(A) of the INA. The omission of these bars is problematic because, as my colleague Mark Krikorian has explained: "the illegal immigration of young people from Central America, facilitated and even

encouraged by the Obama administration, has led to the rebirth of the vicious MS-13 gang" in the United States. These three benefits are ones that are likely to be exploited by MS-13 in an attempt to maneuver its (younger) members into this country.

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17.

Chain Migration: The primary source of immigration to the U.S.

December 14, 2017

Jessica Vaughan, the Center's director of policy studies, proposes the immigration system be modernized and the "chain" of immigrants, which extends to include even in-laws and nieces and nephews, be trimmed. Skills, education, and background need to play a larger role in immigrant selection.

Video: <https://www.cis.org/Vaughan/Video-Immigration-Brief-Chain-Migration>

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18.

How Immigration Reform Failed at the Worksite: Lessons for Today
Rep. Lamar Smith, Dr. Lindsey Lowell, Jerry Kammer, Mark Krikorian
National Press Club, December 7, 2017

Book Panel & Transcript Video: <https://cis.org/Press-Release/Book-Panel-How-Immigration-Reform-Failed-Worksite>

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Immigration Events, 12/18/17

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1. 12/19, Nationwide - Teleconference on the uncertain future of temporary protected status policies - **[New Listing]**
2. 1/3-6/18, San Diego - Immigration at the Association of American Law Schools annual meeting
3. 1/4-7/18, DC - Immigration at the American Historical Association annual meeting
4. 1/5-7/18, Philadelphia - Immigration at the American Economic Association annual meeting

5. 1/10-14/18, DC - Immigration at the Society for Social Work and Research annual conference

6. 1/11-12/18, Florence, Italy - Conference on the ethics of migration beyond the immigrant-host state nexus

7. 1/15-16/18, Paris - International forum on migration statistics

8. 2/1/18, Cambridge, MA - Film screening and discussion on global mass human displacement - **[New Listing]**

9. 2/1/18, Brussels - Conference on the application of EU migration and asylum policies - **[New Listing]**

1.

Temporary Protected Status at Risk: Implications for Central America and U.S. Policy

11:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m., Tuesday, December 19, 2017

Teleconference

<https://www.wilsoncenter.org/event/temporary-protected-status-risk-implications-for-central-america-and-us-policy>

Speakers:

Doris Meissner

Director, U.S. Immigration Policy Program, Migration Policy Institute

Former Commissioner of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

Eric L. Olson

Deputy Director, Latin American Program, Woodrow Wilson Center

Jorge Peraza-Breedy

Chief of Mission for the Northern Triangle of Central America, International

Organization for Migration

Moderator:

Cynthia J. Arnson

Director, Latin American Program, Woodrow Wilson Center

Description: Since 1990, the U.S. government has offered Temporary Protected Status (TPS) to nationals of countries experiencing natural disaster or civil conflict. In the Americas, TPS protections have been extended to hundreds of thousands of Salvadorans, Hondurans, Nicaraguans, and Haitians, allowing them to live and work legally in the United States so long as the designation is renewed.

In recent weeks the Trump administration has ended TPS protections for Haitians and Nicaraguans, and deferred a decision affecting Hondurans until July 2018. A decision on whether or not to renew TPS for citizens of El Salvador—who represent 60 percent of all TPS holders—is expected to be announced in early January.

Please join the Wilson Center's Latin America Program and the Migration Policy Institute on Tuesday, December 19th, 10 a.m. EST, for a teleconference focused on the legal framework for TPS (particularly for Hondurans and Salvadorans) and profile of current TPS holders; the capacity of El Salvador and Honduras to receive and meaningfully reintegrate returnees; and the implications of TPS termination for broader U.S. policy goals in Central America.

To join the call, please dial: Toll Free #: 888-942-8140, Conference #: 1-517-308-9203, Conference Passcode: 13304

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2.

Association of American Law Schools Annual Meeting

Wednesday-Saturday, January 3–6, 2018

Marriott Marquis San Diego Marina

San Diego, CA, 92101

<https://www.aals.org/am2018/>

<https://www.aals.org/am2018/program/>

Immigration-related session:

Thursday, January 4, 2018

1:30-3:15 p.m.

Rights Under the Trump Administration

Saturday January 6, 2018

1:30-3:15 p.m.

Immigration Adjudication in an Era of Mass Deportation

Large scale deportation has been a feature of the federal government's

immigration enforcement policy for years. Immigration policies under the new administration suggest even more expansive reliance on the tools associated with mass deportation, such as increasing the number of deportations, the scale of detention, and the categories of persons treated as removal priorities. This program examines the implications of the current administration's mass deportation strategies for existing paradigms in the literature on immigration adjudication. Panelists will address various questions regarding immigration adjudication during this era of mass deportation, including: the rise—and likely expansion—of summary removals and other mechanisms that enable the federal government to effectuate removal in a streamlined manner and without the participation of the immigration courts; the impact of the backlog in the immigration courts on the federal government's ability to achieve mass deportation; the continued relevance of the immigration courts and Board of Immigration Appeals as the central actors in immigration adjudication; post-deportation integration programs; and the influence of policies related to mass deportation on broader themes within immigration law such as judicial review, the rule of law, the constitutional rights of noncitizens, plenary power, or the entry fiction doctrine.

Speakers:

Jason Cade, University of Georgia School of Law

Lucas Guttentag, Stanford Law School

Kevin R. Johnson, University of California, Davis, School of Law

Nora Phillips, Al Otro Lado

Moderator:

Jennifer L Koh, Western State College of Law at Argosy University

3:30-5:15 p.m.

Immigration Law Works in Progress

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3.

American Historical Association Annual Meeting

Thursday-Sunday, January 4-7, 2018

Marriott Wardman Park

2660 Woodley Rd NW

Washington, DC 20008

<https://aha.confex.com/aha/2018/webprogram/start.html>

Immigration-related sessions:

Thursday, January 4, 2018

1:30-3:00 p.m.

Migrancy and Empire in the 18th Century: A Roundtable

**Reflecting on Renaissance Refugees and Forced Migrations in the Era of
the Muslim Ban**

3:30-5:00 p.m.

Migration and Irish Identity

Papers:

Irish Women, Poor Law Guardians, and the Challenges of State-Sponsored Migration

Jill C. Bender, University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Narrating the Living Conditions and Life Experiences of Toronto's Irish Poor in the 1850s and 1860s

William Jenkins, York University

Post-Second World War Migration from Ireland and the Caribbean: A Comparative Perspective

Miriam Nyhan Grey, New York University

Friday, January 5, 2018

3:30-5:00 p.m.

Immigration and Transnationalism in the Modern Era

Papers:

Migration and the Limits of Transnationalism

Nancy L. Green, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales

Transnational Dimensions of American Xenophobia

Erika Lee, University of Minnesota

Externalization and Its Limits: The Concentric Rings around the United States

David FitzGerald, University of California, San Diego

Transnational or Transcultural? Migrant Decision Making

Dirk Hoerder, University of Bremen

Session Abstract: In many ways immigration is the quintessential transnational act: it both moves individuals and communities across national boundaries and in the process defines and redefines the nation itself. At the same time, the transnational historiographical turn has prompted historians of immigration to consider new ways of conceptualizing this history, seeing immigration not just as a process of moving from one nation to another but part of a broader series of global patterns. This roundtable session will explore transnational approaches to the history of immigration in the modern era. The interventions will center around two primary themes. Those by professors Green and Hoerder will consider the challenge posed by transnational history to the migrant experience in general, exploring how individuals and communities cope with the challenges and dislocations of leaving one home behind to find a new one. In contrast, professors Lee and FitzGerald will concentrate on the reception (or non-reception) of immigrants to the United States in the modern era, focusing in particular on fears of immigration and the ways in which America has defined itself as a nation in opposition to the influx of peoples from abroad. As a whole, the roundtable will consider how historians can speak to an issue which contemporary global significance.

Guests and Outsiders: Nativism, Integration, and the Politics of Migration in Europe since 1945

Papers:

Can a Turk Be Gay? Gay Activism and the Politics of Migration, 1969–81

Christopher Ewing, The Graduate Center of the City University of New York

**Progressive Nativism? Mobilizing Secularism, Gender, and Sexuality
against Muslims in Postwar Europe**

Aitana Guia, California State University, Fullerton

**Social Science and Single Mothers: Decolonizing the Dutch Welfare State,
1970s–90s**

Chelsea Schields, Elizabethtown College

Session Abstract: When German Chancellor Angela Merkel declared in a 2010 speech that Germany's experiment with multiculturalism had failed, she brought the question of immigrant integration - particularly regarding Germany's large Turkish minority - dramatically to the fore. In the context of the recent refugee crisis and ascendant racist nationalism, debates about migration have taken on new urgency across the European Union. However, the question of whether or not immigrants, particularly from majority Muslim countries, could find a place in Western European societies has been debated since the establishment of guest worker programs after the Second World War and the simultaneous collapse of colonial regimes in North Africa and the Middle East. This session will examine how debates about migration have been articulated through discourses of assimilation, race, and nationalism in several European countries, as well as how telling silences of left-wing activists and mainstream political parties shaped these discourses. These debates were often articulated in highly gendered and sexualized terms, as Europeans across the political spectrum both deployed prevailing notions of gender and sexuality to bolster their positions and, in the case of gay and feminist activists, harnessed

racialized political discourses of migration to make forceful claims about the situation of women and sexual minorities in Europe. In using the individual contexts of West Germany, the Netherlands, and Southern Europe as case studies, this panel will highlight both the contingent nature of racial "otherness" as well as the fragility of centrist policies used to negotiate the politics of migration and European integration. In doing so, this panel will examine the longer history multiculturalism in its international context and the deep, racialized fears that immigration, so often supported by Western European governments, could elicit.

5:30-7:00 p.m.

Caribbean Studies Committee Meeting: Flight, Migration, and Borders in the Caribbean from Carib Expansion to 21st-Century Diasporas

Panel:

Linda M. Rupert, University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Jeppe Mulich, London School of Economics and Political Science

Matt D. Childs, University of South Carolina

Monique Bedasse, Washington University in St. Louis

Saturday, January 6, 2018

8:30-10:00 a.m.

Catholics, Migration, and National Identity in the 20th-Century United States

Papers:

Immigrant Aid Agencies in the United States and Europe on the Eve of World War II

Mary Brown, Marymount Manhattan College and Center for Migration Studies

Catholics in America and Germany, 1870–1914: Empire and National Identity

Thomas J. Renna, Saginaw Valley State University

Making a Migrant Ministry in Michigan, 1950–64

Deborah E. Kanter, Albion College

1:30-3:00 p.m.

Filtering the Frontier: Migrants and Refugees at the Border in the Arab Middle East

Papers:

Passports for Refugees: Algerians in Palestine in the 1890s

Michael Talbot, University of Greenwich

Muslim Bans Past: Immobilizing Ottoman Migrants in Wartime America, 1917–20

Stacy Fahrenthold, California State University, Stanislaus

Illicit Border-Crossings in Mandate Palestine: Undermining and Transforming Categories of Race, Ethnicity, and Nationality through Subversive Movement

Lauren Banko, University of Manchester

Nationalities of Nomads and Locusts in the Jazira, 1920–40

Samuel Dolbee, New York University

Session Abstract: This panel explores the relationship between the construction of national borders, the policing of migrants, and the emergence of documentary regimes in the post-Ottoman Middle East. The states which emerged in Syria, Lebanon, and Palestine after the First World War imposed new restrictions on the mobility of Arab residents, creating nationality regulations which often committed the state to sedentarizing citizens while policing nomads, refugees, and migrants. Cross-border movements were recast as subversive and potentially criminal, and regulations multiplied to manage the movements of everyday migrants. These four papers will closely examine the use of passports and identity documents in this process, arguing that the passport allowed states to legitimate certain types of movement while prohibiting others. The session also gives a close look at connected processes like passport fraud, migrant smuggling, and evasion of state authorities in Arab border regions. Collectively the papers illustrate two global countervailing pressures: the intensification of migration within and beyond the Middle East after 1918, and increasingly rigorous attempts by Middle Eastern states to curb human traffic. In a historiography preoccupied with the relationship of nationalism to elite “imaginings,” this work strikes a blow for the state’s resort to registration and documentation technologies to police who belongs to the nation, and who is excluded from it.

Polish Immigrants in the United States since the 1970s

Papers:

Not All in the Family: American Polonia in the Decade of the 1970s

Anna D. Jaroszynska-Kirchmann, Eastern Connecticut State University

Between Now and Then: Contemporary Processes of European Migration to the United States

Anna Fin, Pedagogical University of Kraków

Seeing Greenpoint Change: Polish Americans and Gentrification in Brooklyn

Jerome Krase, Brooklyn College, City University of New York

Polish Greenpoint and New York City: Gentrification, Ethnoracial Relations, and Immigrant Labor Market at the Turn of the 21st Century

Anna Sosnowska, University of Warsaw

3:30-5:00 p.m.

Polish Immigrants in Greenpoint, Brooklyn: Exploring the Transformations of a Polish Ethnic Enclave

Papers:

Greenpoint, Brooklyn Then and Now: A View from the Street

Judith DeSena, St. John's University

"Living Is Simply Different Here": The American Dream in Greenpoint

Ewa Dzurak, College of Staten Island, City University of New York

Aging in an Ethnic Enclave: Barriers and Opportunities for Older Polish Migrants in Greenpoint

Karolina Lukaszewicz, New York University; Marta Pawlaczek, New York University

Tadeusz Chabrowski and Greenpoint: The History of Polish Neighborhood Seen through the Biography of Its Prominent Resident

Izabela Barry, College of Staten Island, City University of New York; Ewa

Maliga, College of Staten Island, City University of New York

Sunday, January 7, 2018

9:00-10:30 a.m.

Eyes on Different Shores: Early African American Immigration and Identity Formation

Papers:

Making a Middle Class: African American Women and the Emergence of the Liberian Nation

Marie Stango, California State University, Bakersfield

In Word and Image: The Promise of Haitian Culture and Politics in 19th-Century Philadelphia

Aston Gonzalez, Salisbury University

Leaving for Lands Unknown: The 1820s African American Emigration to Haiti

Sara Fanning, Texas Woman's University

Session Abstract: Scholars have studied the history of African American migration to Haiti and Liberia during the nineteenth century and shown how fear surrounding growing enslaved populations and the constriction of free black rights prompted waves of international travel. Additional research on the production of nineteenth century black political discourse has demonstrated the promise and possibilities of these two black republics for African Americans. This panel offers detailed studies of those who made this journey and how their travel to these countries prompted sometimes radical ways that they envisioned

themselves, their communities, and their ability to alter broader conceptions of blackness during the nineteenth century.

By focusing on the experiences of several African Americans traveling to and from Haiti and Liberia, this panel explores their changing conceptions of themselves as people of African descent. In keeping with the theme of the Annual Meeting, this panel “explores the ways in which racial distinctions have contributed to the formation of national identities and nation-states as political entities” by investigating how African Americans became Liberians and Haitians while often holding on to elements of their American identities. The papers reveal the circumstances that enabled African descended peoples to reimagine and remake their futures after traveling to, and residing in, Liberia and Haiti. Each focus on the lived experiences of people of African descent who arrived in new lands with varied expectations and came to understand themselves as dramatically different individuals belonging to more expansive communities. Marie Stango’s paper identifies the overlooked participation of African American women in and after the 1847 independence movement in Liberia. Previously enslaved in the United States, many of these women fashioned their identities as free people in a new country across the Atlantic. In doing so, they presented themselves as a model for emancipatory politics by adopting and disseminating middle class values and practices. As a result, these women displayed for American and international audiences the extent to which Liberian society had developed into a middle class nation. Aston Gonzalez’s paper traces the Haitian travels of a black Philadelphian artist, who, taken with the black nationalistic fervor there, returned to Philadelphia to teach African American audiences about the possibilities of embracing black nationalism and learning from Haitian leaders. In lectures and paintings inspired by his stay, he stressed the possibilities of independent black communities. Sara Fanning’s paper analyzes African Americans formulated freedom dreams in Haiti. More

specifically, her paper investigates the tension between embracing and resisting a new identity for African Americans in Haiti. This tension arises from the mismatched expectations and realities of life in Haiti; she pinpoints the conditions that prompted many to yearn for home while simultaneously embracing the political freedoms they enjoyed there.

Each paper on this panel threads together the themes of shifting African American identities, emigration, and black political activism. The papers work together to highlight the conflicts and collaborations in which black Americans took part in their attempts to create a world that recognized and supported black freedoms.

11:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

Race and Immigration in the Era of Decolonization

Papers:

Youth, Race, and Immigration Control in 1960s Britain

Radhika Natarajan, Reed College

Citizenship at the Border: Stowaways, State Power, and the Making of Immigration Policy

Kennetta Hammond Perry, East Carolina University

The Demographic Defense of the White Nation: Entwined Histories of Race and Immigration in South Africa and the United Kingdom in the 1960s and 1970s

Jean Smith, King's College London

Session Abstract: The British Nationality Act of 1948 guaranteed the right of

abode in the United Kingdom to all people resident in the Empire-Commonwealth. Commonwealth Citizenship presented a universalist ideal, but as decolonization created distinct nation-states from the empire, ideas of racial difference and more restrictive views of citizenship based on ancestry hollowed out its broad promise. By the 1960s amid racially-charged concerns about rising immigration from former colonies, the United Kingdom implemented immigration restrictions beginning with the 1962 Commonwealth Immigrants Act. In 1981, the British Nationality Act reversed the 1948 Act and defined citizenship and right of abode in ancestral terms. In assessing this change, the main focus of scholarship has been the question of whether this shift stemmed from policy-making elites themselves or pressure from an illiberal and racist public.

The contribution of this panel is to shed new light on the role of racial ideology in the formulation and, crucially, the execution of immigration policies in decolonising Britain. We pay attention to both the broader transnational context in which such policies were formulated and the ways in which they were put into practice, both directly in terms of post-1962 family reunion cases and indirectly in terms of state-sanctioned violence against Commonwealth immigrants. Moving chronologically, Kennetta Hammond Perry's paper focuses on the carceral powers of immigration officials and the anxieties that West African and Caribbean stowaways generated in regards to the exercise of Commonwealth citizenship through the act of migration in the years preceding the passage of the first wave of Commonwealth immigration restrictions. Jean Smith's paper highlights ongoing connections between the United Kingdom and apartheid South Africa not only in terms of both states' racialised immigration policies but also in the ways in which concerns about demographic change in Britain contributed to the dramatic increase in British emigration to South Africa in the 1960s and 1970s. Radhika Natarajan examines the problem posed by

young migrants from the Caribbean and South Asia who traveled to Britain for reunification with their families. This group produced anxiety on the part of immigration officers who doubted the integrity of their family ties and generated racialized discourses to discount their claims to entry to Britain. These papers share a focus on the experiences of individual migrants rather than racialised immigration policies in the abstract, or the viewpoint of the policy-maker. The Commonwealth promise of a multi-racial family of nations created a framework for the emergence of nations defined on ethnic and racial terms. By focusing on migration, this panel demonstrates the particular patterns of race and exclusion in the decolonizing British Empire. The questions regarding mobility and belonging raised in these papers continue to haunt us in the present.

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4.

American Economic Association Annual Meeting

Friday-Sunday, January 5-7, 2018

The Marriott Philadelphia Downtown (HQ)

Loews Philadelphia (co-HQ)

<https://www.aeaweb.org/conference/>

Friday, January 5, 2018

10:15 a.m.-12:15 p.m.

Immigrants and Hispanics Facing Hardships

Papers:

The Differential Incidence and Severity of Food Insecurity by Racial, Ethnic, and Immigrant Groups Over the Great Recession in the United States

Alfonso Flores-Lagunes, Syracuse University

Hugo Jales, Syracuse University

Judith Liu, Syracuse University

Norbert Wilson, Tufts University

Abstract: Perennially, Hispanic- and black-headed households have substantially higher rates of food insecurity (19.1% and 21.5% in 2015, respectively) than the national average (12.5% in 2015), according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. We document the evolution of both the incidence and severity of food insecurity by race/ethnicity and immigrant status from 2003 to 2015. We define as incidence the traditional binary measure employed in the literature, while intensity is based on the continuous measure available from the survey questions in the food security supplement. We conduct a decomposition analysis to assess the contribution of different factors to the observed differences in food insecurity across these demographic groups over the years before, during, and after the Great Recession.

Using Eye Tracking to Study Migrant Remittances

Angelino Viceisza, Spelman College

Eduardo Nakasone, Michigan State University

Maximo Torero, World Bank

Abstract: It is well documented that migrant remittances are a significant driver of global development and serve as a pillar of economic stability (e.g. The World Bank 2015, Yang 2011). In fact, it is estimated that remittance flows to developing countries will reach US\$ 479 billion in 2017 – a number that far exceeds official development assistance. Nonetheless, sending remittances remains costly. The World Bank estimates that, as of 2014, the global average cost of sending US\$ 200 held steady at 8 percent of the transaction value. In some instances, transfer fees may surpass 20 percent, leaving quite some money on the table. The creation of publicly available comparison databases containing detailed information on the costs, speed, and reliability of sending remittances has been identified as one of the most efficient means to achieve the above aims. At the same time, this requires such services to be simple and accessible. This study will partner with RemitRight (www.remitright.com, RR), which has built and maintains the first World Bank-certified metasearch web and mobile platform for online money transfers from the US to top remittance-receiving countries, to test behavioral foundations and relevant attributes of comparison-shopping using a range of field experiments. One of the study's main intellectual merits lies in the fact that it uses non-choice (neuro) data in the form of eye tracking (and facial expression) to unpack “the black box” of experimentally elicited choice data in the form of migrant remittance decisions. In so doing, the study sheds light on (1) how neuroeconomic data can be used in field contexts to identify relevant attributes of choice and (2) the resulting welfare effects that could accrue to migrants and recipients from comparison-shopping and increased transparency.

Split Families and the Future of Children: Immigration Enforcement and Foster Care Placements

Catalina Amuedo-Dorantes, San Diego State University

Esther Arenas-Arroyo, Queen Mary University of London

Abstract: Intensified immigration enforcement, particularly at the local and state level, has been responsible for roughly 1.8 million deportations between 2009 and 2013 alone (Vaughan 2013). Deportations have broken up households and changed the structure of many families headed by an unauthorized parent –typically through the deportation of fathers (Capps et al. 2016). In some instances, the children enter the foster care system when their parents (or single parent) are detained by Immigration Customs Enforcement (ICE) and the children are left alone. In this regard, at least 5,100 children were in the foster care system and could not be reunited with their parents due to a parents’ detention or deportation. This figure is estimated to increase strongly over the next years (Wessler 2011). Aside from the fact that, on average, it costs state and federal governments approximately \$26,000/year to foster a child, foster care children have worse and fewer labor market opportunities (Doyle 2007), and are far more likely to commit crimes (Doyle 2008). Given these facts, our aim is to assess how the escalation of immigration enforcement taking place at the local and state levels since the early 2000s has contributed to the growing number of caseloads of Hispanic youth in foster care, especially in areas with a greater concentration of likely undocumented immigrants. To that end, we combine national data on state-level foster care placements from the 2001-2015 Adoption and Foster Case Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) Foster Care files, with detailed information on the intensification of immigration enforcement at the state level. In order to gauge if intensified enforcement has contributed to the share of Hispanic children in foster care, we exploit the temporal and geographic variation in interior immigration policies using a quasi-experimental differences-in-differences approach.

Economics of Immigration

Papers:

10:15 a.m.-12:15 p.m.

Information, Perceived Education Level, and Attitudes Toward Refugees: Evidence From a Randomized Survey Experiment

Lisa K. Simon, ifo Institute

Philipp Lergetporer, ifo Institute

Marc Piopiunik, ifo Institute

Abstract: In 2014 and 2015, Europe has witnessed an unprecedented influx of refugees. While natives' attitudes toward refugees are decisive for the political feasibility of asylum policies, little is known about how these attitudes are shaped by refugees' characteristics. We study the causal effect of refugees' perceived education level on natives' attitudes toward them, since education and skill levels will be decisive for refugees' labor market- and social integration. Assessing the true education level of refugees has proven very difficult and is subject to a high degree of uncertainty. Consequently, contradicting information has entered the public discourse. We implemented a randomized online survey experiment with almost 5,000 students at four German universities, i.e. among high skilled natives. To exogenously shift the perception of the education level of refugees, we randomly assigned respondents to one of three experimental groups. The control group reported their attitudes toward refugees without any information on the education level of refugees, while the High Skilled treatment group was informed about a study which finds that refugees are rather well-educated, and the Low Skilled treatment group was informed about a study that finds the opposite. We find that these information treatments strongly shift respondents' perceptions of the education level of refugees in the expected way. These significant perception shifts translate into respondents' labor market concerns, as predicted by the

labor market competition model, in which natives are more skeptical of immigrants with similar skill levels as their own. Compared to the control group, respondents in the High Skilled (Low Skilled) treatment are more (less) likely to state that refugees will increase labor market competition. These concerns however, do not translate into general attitudes because economic aspects are rather unimportant for the attitude formation process. Finally, treatment effects differ by respondents' migration status and socioeconomic background.

Is It Merely A Labor Supply Shock? Impacts of Syrian Migrants on Local Economies in Turkey

Doruk Cengiz, University of Massachusetts-Amherst

Hasan Tekguc, Kadir Has University

Abstract: Since the beginning of the Syrian Civil War in 2011, more than 2.7 million Syrian nationals have fled their homes and started living in Turkey. This is the largest refugee flow since the 1950s. Exploiting the highly unequal spatial distribution of Syrian “guests” across Turkish regions, we analyze impacts of the forced migration on local economies. Using the recently available province-level residence data of Syrian population in Turkey, our difference-in-difference estimates or estimates by generalized synthetic control method (Xu 2015) yield no significant or sizable adverse employment or wage effects of Syrians on native workers. We show that the estimated negative employment effect in some of the previous studies (e.g. Tumen 2016) are not robust to alternative control regions, and due to incorrect standard error calculation. Furthermore, we show that residential building construction industry, a relatively labor-intensive industry that employs low-skilled workers, has experienced a boom with the arrival of migrants. The number of new building permits increased, on average, by 40% after the shock. New firm establishments have also increased by approximately 35% after the migration wave, which is partly explained by

investments made by Syrian entrepreneurs. These reflect an increase in the aggregate regional demand and the supply of capital, and potentially explain the absence of the adverse labor market effects. We claim that omitting the former effects misleads the theory, and a thorough analysis of the effects of migration should account for the migration-induced demand and capital supply boost.

Migrants, Ancestors, and Foreign Investments

Tarek A. Hassan, Boston University, NBER, and CEPR

Thomas Chaney, Toulouse School of Economics and CEPR

Konrad Burchardi, Institute for International Economic Studies, Stockholm University, BREAD, and CEPR

Abstract: We use 130 years of data on historical migrations to the United States to show a causal effect of the ancestry composition of US counties on foreign direct investment (FDI) sent and received by local firms. To isolate the causal effect of ancestry on FDI, we build a simple reduced-form model of migrations: Migrations from a foreign country to a US county at a given time depend on (i) a push factor, causing emigration from that foreign country to the entire United States, and (ii) a pull factor, causing immigration from all origins into that US county. The interaction between time-series variation in origin-specific push factors and destination-specific pull factors generates quasi-random variation in the allocation of migrants across US counties. We find that a doubling of the number of residents with ancestry from a given foreign country relative to the mean increases by 4 percentage points the probability that at least one local firm engages in FDI with that country. We present evidence this effect is primarily driven by a reduction in information frictions, and not by better contract enforcement, taste similarities, or a convergence in factor endowments.

Rainfall Fluctuation and Selection Patterns of Mexico-United States Migration

Shan Li, Central University of Finance and Economics

Ram Fishman, Tel Aviv University

Abstract: This paper studies the role of climate fluctuation, changes in rainfall, in determining self-selection patterns of Mexico-U.S. migration. Taking migration costs and returns to education into consideration, a simple theoretical model shows how the climate fluctuation affects migration incentives at different education levels and how this influences the education distribution of migrants. Empirically, we examine the effects of rainfall on Mexicans' migration intention for two education groups separately. In the group of less educated people, those with relatively more years of schooling are more likely to move to the U.S. in a drought year, yet the positive selection is impaired. In the group of more educated people, those with relatively fewer years of schooling are more likely to migrate in a drought year, reinforcing the negative selection.

Saturday, January 6, 2018

Foreign STEM Students and Immigration Policy

Papers:

2:30-4:40 p.m.

Will the United States Keep the Best and the Brightest? Career and Location Preferences of Foreign STEM PhDs

Ina Ganguli , University of Massachusetts-Amherst

Patrick Gaulé, CERGE-EI

Abstract: A key factor behind the emergence and persistence of U.S. leadership in STEM fields has been its ability to attract and retain top tier talent from other countries. Talented foreigners have typically come to the U.S. as graduate students and stayed in the U.S. in academic or industry careers.

The current U.S. political climate is characterized by uncertainty regarding H1B visas, a rise in anti-immigrant sentiment, and possible cuts in federal funding for scientific research, all of which could affect the location preferences of foreign STEM PhDs. Time will tell whether the location decisions of foreign STEM students will change; however, an early indicator of potentially shifting location preferences can be obtained by surveying them.

In this paper, we discuss findings from a recent novel survey of current doctoral students in a major STEM field – Chemistry – conducted in 2017 at 50 U.S. institutions about their career and location preferences. Unlike previous studies, we use hypothetical choice methods to determine students' valuation of similar jobs in U.S. vs. non-U.S. locations, and we match students to actual measures of ability based on publication measures. We are particularly interested in understanding how location preferences vary across the ability distribution and differ across source countries, and how they compare to the preferences of native US STEM PhDs. We also provide novel evidence on which countries may be best placed to attract foreign US-trained talent.

Postdoctoral Researchers: The Impact of Labor Regulations and Visa Policy

Sarah E. Turner, University of Virginia

Abstract: A key component of innovation in the U.S. economy is the scientific

research done at universities. In the pipeline for scientific research at U.S. universities, a critical input to research and part of the development of scientific expertise is the post-doctoral appointment. Even as job opportunities for faculty and permanent employment in university science have stagnated, the number of post-doc appointments has continued to grow, particularly in the life sciences and biomedical fields, with numbers rising from 18,399 in 1980 to 63,593 in 2014 (NSF SESTAT). In turn, the pool of researchers working in the scientific programs at U.S. universities is increasingly international; the share of temporary residents among post-doctoral scientists at U.S. universities ranges from about 49% in the health sciences to about 62% in engineering.

Immigration policies affect “price” and “quantity” in the scientific labor market to the extent that they impact what universities must pay research personnel and costs of hiring post-doctorate scientists. With a substantial (and growing) pool of students and doctorate recipients from abroad, changes in immigration policies that impact terms of stay affect costs of recruiting non-residents. Major changes include the extension of J-1 visas (from a 3 to 5 years) in 2005 and the extension of F-1 visas to allow 29 months of employment for STEM degree recipients in 2008, which was additionally extended to 36 months in May of 2016.

The focus of this research is how changes in visa policies affect the postdoc utilization of US born doctorate recipients, foreign-born recipients of doctorates in the US, and doctorate-level scientists born and educated abroad. Data for this analysis includes administrative data from the U.S. Customs and Immigration Services and employment data from public research universities, which are generally required to disclose annually compensation, employment and job title for all salaried workers.

Sunday, January 7, 2018

Employment, Migration and Inequality

Papers:

10:15 a.m.-12:15 p.m.

Child Labour Among Refugees and Host Communities: Evidence From Jordan

Rami Galal, American University in Cairo

Abstract: The refugee crisis stemming from the conflict in Jordan has brought over 600,000 registered refugees to Jordan with close to a third of them under the age of 17. The Jordanian government has sought to provide schooling for under-aged refugees, but the magnitude of the influx has strained available resources. Estimates suggest that there are 70,000 child labourers in Jordan, 80% of whom are Jordanian and 15% Syrian refugees. Using panel survey micro data on Jordan in two round from 2010 and 2016, our plan in this paper is to exploit this natural experiment of the refugee crisis to measure the impact of forced migration on child labour among both the local population as well as the refugee community using a variety of econometric techniques. The value added of this research is threefold: (1), filling in the knowledge gap of the impacts of the refugee crisis on child labour for host children and refugee children, (2), employing new and reliable datasets with robust methodologies, and (3), providing evidence for policy on how to reduce the propensity of child labour amidst the refugee crisis.

Inequality Between and Within Immigrant Groups in the United States

Hisham Foad, San Diego State University

Abstract: The increase in income inequality has been one of the defining economic trends of the past forty years. The increase in inequality in the United States has been attributed to skill-biased technological change, globalization, and a changing institutional environment. To what extent can these factors explain rising inequality? I attempt to answer this question by looking at income inequality both within and between immigrant groups in the United States. There is tremendous variation in income inequality between these groups, with Gini coefficients ranging from 0.59 for immigrants from the MENA to 0.42 for immigrants from Mexico. To what extent are differences in inequality between immigrant groups driven by observable characteristics that differentiate these groups? There are also large differences in inequality between different enclaves of immigrants from the same source country. For example, MENA immigrants living in Michigan have an income Gini coefficient of 0.61 as compared to 0.55 for MENA immigrants living in New Jersey. What features of these immigrant enclaves drive differences in immigrant inequality? In this study, I exploit the variation in income inequality both between and within immigrant groups to estimate the micro level determinants of income inequality using a broad sample of 32 immigrant groups distributed across a wide range of ethnic enclaves derived from ACS data. Initial results suggest that inequality is highest for those groups with the highest skill levels, even though these groups have higher average incomes. That inequality is highest for the most skilled migrants suggests a more nuanced view of the role that technology, globalization and institutions play in influencing inequality

Lessons from Historical Immigration Policy

Papers:

1:00-3:00 p.m.

Closing Heaven's Door: Evidence From the 1920s United States

Immigration Quota Acts

Philipp Ager, University of Southern Denmark

Casper Worm Hansen, University of Copenhagen

Abstract: The introduction of immigration quotas in the 1920s fundamentally changed US immigration policy. We exploit this policy change to estimate the economic consequences of immigration restrictions at the county, city, and individual level. The quotas led to a relative decline in population growth in areas with larger pre-existing immigrant communities of affected nationalities. This effect is largely driven by the policy restricted supply of newly arriving immigrants from quota affected nationalities and lower fertility rates of foreign-born women due to declining marriage rates. The more restrictive immigration policy led to significant labor productivity losses in the manufacturing sector of urban counties and cities. Our main finding is that native workers living in areas more exposed to the quota system were pushed into lower-wage occupations, while black workers living in the same areas gained from the quota system.

Adaptation of Native Labor and Capital to Mass Migration: Evidence From the Immigration Act of 1924

Ran Abramitzky, Stanford University

Leah Platt Boustan, Princeton University

Abstract: During the Age of Mass Migration (1850-1913), the US economy absorbed 30 million immigrants. The foreign-born share of the male labor force in the US reached 23 percent by 1910, and was as high as 50 percent in some metropolitan areas. Immigrant inflows slowed suddenly in the 1920s when the US government imposed strict immigration quotas favoring immigrants from

Northern and Western Europe over immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe. These swings in national immigration flows differentially affected some local areas more than others depending on the country-of-origin composition of the local immigrant population. We use both the rise and fall of immigrant flows to examine how native-born workers adapted to immigrant-induced changes in labor supply. We focus on two potential margins of adjustment: propensity to finish high school in order to differentiate oneself from immigrant labor and propensity to move out of the local area altogether. We also study how firms adjusted their capital investment in response to changes in immigrant inflows.

Immigration Restrictions as Active Labor Market Policy: Evidence From the Mexican Bracero Exclusion

Michael A. Clemens, Center for Global Development

Ethan G. Lewis, Dartmouth College

Hannah M. Postel, Center for Global Development

Abstract: An important class of active labor market policy has received little rigorous impact evaluation: immigration barriers intended to improve the terms of employment for domestic workers by deliberately shrinking the workforce. Recent advances in the theory of endogenous technical change suggest that such policies could have limited or even perverse labor-market effects, but empirical tests are scarce. We study a natural experiment that excluded almost half a million Mexican ‘bracero’ seasonal agricultural workers from the United States, with the stated goal of raising wages and employment for domestic farm workers. We build a simple model to clarify how the labor-market effects of bracero exclusion depend on assumptions about production technology, and test it by collecting novel archival data on the bracero program that allow us to measure state-level exposure to exclusion for the first time. We cannot reject the hypothesis that bracero exclusion had no effect on U.S. agricultural wages

or employment, and find that important mechanisms for this result include both adoption of less labor-intensive technologies and shifts in crop mix.

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5.

Society for Social Work and Research Annual Conference

Wednesday-Sunday, January 10-14, 2018

Marriott Marquis

901 Massachusetts Ave NW

Washington, DC 20001

<http://secure.sswr.org/2018-conference-home/>

Immigration-related sessions:

Thursday, January 11, 2018

Section: **Immigrants and Refugees**

1:30-3:00 p.m.

Symposia: **They Survived, We Can Help Them Thrive: Evidence-Based Recommendations for Social Work with Forced Migrants**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session8829.html>

Measuring Refugee Poverty Using Deprivation Versus Income: The Case

of Afghans in Iran

Mitra Ahmadinejad, MA, Florida International University; Shanna Burke, PhD, Florida International University; Miriam Potocky, PhD, Florida International University

Developing a Reliable Assessment Tool for Refugee Survivors of Torture

Michaela Zajicek-Farber, PhD, BCD, LCSW-C, The Catholic University of America; Joan Hodges-Wu, MA, MSW, LGSW, Asylum Seeker Assistance Project; Sarah Moore Oliphant, MSW, PhD, The Catholic University of America

Hiding in Plain Sight: A Qualitative Analysis of Survival Strategies for LGBT Forced Migrants

Edward J. Alessi, PhD, Rutgers University

Performing for Their Lives: The Psychological Toll of 'Reverse Covering' for Sexual and Gender Minority Refugee Claimants in Canada

Sarilee Kahn, PhD, McGill University

Friday, January 12, 2018

8:00-9:30 a.m.

Symposia: **Multi-Level Risk Factors Related to the Health and Mental Health of Migrant Populations from Non-Western Low and Middle Income Countries**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9267.html>

The Risk Environment for Perpetration of Partner Violence Among Male Migrant Market Workers in Central Asia

Louisa Gilbert, PhD, Columbia University; Lynn Michalopoulos, PhD, Columbia

University; Xin Ma, MS, Emory University; Tina Jiwatram-Negron, PhD, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor; Assel Terlikbayeva, MD, Columbia University Global Health Research Center of Central Asia; Sholpan Primbetova, MSW, Columbia University Global Health Research Center of Central Asia; Tara McCrimmon, MPH, Columbia University Global Health Research Center of Central Asia; Mingway Chang, PhD, Columbia University; Timothy Hunt, PhD, Columbia University; Stacey Shaw, PhD, Brigham Young University; Gaukhar Mergenova, MSW, Columbia University

Multi-Level HIV Risk Factors Among Female Fish Traders and Male Truckers in Zambia: A Qualitative Study Comparison

Lynn Michalopoulos, PhD, Columbia University; Nomagugu Ncube, MPH, International Organization for Migration; Simona Simona, MA, University of Zambia; Alexander Ncube, BA, Columbia University; Tina Jiwatram-Negron, PhD, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor; Stefani Baca-Atlas, MSW, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Chronic Disease and Mental Health Prevalence Among Migrants in Central Asia

Angela Aifah, MA, Columbia University

Displaced, Overlooked, and Disadvantaged: A Systematic Review of Mental Health Studies of Adult Syrian Refugees

Melissa Meinhart, MSW, Columbia University; Erin Mills, BA, Columbia University; Lynn Michalopoulos, PhD, Columbia University; Nabila El-Bassel, PhD, Columbia University

9:45 a.m.

Mental Health Issues and Service Needs for African Refugee Survivors of

Intimate Partner Violence

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Paper33402.html>

Allison Ward, MSW, Graduate Student, Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ

Jill Messing, MSW, PhD, Associate Professor, Arizona State University,
Phoenix, AZ

Bushra Sabri, PhD, MSW, Research Faculty, The Johns Hopkins University,
Baltimore, MD

Jacquelyn Campbell, PhD, RN, FAAN, Professor, Anna D. Wolf Chair, The
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD

10:15 a.m.

Refugee Women's Health: The Effects of Pre-Migration and Post-Migration Stressors

Cindy Sangalang, PhD, Assistant Professor, California State University, Los
Angeles, Los Angeles, CA

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Paper33406.html>

10:45 a.m.

The Relationship between Immigration Enforcement and Mental Health Among Latino Immigrants

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Paper33407.html>

David Becerra, PhD, Assistant Professor, Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ

Jason Castillo, PhD, Associate Professor, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT

Francisca Porchas, BA, Organizing Director, Puente Arizona, Phoenix, AZ

9:45-11:15 a.m.

Symposia: **Examining Factors Affecting the Health and Wellbeing of Refugees, Immigrants, and Indigenous Populations in the US**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9290.html>

Mental Health Issues and Service Needs for African Refugee Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence

Allison Ward, MSW, Arizona State University; Jill Messing, MSW, PhD, Arizona State University; Bushra Sabri, PhD, MSW, The Johns Hopkins University; Jacquelyn Campbell, PhD, RN, FAAN, The Johns Hopkins University

Refugee Women's Health: The Effects of Pre-Migration and Post-Migration Stressors

Cindy Sangalang, PhD, California State University, Los Angeles

The Relationship between Immigration Enforcement and Mental Health Among Latino Immigrants

David Becerra, PhD, Arizona State University; Jason Castillo, PhD, University of Utah; Francisca Porchas, BA, Puente Arizona

Discrimination and Environmental Changes As Stressors Among Indigenous Peoples in South Louisiana

Shanondora Billiot, PhD, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Roundtables: **Advancing the Welfare of Immigrant Children in the U.S**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9128.html>

Speakers/Presenters:

Alan Dettlaff, PhD, University of Houston; Luis Zayas, PhD, University of Texas at Austin; Michelle Johnson-Motoyama, Ph.D., University of Kansas; Jodi Berger Cardoso, PhD, University of Houston; Benjamin Roth, PhD, University of South Carolina; and Megan Finno-Velasquez, PhD, New Mexico State University

1:45-3:15 p.m.

Symposia: Trauma and Resilience: Understanding Mental Health Among Refugees

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9162.html>

The Long-Term Mental Health Effects of Pre-Migration Trauma and Post-Resettlement Factors for Southeast Asian Refugees

Cindy Sangalang, PhD, Arizona State University; Tracy Harachi, PhD, University of Washington

Ethnic Differences in Behavioral Health Status: Burman Vs. Karen Refugees

Isok Kim, PhD, University at Buffalo

Factors Associated with Depression, Anxiety, and PTSD Symptoms Among Bhutanese-Nepali Refugees

Wooksoo Kim, PhD, University at Buffalo; Isok Kim, PhD, University at Buffalo; Anita Sharma, University at Buffalo; Sarah Stanford, University at Buffalo

Religion As a Source of Strength for Recently Resettled Refugees from Syria

Diane Mitschke, PhD, University of Texas at Arlington; Nabiha Hasan, University of Texas at Arlington

3:30-5:00 p.m.

Roundtables: **Addressing Ethical Challenges in Refugee Based Research**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9157.html>

Speakers/Presenters:

Miriam George, PhD and Anita Vaillancourt, PhD

5:15-6:45 p.m.

Oral Presentations: **ACCESS & UTILIZATION OF HEALTH SERVICES
AMONG IMMIGRANTS IN THE U.S**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9333.html>

Comparison of Barriers to Health Care before and after Receiving Health Insurance Due to Aca's Individual Mandate Among Self-Employed Korean Immigrants

Chung Hyeon Jeong, MSW, University of Southern California; Hyunsung Oh, PhD, Arizona State University

Limited English Proficiency, Access to Health Care, and Health Services Use Among Asian

Chung Hyeon Jeong, MSW, University of Southern California; Lawrence Palinkas, PhD, University of Southern California

“Their Needs Are Higher Than What I Can Do”: Providers' Experiences of Working with Latino Immigrant Families

Katarzyna Olcon, MSW, University of Texas at Austin; Lauren Gulbas, PhD, University of Texas at Austin

Community Health Workers Addressing Reproductive Health Disparities in Immigrant Latino Communities

Amittia Parker, LMSW, University of Kansas; Michelle Johnson-Motoyama, Ph.D., University of Kansas; Susana Mariscal, PhD, University of Kansas; Vincent Guilamo-Ramos, PhD, New York University; Cielo Fernandez, University of Kansas; Elizabeth Reynoso, University of Kansas

Saturday, January 13, 2018

8:00-9:30 a.m.

Oral Presentations: **EXPLORING PSYCHOSOCIAL WELLBEING ACROSS THE LIFE COURSE**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9367.html>

Social Support Under Siege: An Examination of Women's Forced Migration

Karin Wachter, MEd, University of Texas at Austin

Latino Traditional Healthcare Use: The Social Network Effect

Victor Figuereo, MSW, MA, Boston College; Rocio Calvo, PhD, Boston College

Race, Ethnicity, and Birth Place As Predictors of Well-Being Among Older Adults

Heehyul Moon, PHD, University of Louisville; Sunshine Rote, PHD, University of Louisville

Factors Contributing to Migrant Children's Well-Being in China: Implications on Involuntary Migration of Displaced Children

Limin Xu, PhD, Tianjin University of Technology; Patrick Leung, PhD, University

of Houston; Yongxiang Xu, PhD, East China University of Science and Technology

9:45-11:15 a.m.

Oral Presentations: **IMMIGRATION & BEHAVIORAL HEALTH**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9385.html>

Factors Related to Adverse Functioning for Unaccompanied Children in Long-Term Foster Care in the United States: An Exploratory Study

Robert Hasson, MSW, Boston College; Thomas Crea, PhD, Boston College;
Dawnya Underwood, MSW, Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service

Development and Preliminary Validation of the Multidimensional Attitudes Toward Immigrants and Immigration Instrument

Elizabeth Kiehne, MSW, Arizona State University; German Cadenas, PhD, University of California, Berkeley

Enforced Separations: A Qualitative Examination on the Impact of Parental Deportation on Latino/a Youth and Families

Kristina Lovato-Hermann, PhD, CSU Long Beach

Health and Mental Health Effects of Local Immigration Enforcement

Julia Shu-Huah Wang, PhD, The University of Hong Kong; Neeraj Kaushal, PhD, Columbia University

12:30-1:30 p.m.

Immigration and refugees studies

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9576.html>

Speakers/Presenters:

Mitra Ahmadinejad-Naseh, and Michaela Zajicek-Farber, MSW PhD, The Catholic University of America

4:00-5:30 p.m.

Oral Presentations: **IMMINENT RISKS IMPACTING DACA RECIPIENTS AND IMMIGRANT YOUTH**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9386.html>

The Growing Significance of Place: Assessing the Diverging Trajectories of Daca-Eligible Young Adults in the New South

Roberto G. Gonzales, PhD, Harvard University; Benjamin Roth, PhD, University of South Carolina; Kristina Brant, Harvard University

“Estaba Bien Chiquito” (I Was Very Young): The Pathways to Adulthood of Undocumented Adolescent Arrivals

Daysi Diaz-Strong, MSW, University of Chicago

Effects of in-State Tuition on Undocumented Immigrants' Education and Future: A Synthetic Control Approach

Xiaoning Huang, MSW, Columbia University

Family Structure and Health Outcomes Among Children of Immigrants

Jina Chang, MSW, Boston University

Sunday, January 14, 2018

8:00-9:30 a.m.

Oral Presentations: **REFUGEES & ASYLEES: SOCIAL WELFARE**

CHALLENGES

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9446.html>

Barriers to Higher Education for Asylum Seeking Students from Central Africa

Paula Gerstenblatt, PhD, University of Southern Maine

Examining LGBTQ Asylum Seekers' Psychosocial Stress and Individual and Collective Resilience: An Application of the Minority Stress Model

Megan Stanton, PhD, Housing Works, Inc.; Samira Ali, PhD, University of Houston; Farnaz Malik, MPH, Housing Works, Inc.; Virginia Shubert, JD, Housing Works, Inc.

Achieving Equity in Mental Health Services for Refugees: A Focused Ethnography of Public Health Providers' Perspectives on Mental Health Screening Processes

Raiza Beltran, MPH, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities; Patricia Shannon, PhD, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities

Refugee Assistance on the Ground. the Case Social Welfare Policy for Refugees Operated in NYC Area

Karolina Lukasiewicz, PhD, New York University; Agnes Nzomene, MSW, Catholic Charities

8:30 a.m.

Examining LGBTQ Asylum Seekers' Psychosocial Stress and Individual and Collective Resilience: An Application of the Minority Stress Model

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Paper32806.html>

Megan Stanton, PhD, Research Consultant, Housing Works, Inc., Storrs, CT

Samira Ali, PhD, Assistant Professor, University of Houston, Houston, TX

Farnaz Malik, MPH, Research Consultant, Housing Works, Inc., Brooklyn, NY

Virginia Shubert, JD, VP Advocacy Research, Housing Works, Inc., Brooklyn, NY

9:45-11:15 a.m.

Oral Presentations: **SOCIAL SUPPORT & RESILIENCE: U.S. & INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9456.html>

A Randomized Trial Testing Group Mental Health Supports for Afghan Refugees in Malaysia

Stacey Shaw, PhD, Brigham Young University; Kaitlin Ward, BS, Brigham Young University; Veena Pillai, MBBS, Dhi Consulting & Training

Resettlement Post Conflict: Risk and Protective Factors and Resilience Among Women in Northern Uganda

Joanne Corbin, PhD, Smith College; J Camille Hall, PhD, LCSW, University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Community Resilience in Lebanon: A Time-Series Cross-Sectional Study of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon and Host Communities

Taylor Long, MSW, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor

It Takes a Community to "Raise" Immigrant High-School Graduates: An

Ecological Prespective to Understand Strategies to Enhance Equity of Opportunities

Abbie Frost, Ph.D., Simmons College School of Social Work; Hugo Kamyra, PhD, Simmons College School of Social Work

10:45 a.m.

Community Resilience in Lebanon: A Time-Series Cross-Sectional Study of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon and Host Communities

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Paper32497.html>

Taylor Long, MSW, Doctoral Candidate, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor, Beirut, Lebanon

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6.

The Ethics of Migration Beyond the Immigrant-Host State Nexus

Thursday-Friday, January 11-12, 2018

European University Institute

Via dei Roccettini, 9

50014 San Domenico di Fiesole

Florence, Italy

<http://www.migrationpolicycentre.eu/event/the-ethics-of-migration-beyond-the-immigrant-host-state-nexus11-12-january-2018-european-university-institute->

[florence-italy/](#)

Description: The Department of Ethics, Law and Politics at MPI-MMG and the Migration Policy Centre (MPC) at the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies (RSCAS), European University Institute (EUI) are delighted to invite submissions for the "Ethics of Migration beyond the Immigrant –Host State Nexus" conference which is to be held on 11-12 January 2018, European University Institute, Florence, Italy. This conference provides a forum to explore the following and related normative questions:

- * Responsibility-sharing in refugee protection
- * The right to control emigration
- * Responsibilities towards expatriate citizens
- * The ethics of diaspora politics
- * The role of subnational governments and supranational institutions in migration regimes
- * The role of non-state actors in migration management
- * The ethics of resisting migration controls
- * Migration and interpersonal morality

Confirmed Speakers:

Michael Blake, Washington; Valeria Ottonelli, Genova

David Owen, Southampton

Ayelet Shachar, MPI-MMG; and Rainer Bauböc, EUI

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7.

International Forum on Migration Statistics

Monday-Tuesday, January 15-16, 2018

OECD Conference Centre

2 Rue André Pascal, 75016 Paris, France

<http://www.oecd.org/migration/forum-migration-statistics/IFMS-2018-draft-programme.pdf>

Description: The International Forum on Migration Statistics (IFMS-2018) aims to mobilise expertise from a wide range of disciplines – such as statistics, economics, demography, sociology, geospatial science, and information technology – that can contribute to improving global understanding of the migration phenomenon. It will explore innovative ways to measure population mobility and generate timely statistics and ways to create synergies between different stakeholders and perspectives, with representatives from 'origin', 'transit' and 'host' countries of migrants. The Forum will also provide a unique opportunity for policy-makers migration data experts to exchange on data needs to support policy evaluations and identify best policy options.

The Forum will be organized around the following four main themes:

- (i) Migration measurement (concepts, definitions, disaggregation by migratory status, etc.)

(ii) Innovation in data sources (new sources and approaches to migration data collection, realtime data, etc.)

(iii) Understanding migration (gaps in migration statistics, data to address policy concern, etc.),

(iv) Cooperation, data governance and capacity building (stakeholder coordination, data sharing/exchange, strategies to enhance institutional capacity, data literacy, use of statistics, etc.).

The Forum will take place over two days, at the OECD Headquarters in Paris from 15 to 16 January 2018, with a mix of plenary with high-level speakers and parallel sessions. Around 400 people are expected to participate in the Forum.

The Forum is co-organised by the OECD, IOM and UNDESA, in collaboration with a number of partner organisations including UNECE, Eurostat, ILO, UNHCR, UNODC and the World Bank. Depending on the interest expressed and the feedback received, the International Forum on Migration Statistics may become an annual event in the future.

Programme:

Monday January 15, 2018

Plenary Session 1

10:00-10:45 a.m.

Challenges for improving the production and use of migration data:

country perspectives: How are National Statistical Offices (NSOs) responding to the growing demand for migration data? What is needed to improve the availability and timeliness of migration data? What is the role of NSOs to facilitate better and more appropriate uses of migration data?

Parallel Sessions 1

11:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

Assessing the prevalence of trafficking in persons through targeted surveys

Attitudes/Diversity

Child and youth migrants: can existing data sources address their experiences and needs? How can we improve them?

Combining different datasets

Data and analysis on migrant integration at the local level

Data integration for measuring migration

Forced Migration within state borders: the challenges and opportunities of understanding internal displacement

Hard-to-count migrants

Parallel Sessions 2

1:30-3:00 p.m.

Improving Data on Refugees: Lessons from the Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics

Improving migration data for policy. Capacity building in Africa at national and regional levels: the example of ECOWAS

Indicators on immigrant integration: what matters and how can it be measured?

Innovative uses of administrative data for statistical purposes

Integration I

Integration II

International Students and Temporary Skilled Workers: Comparing Data from around the Globe

Investigating the Impacts of Displacement in East Africa

Plenary Session 2

3:15-4:45 p.m.

Global initiatives on migration and data needs: Conversation about data needs for the UN Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and the UN Global Compact for Refugees

Parallel Sessions 3

5:00-6:30 p.m.

Issues and challenges in measuring Female Genital Cutting in migration countries

Linkage of Data

Measuring Emigration

Measuring emigration through population censuses and destination-country statistics

Measuring future migration flows – potential and limits of different approaches

Measuring Migration in the Context of the 2030 Agenda

Measuring return and reintegration outcomes

Measuring the migration-environment nexus: State of the Art

Tuesday January 16, 2018

Keynote address

9:00-9:30 a.m.

The future of migration and implications for the international statistical community

Plenary Session 3

9:30-10:45 a.m.

Panel on Public opinion and migration: What is the evidence regarding the gap between perceptions and realities of migration? What are the best ways to communicate facts and figures on migration? How can policy makers undertake reform of migration policy in the context of polarized public opinion on migration?

Parallel Sessions 4

11:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

Migrant flows and recruitment pathways: Collecting data on mobile populations in the context of migration to the GCC

Migration between the United States, Mexico and the Northern Triangle of Central America (NCTA): Emerging Challenges and Prospects

Migration Measurement I

Migration Measurement II

Migration Policies

Migration Statistics Challenges in Africa

Migration Traceability

Plenary Session 4

1:30-2:45 p.m.

Panel on Data innovation and big data for migration: What is the potential

of big data for migration statistics? What are the risk factors (continuity, confidentiality, reliability)?

Parallel Sessions 5

2:45-4:15 p.m.

Mobilizing big data to measure highly skilled migration: lessons and challenges

Return and Onward Migration: What do we know? And what we would like to know?

Sampling migrants comparatively: challenges and possibilities

Skills

Statistics on international labour migration: statistical standards, sampling issues, and methodology of global estimates

The future census as a source of data on migrant populations

Using indirect methods to assess trafficking in persons

Plenary Session 5

4:30-5:45 p.m.

Concluding Panel on capacity building for migration data: what are the migration-data needs of developing countries (analysing existing data on migration, developing new instruments to capture data on migration...)? What types of support do these needs imply (financial assistance, training,

information technology...)?

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8.

Starr Forum: Human Flow (film screening)

3:30-6:00 p.m. Thursday, February 1, 2018

Building 10, 250

222 Memorial Drive

Cambridge, MA 02139

https://calendar.mit.edu/event/starr_forum_human_flow

Description: Over 65 million people around the world have been forced from their homes to escape famine, climate change and war in the greatest human displacement since World War II. Human Flow, an epic film journey led by the internationally renowned artist Ai Weiwei, gives a powerful visual expression to this massive human migration. The documentary elucidates both the staggering scale of the refugee crisis and its profoundly personal human impact.

Captured over the course of an eventful year in 23 countries, the film follows a chain of urgent human stories that stretches across the globe in countries including Afghanistan, Bangladesh, France, Greece, Germany, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Mexico, and Turkey. Human Flow is a witness to its subjects and their desperate search for safety, shelter and justice: from teeming refugee

campes to perilous ocean crossings to barbed-wire borders; from dislocation and disillusionment to courage, endurance and adaptation; from the haunting lure of lives left behind to the unknown potential of the future. Human Flow comes at a crucial time when tolerance, compassion and trust are needed more than ever. This visceral work of cinema is a testament to the unassailable human spirit and poses one of the questions that will define this century: Will our global society emerge from fear, isolation, and self-interest and choose a path of openness, freedom, and respect for humanity?

Amazon Studios and Participant Media present, in association with AC Films, Human Flow, a film directed by Ai Weiwei. Human Flow is produced by Ai Weiwei, Chin-Chin Yap and Heino Deckert and executive produced by Andrew Cohen of AC Films with Jeff Skoll and Diane Weyermann of Participant Media.

Co-sponsors: MIT Center for International Studies

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9.

Conflict and Compromise Between Law and Politics in EU Migration and Asylum Policies

9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m., Thursday, February 1, 2018

Université libre de Bruxelles – Campus du Solbosch

Buildings K and R42

Avenue Franklin Roosevelt 50
1050 Bruxelles, Belgium
<http://odysseus-network.eu/conference-2018/>

Program:

9:00-10:00 a.m.

Opening Plenary Session: **Accessing the Implementation of the Agenda on Migration**

Several questions related to the implementation of the European Agenda on Migration will be analysed in relation with the Commission Communications of 27 September and 7 December 2017.

Welcome speech by Philippe De Bruycker, Coordinator of the Odysseus Academic Network, ULB, Brussels

“From illegal to legal migration: the importance of pull factors” by François Crépeau, Professor, McGill University, Canada; Former UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants

“From Dublin to sharing people: a viable model of solidarity?” by Francesco Maiani, Associate Professor, University of Lausanne, Switzerland

Comments by Simon Mordue, Deputy Director-General, DG Migration and Home Affairs, European Commission

10:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

Stream One - Externalization:

International Responsibility for the Cooperation of the EU & its Member States with the Libyan Coastguard?

Whilst they avoid triggering directly the application of the ECHR, the EU and its Member States collaborate closely with the Libyan coastguard by providing training, equipment and/or funding. Can these policies lead to international responsibility of the EU and its Member States and, if yes, which court(s) would establish jurisdiction?

Convener:

Achilles Skordas, Professor, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Ramses Wessel, Professor of International Law and Governance, University of Twente, the Netherlands

Mariagiulia Giuffre, Senior Lecturer in Law, Department of Law and Criminology, Edge Hill University, United Kingdom

Sonja Boelaert, Senior Legal Adviser, Council of the EU

Carolyn Moser, Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law, Heidelberg, Germany

Stream Two - Human Rights:

The Human Right to Leave a Country: to Protect or Forget?

The freedom to leave any country including his own recognised under human rights law is challenged by pull-back practices as part of the fight against irregular migration and the externalisation of the EU migration policy. Turkey is requested to prevent migrants and asylum seekers to leave its territory. Transit

countries like Libya if not origin countries, are asked to act in a similar way. The compatibility of such measures with the right to leave should be assessed.

Convener:

Elsbeth Guild, Jean Monnet Professor ad personam, Queen Mary University of London

Nora Markard, Junior Professor of Public and International Law, University of Hamburg

Adriano Silvestri, Head of Sector Asylum, Migration and Borders, European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights

Pia Oberoi, Advisor on Migration and Human Rights, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Ulrike Brandl, Associate Professor, Department of Public Law and European Union Law, Faculty of Law, University of Salzburg

Stream Three - Institutions:

Monitoring and Steering Through Frontex and Easo 2.0: The Rise of a New Model of JHA Agencies?

The (envisaged) enhanced mandate of key EU JHA agencies goes far beyond support, or administrative cooperation, and includes functions that have the potential to directly steer the implementation of EU policies, as well as monitoring functions. This creates obvious tensions with the agencies' internal governance structures which are largely intergovernmental, and more broadly with the legal, and political limits to their functioning. This workshop integrates insights from practice, policy input, and legal debate and critically assesses: the

(envisaged) design and operationalisation of these monitoring and steering functions; the level of independence afforded to JHA agencies; the effectiveness of existing accountability mechanisms.

Convener:

Lilian Tsourdi, Doctor, Lecturer, Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford

Kris Pollet, Senior Legal and Policy Officer, ECRE

Richard Ares Baumgartner; EU Affairs Strategic Advisor, Frontex

Patricia Van de Peer, Head Department of Asylum Support, European Asylum Support Office

1:30-3:30 p.m.

Visas For Asylum: Not Under EU Law or Not at All?

While asylum seekers have recourse to smugglers because they cannot travel legally to the EU, the CJEU ruled on 7 March 2017 on the application of a Syrian family for a short-term visa that would have allowed them to travel and apply for asylum in Belgium. The severely criticized decision of the Court in X & X denying its jurisdiction should be scrutinized, including the issue if the refusal of a visa may lead to a violation of non-refoulement in relation with the own initiative report of the European Parliament on humanitarian visas.

Convener:

Violeta Moreno-Lax, Doctor, Associate Professor in Law, Queen Mary University of London

Emmanuelle Bribosia, Director of the Center for European Law, Institute for

European Studies, ULB

Juan Fernando Lopez-Aguilar, Member of the European Parliament, Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

Sophie Magennis, Head of Policy and Legal Support Unit, UNHCR, Bureau for Europe

Adriano Silvestri, Head of Sector Asylum, Migration and Borders, European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights

Collective Expulsion or Not? Individualisation of Decision Making in Migration and Asylum Law

The ECtHR delivered two contradictory rulings on collective expulsion in the case *Khlaifia*. The recent ruling in *N.D. & N.T.* on 3 October 2017 about returns from Mellila to Morocco adds a seventh case to the list of violations of Article 4 of the ECHR on the prohibition of collective expulsions. What is at stake is the level of individualisation of return decisions required by judges. This principle of administrative law appeared also in the case law of the CJEU on family reunification. But what does individualisation require precisely?

Convener:

Jean-Yves Carlier, Professor, Faculté de droit, Université Catholique de Louvain

Luc Leboeuf, Scientific Collaborator, Institut pour la recherche interdisciplinaire en sciences juridiques, Université Catholique de Louvain

François Crépeau, Professor, McGill University, Canada; Former UN Special

Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants

Marta Hirsch-Ziembinska, Principal Legal Adviser of the European Ombudsman and member of the Research Network on EU Administrative Law

External Competence and Representation of the EU and its Member States in the Area of Migration and Asylum

The General Court considered in case T-192/16 that the EU-Turkey Statement of 18 March 2016 was not adopted by the European Council but rather by the Heads of State or Government of the Member States. If that is the case, can we consider the collective action of Member States in fields within the scope of EU external competences to be lawful? The current discussions in the UN of the Global Compacts on refugees and migration also raise questions regarding who takes part in those negotiations on behalf of the EU and its Member States.

Convener:

Paula Garcia Andrade, Associate Professor of Public International law and EU law, Universidad Pontificia Comillas, Madrid

Juan Santos Vara, Jean Monnet Chair in EU External Action, University of Salamanca, Spain

Thomas Spijkerboer, Professor of Migration Law, VU University of Amsterdam

Mauro Gatti, Research Associate, University of Luxembourg

Sonja Boelaert, Senior Legal Adviser, Council of the EU

4:00-5:00 p.m.

Final Plenary Session - Towards “Judicial Passivism” in EU Migration and Asylum Law?

Convener:

Iris Goldner Lang, Jean Monnet Professor of EU Law, University of Zagreb, Croatia; UNESCO Chair on Free Movement of People, Migration and Inter-Cultural Dialogue

Françoise Tulkens, Former Judge and Vice-President of the ECtHR

Eleanor Sharpston, Advocate General, CJEU

Franklin Dehousse, Professor, University of Liège, Belgium; Former Judge at the General Court, CJEU

Henri Labayle, Professeur de Droit Européen, Université de Pau et des Pays de l'Adour, France

Daniel Thym, Jean-Monnet Chair of Public, European and International Law, University of Konstanz, Germany

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- [1.](#) 11/28, Ithaca, NY - Lecture on technological interventions in the refugee/migration crisis
- [2.](#) 11/28, NYC - Lecture on refugee self-representation
- [3.](#) 11/28, North America/Europe - Webinar on rethinking refugees and housing
- [4.](#) 11/29, DC - Address and discussion on the state of human rights in Mexico - **[New Listing]**
- [5.](#) 11/29-12/3, DC - Immigration at the American Anthropological Association Annual Meeting
- [6.](#) 12/1, San Diego - Seminar on refugee and asylum policies in the present age
- [7.](#) 12/1, Prato, Italy - Workshop on best practices for addressing refugees and irregular migration in Australia and the EU
- [8.](#) 12/3-4, Mexico City - U.S-Mexico Chamber of Commerce binational meeting - **[New Listing]**
- [9.](#) 12/4, NYC - Seminar on the increase in global deportations - **[New Listing]**
- [10.](#) 12/5, Philadelphia - Discussion on reporting on immigration from different perspectives
- [11.](#) 12/6, DC - Lecture on life as a Syrian refugee
- [12.](#) 12/10-12, Phoenix - National Immigrant Integration Conference
- [13.](#) 12/11-12, Paris - International conference on immigration in OECD countries
- [14.](#) 1/3-6/18, San Diego - Immigration at the Association of American Law Schools annual meeting - **[New Listing]**

[15.](#) 1/11-12/18, Florence, Italy - Conference on the ethics of migration beyond the immigrant-host state nexus

[16.](#) 1/15-16/18, Paris - International forum on migration statistics - [\[New Listing\]](#)

[1.](#)

Technological Interventions in the Refugee/Migration Crisis

7:00-8:15 p.m., Tuesday, November 28, 2017

Bill and Melinda Gates Hall, G01

Cornell University

107 Hoy Road, Ithaca, NY 14850

http://events.cornell.edu/event/techlaw_colloquium_3671?utm_campaign=widget&utm_medium=widget&utm_source=Cornell

Speaker:

Mark Latonero

University of Southern California

Contact: Leslie Morris, lm60@cornell.edu

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[2.](#)

Selfies and the Ethics of the Face: A Case Study in Refugee Self-representation

6:00-8:00 p.m., Tuesday, November 28, 2017

Wolff Conference Room at The New School

Zolberg Institute on Migration and Mobility

6 E 16th St 11th Floor

New York, NY 10003

<https://zolberginstitute.org/eventbrite-event/selfies-and-the-ethics-of-the-face-a-case-study-in-refugee-self-representation/>

Speaker:

Lilie Chouliaraki, Professor of Media and Communications

London School of Economics and Political Science

Description: In this lecture, Professor Chouliaraki proposes a new understanding of the selfie as moral practice. Extending current approaches to the digital genre of the selfie as an aesthetic or a techno-social practice, the proposed understanding of the selfie as moral practice stems from two places. First, it stems from the function of the selfie to confront us with the face of the other (as a locative ‘*here* I am’ and an existential ‘here *I am*’) and, in so doing, to make a demand for our moral response. Second, it stems from the capacity of the selfie to flow across digital networks, both horizontally across social media (intermediation) and vertically onto mainstream news platforms (remediation). As both face and flow, the ethics of the selfie becomes particularly relevant in research questions around excluded or marginalized groups whose ‘face’ struggles for visibility in Western media spaces.

Taking as a starting point the 2015 refugee crisis and its extensive coverage in European news, Professor Chouliaraki explores the complexities of the selfie as moral practice, by addressing the following questions: What does it mean for refugee selfies to circulate on Western media platforms? In which ways are their faces inserted in ‘our’ visual economies? How is their news value justified? And what role do these justifications play for Western media not only as news platforms but also as moral and political spaces?

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3.

Beyond Bricks and Mortar: Rethinking Refugees and Housing

10:00 a.m. EST, Tuesday, November 28, 2017

Cities of Migration Webinar

<http://citiesofmigration.ca/webinar/beyond-bricks-and-mortar/>

Description: Refugee housing is about more than bricks and mortar. It's the foundation of the refugee's relationship to a new home, neighbours and landlords. Getting it right tests the capacity of a community of hosts to open their doors to the newly-arrived and the needs of those who have left everything behind.

Creating the local conditions for a housing market that is open and inclusive of the city's most vulnerable residents is challenging. How do we overcome the prejudices, biases, or 'fear of the stranger' that can be barriers to refugees seeking affordable accommodation, employment or a secure sense of belonging? When does 'my' home become 'our' home?

Join us online on November 28 to learn about housing initiatives in Bristol, UK and Berlin, Germany, that are opening doors to refugee housing and local economic development by creating positive social interactions between refugee and host communities at home, at work and in local neighbourhoods.

Learn about Good Ideas:

* In Bristol, UK, the #Rethinkingrefugee campaign, led by Ashley Community Housing, successfully challenged misinformation about refugee tenants and shifted landlord attitudes from bias against refugees as liabilities to recognizing them as community assets. Today, the evolving campaign continues to change perceptions of refugees and other vulnerable groups amongst the public, landlords, local authorities and employers.

* In Berlin, Germany, the internationally recognized Refugees Welcome initiative provides an easy-to use, secure online platform that lets local residents open their homes and share their living spaces with refugees. Not simply about housing, Refugees Welcome promotes inclusion through co-living which accelerates second language learning and helps refugees get settled, make friends, gain social networks and find employment faster and more easily.

Speakers:

Fuad Mahamed, CEO

Ashley Community Housing (Bristol, UK)

Mareike Geiling, Founder

Refugees Welcome, Berlin, Germany

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4.

Update on the State of Human Rights in Mexico with Luis Raúl González Pérez, President of Mexico's National Commission on Human Rights

1:00-2:30 p.m., Wednesday, November 29, 2017

Woodrow Wilson Center, 6th Floor

Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center

1300 Pennsylvania Ave. NW

Washington, DC 20004-3027

<https://www.wilsoncenter.org/event/update-the-state-human-rights-mexico-luis-raul-gonzalez-perez-president-mexicos-national>

Description: The Mexico Institute of the Woodrow Wilson Center is pleased to host Mr. Luis Raúl González Pérez, President of Mexico's National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH) for a conversation on the current state of human rights in Mexico. Please note that the conversation will be in Spanish.

Mr. González Peréz will deliver remarks on the work of the CNDH, and the CNDH's recommendations to the Mexican government on several key human rights cases. Additionally, Mr. González will discuss the human rights challenges faced by migrants, both Central American and Mexican, and both in Mexico and abroad.

Mr. Luis Raúl Gonzalez became head of the National Human Rights Commission of Mexico in 2014. Previously, he held various positions at the CNDH and within the federal government. González Perez was also an academic affiliated with the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) and the General Attorney for the University.

His remarks will be followed by commentary from Joy Olson, former Executive Director of the Washington Office for Latin

America (WOLA) and Daniella Burgi-Palomino, Senior Associate for Mexico, Border and Migration Issues, Latin America Working Group.

Speakers:

Welcome Remarks

Christopher Wilson

Deputy Director, Mexico Institute

Luis Raúl González Pérez

President, Mexico's National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH)

Joy Olson

Former Executive Director, Washington Office on Latin America

Daniella Burgi-Palomino

Senior Associate for Mexico, Border and Migration Issues, Latin America Working Group

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5.

American Anthropological Association Annual Meeting

Wednesday, November 29-Sunday, December 3, 2017

Marriott Wardman Park Hotel

Washington, DC 20008

<http://www.americananthro.org/AttendEvents/landing.aspx?ItemNumber=14722&&navItemNumber=566>

Immigration-themed sessions:

Wednesday, November 29, 2017

8:30 a.m.

12:00-1:45 p.m.

Ethnographic Perspectives on Exile, Migration, Diaspora

Presentations:

The Red in a Mother's Hair: rethinking popular religion and political categories through Kolkata's refugee colonies

Ethnic Armenian War Widows From Syria: Memories, Strategies, Aspirations in the 'Homeland'

"Home" is for tourism: conceptions of the homeland in the Mauritian diaspora

Recent Change in Language Policy of Singapore and Its Potential Implications

Political Crises, Precarity, and Resilience: Social and Economic Resourcefulness Among Refugees, Migrants, and the Displaced

Presentations:

Facing dispossession: the creation of new forms of property in Sahrawis' exile

Migration and Revolution: The Syrian Crisis and the Crisis of Masculinity

Displaced Bodies, Displaced Devotions: Gulenist Asylum Seekers in Europe

Navigating uncertainty. Everyday knowledge production of undocumented migrants in France.

Resourcefulness, resilience and doubt in young Syrian and Palestinian men's search for wives in Germany

2:15-4:00 p.m.

Regimes of Migration, Identity and the Making of the State

Presentations:

Migration Regime, Syrian Refugees and Syrianness at the Turkish-Syrian Border

The Wall: (Dis)continuities of the State Making Practices on the Turkish-Syrian Border

'To be Syrian is to Laugh: The Precarity and Agency of Urban Syrian Refugees in Amman, Jordan via Un/humorous Speech'

Migration and Asylum Seeking: Experiences of Kurdish Migrants from Turkey in Chicago

Burning Matters: Migration, Citizenship, and Illegality in Tangier

Detained on Trumped-Up Charges: Migrants and the Ascendant U.S. Security-State

Deborah A. Boehm, University of Nevada, Reno; Sarah B. Horton, University of Colorado, Denver; Ruth M. Gomberg-Munoz, Loyola University Chicago; Deborah A. Boehm, University of Nevada, Reno; Sarah B. Horton, University of Colorado, Denver; Ruth M. Gomberg-Munoz, Loyola University Chicago; Josiah Heyman, University of Texas, El Paso; Jonathan Xavier Inda, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign; Angela Stuesse, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Daniel M. Goldstein, Rutgers University; Susan C. Bibler Coutin, University of California, Irvine

4:30-6:15 p.m.

Migration and Social Class: Ambiguous Class Identities in Translocal Social Fields

Presentations:

Class performances: Children's parties and the reproduction of social class among diasporic Cameroonians

Neither Educated nor Cosmopolitan: Social Class from the Perspective of Left-Behind Children of Southern Chinese Migrants

Transnational migration from Tajikistan and the effect of new travel restrictions on the production of class

Longing for a House in Ghana: Social Class Tension among Ghanaian Eldercare Workers in the United States

Class Switching: Migrants' Multiple Class Belongings in Mexico and Namibia

Teaching & Learning in contexts of immigrant, indigenous and linguistic diversity

Presentations:

Checks, balances and constitutional rights: The impact of an anti-immigrant president on immigrant teenagers and their teachers

Mock Spanish and the construction of expertise in a high school science classroom.

Creating Spaces for Indigenous Youth: The Shifting Focuses and Possibilities of Maya Chuj Youth Organizing in Guatemala

Language, Literacy, and Life: Co-constructing Core Practices with High School Immigrant Youth

Writing practices in the Eastern Andean Mountains of Colombia

Thursday, November 30, 2017

8:00-9:45 a.m.

Discourses of Im/migrant Reception in Rural United States Communities

Presentations:

Rural Schooling Achievement for Students of Mexican Descent

Discourses of Immigrant and Refugee Inclusion in the Shenandoah Valley

“They Don’t Show Up”: Immigrant Identities and the Politics of Rural Research

Bad Blood: Figurations of White/Trailer Trash in Diversifying Mobile Home Communities

Farmers and Farmworkers in an Era of Stricter Immigration Controls: Shared Struggle or "Whites First"?

Temporal Frames and Belonging Claims: Migration Histories of Farming Families in Southern Appalachia

Cracks in the Neoliberal State: Latinx migration and contestations over place and belonging in rural Arkansas

Gender Identity and Labor Migration: How Global Politics and Economics Matter in Migrant Gender Identity and Mobility

Presentations:

Global Nurses: Complicating the Global Care Chain with Migrant Nurses

Lost in the interspace: gender, migration and the experience of misrecognition in the context of transforming societies

Performing Femininities and Masculinities in Different Migratory Contexts

The Effect of Short-Term Female Migration on Family and Gender Roles in Fiji

Gender, Class and Social Reproduction: Return migration to Southern Mexico in the Net-Zero Migration Era

Human Rights and Political Subjectivities in Contemporary Contexts: Migrations, Movements, and Counter-Movements

Presentations:

Economic Migrants, Terrorists, and Illegals: Transnational State Collusion in the Creation of a Post-Refugee World

Speech as crime: The legal debate between "Cultural Genocide" and "Acculturation" in twentieth-century Brazil

Linguistic Prejudice, Human Rights and Indigenous Peoples in Alto Rio Negro, Brazil

Notes on the conversation between Indigenous Peoples and national governments on human rights and citizenship in the tri-border of Brazil, Guyana, and Venezuela.

Dimensions of agency in transnational engagements of Afghan migrants and return migrants

Tacit political subjectivity: ethnification of Polish minority in Eastern Europe

3:00-4:30 p.m.

World on the Move: Perspectives on Immigration, Migration and Displacement

Presenters:

John Homiak

Smithsonian Institution

Amalia Cordova

Latinx Digital Curator

Smithsonian Institution

3:00-5:00 p.m.

Gallery Session: Migration, Refugees, and Language

Presentations:

287(g) Revisited: The Politics of Immigration Enforcement in Tennessee

An Ethnographic Study of Refugee Women and their Experiences of Resettlement in Salt Lake City: A Focus on Gender Roles and Acculturation

Cumbia Poder: Harnessing the Power of Cumbia Cultures and Sounds Across Borders

Ethnography of Socioeconomic Class and Transnational Educational Experiences: Dynamics of Chinese Immigrant Parenting Activation in a Midwest Town in a Midwest Town

How do heritage speakers support their 3rd generation children’s bilingual development? An urgent call for making connections between family and institutional language policy decisions.

I’m not messin’ up! : The Efficacy of IRE Structures as a form of Participation in the Evaluation of Arabic-speaking student Comprehension in an ESL 1 Classroom

Mexican Immigrant Women in New York and their Transnational Business Networks: Buying, Selling and Connecting with Food and Supplements

Migrants, Refugees, and the Media: Local Interpretations of Mass Media Messages

Motivations for Language Revitalization

Reuniting language, culture, and cognition in semantic typology: The case of MesoSpace

The Bridge Project: Educational Justice at the Intersect of Anthropology and Activism

The Power Found in Friendship: a Study of the Social Integration and Adjustment of Resettling Refugees

The Voice of the Nation: Preserving Garifuna Ancestors as Political Actors through Language Revitalization

Virtual Worlds as a Tool for Language-Learning

Visualizing Language: The Utilization of Virtual Reality and 360-Degree Videography in Creating Second-Language Environments

4:15-6:00 p.m.

Migration, Media, and the Politics of Representation

Presenters:

David Ansari

PhD candidate, The University of Chicago

Nadeen Thomas

Guest Faculty, Sarah Lawrence College

Jelena Jankovic

PhD Student, University of Notre Dame

Adam Kersch

Doctoral Student, University of California, Davis

Friday, December 1, 2017

8:00-9:45 a.m.

Migrant Resilience in a Hostile Time

Presenters:

Sealing Cheng

Associate Professor, Chinese University of Hong Kong

Alyshia Galvez

Associate Professor, Lehman College, CUNY

Anouk de Koning

Associate Professor, Radboud University

Eithne Luibheid

University of Arizona

10:15 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

Engaged Anthropology with Undocumented and Immigrant Students in the Trump Era

Presenters:

Kristin Yarris

Assistant Professor, University of Oregon

Mariela Nunez-Janes

Associate Professor, University of North Texas

Lauren Heidbrink

Assistant Professor, California State University, Long Beach

Whitney Duncan, Assistant Professor

University of Northern Colorado

Margarita Salas Crespo

Communications Coordinator, Children's Advocacy Alliance

Wendy Vogt

Assistant Professor, Indiana University, Purdue University at Indianapolis

J.C. Salyer

Barnard College, Columbia University

Relationships in transit: Marriage, family, and gender expectations in immigrant experiences

Presentations:

Marriage immigrants as “surrogate mothers” for Korea: Examining cultural discourses about gender, immigration, and mothering

Gender shapes migration, migration reshapes gender: Chuukese migrant women’s experiences in Guam, U.S.

MOBILITY, EXCISION, and DELAYED MARRIAGES: NARRATIVES OF DISRUPTED RITES OF PASSAGE FROM YOUNG AFRICAN MIGRANTS

“Who am I? Father, Mother, Husband or Wife?”: Transformation of Gender Roles Believes among Transnational Migrant Family Members

2:00-3:45 p.m.

#NoBanNoMuro/SanctuaryForAll: Local and Transborder Resistance to Anti-Immigrant and Anti-Muslim Policies in Trump's America

Presentations:

Sanctuary Place-Making in the Borderlands: A Historical Perspective

The Dark Side of Sanctuary Cities: Limitations, Fragility and Complicity in Philadelphia

Refugees Are Welcome in Detroit: Anti-Trump Solidarity and Strategies of Local Resistance

Entre Trump y Peña Nieto: Neoliberal States, Mixed-Status Families, and Building Resistance Across Borders

Deserving DREAMers, Do-Gooders, Delinquents, and Drop-Outs: Understanding Immigrant Youth’s Narratives of Self and Citizenship Status in Nativist Times

Presentations:

“Your Story is Your Ticket:” Latino Youth’s College Application Essays and the Writing of Deserving Immigrant Selves in Nashville, Tennessee

Civil Disobedience as Strategic Resistance in the Immigrant Rights Movement: Contesting Narratives of Deservingness and Belonging

‘Deserving’ Children in Family Detention?

Allocating Empowerment in Nigerian Anti-Trafficking Campaigns

Undocumented, Unafraid, and United: How Current Immigration Policy Has Shaped the Identities and Political

Participation of Undocumented Latinx Immigrants in the United States

Migrant Desires: Uprooted Lives and Labor in Unsettling Times

Presentations:

The Moral Education of Desire: Kurdish Migrant Workers and Islamic Orders in Istanbul

Producing Desire or Reproducing the Family: Young Kurdish Urbanites in Rural Turkey

Migrant Mothers: Parental Expectations and Contested Desires in Rural China

Illicit Intimacy: Syrian Refugees and Female Domestic Workers in Beirut

Terrains of Desire: Tamil Place-Making in Paris

4:15-6:00 p.m.

Migration, Transnationality, and the Social Determinants of Health

Presentations:

The Rhetoric of “Tremendous Disease” and its Potential Impact on Treatment-seeking for First Generation Migrants with Hansen’s Disease (Leprosy) in the U.S.

Overcoming Barriers to Healthcare Access among Low-income Latina Immigrants in South Carolina

Reshaping Health Access and Matters of Life: Karen Undocumented Migrants in the Thai-Burma Border

Culture's Role in Immigrant Health: Social Determinants of Depression and Diabetes Among Mexican women in Alabama

Anthropology Matters in Medical Translation for Immigrants: The Cultivated Invisibility of Power and History in Patient-Doctor Interaction in Two Massachusetts Community Healthcare Centers

The Sound of Silence in America: Deaf Immigrants and the Politics of Othering

Saturday, December 2, 2017

8:00-9:45 a.m.

International migrants in China: Infrastructures, trajectories and positionalities

Presentations:

New highly-skilled youth mobilities from Spain to China

Bolivians in China and the emergence of commercial brokers

Migration trajectories and positionalities of self-initiated Swiss migrants in China

Infrastructural cracking: Indian workers in a local Chinese market

Family embeddedness and socio-spatial dimensions of dwelling: Migration infrastructures of Swedish corporate migrant families in Shanghai

More than just business: Arab-Chinese marriages in commercial and cultural context

New highly-skilled youth mobilities from Spain to China

10:15 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

Migration Matters: Crisis, Policy, and Engaging with Displacement at the Margins and Core of Europe

Presentations:

Ruptures and Continuities of Migration History: “Newcomers” and “Hosts” in Berlin

Studying Up the “Helpers”: The Turkish Political Elite’s Instrumentalization of Displaced Syrians

Sustainability at a Time of Crisis: Refugees, Health Care, and Response Capacity in Greece and Turkey

Does Anthropology Matter in the Margins of Europe? Categories and Experiences of Forced Displacement in the Aegean

Return to (and from) Surp Giragos: Displaced Stakeholders of Sacred Heritage Sites

Navigating Educational Processes, Policies, and Practices: Work with Im/migrant and Refugee Youth around the Globe

Presentations:

Global policyscapes and historical memory: Ethnographies of democratic citizenship education in Poland and Guatemala

Contesting exclusion by enacting equality: Claiming Muslim Youth Space in a Suburban US High School

Immigration policies circulating in ESOL professional development with K-12 teachers

“We are All Brothers”: How the discourse of color-blindness in schools shapes belonging for urban Syrian refugees in Jordan

Behind Policy: Societal Influences

Presentations:

Fear and the Refugee. Some Thoughts on an Emotional and Political Strategy

Letting Go to Get it Done: An Ethnographic Study of Progressive Social Policymaking in Conservative North Carolina

Shifting Health Policy Landscapes: ACA or no ACA and what it means for Chicago Latinx

Somaliland’s Self Help in the Face of Famine: Cooperation of State, Civil Society and Diaspora Built on Cultural Identity

The Human Face of Shifting Immigration-Enforcement Priorities in the United States

The Role of On-the-Ground Land Relations in Determining Correlations Among Land Security, Food Security and Private Land Policy Enactment in Burkina Faso, West Africa

Total Worker Health: Occupational Safety and Health Policy in a Post-Industrial Economy

12:15-1:30 p.m.

Committee on Refugees and Immigrants

Jayne Howell, California State University, Long Beach; David W. Haines, George Mason University; Fethi Keles, Clarkson University

2:00-3:45 p.m.

Homeland(s), Part Two: Refugees, Immigrants and Ideologies of Place

Presentations:

Mourning and recreating the “homeland”: Okinawan colonial repatriates’ “return” pilgrimages to the Northern Marianas

Kosovo Roma Migrants in Germany: Ritual, Policy and the Conundrums of Homeland

Strangers at Home, Strangers Abroad: The Psychological Displacement of American Ahmadi Muslims of Pakistani Origin

Lessons in Solidarity and Coalition Building: Community Protection, Minority Leaders and new Women’s March Protesters Respond to Threats on Refugees and Immigrants

Nasz Heimat: How the German nationalist “homeland” concept got a Polish possessive adjective

2:00-3:45 p.m.

Migrant Subjects: Solidarities, Values, and Care in Times of Uncertainty

Presentations:

“Chinese Background Vietnamese in London via China and Hong Kong: Communities Shaped Through Serial Migration”

“It’s the market”: Talk of value and domestic work in Cairo

'Syria Calls You': Situating Syrian Experience and Solidarity in Paris

“Me working hard for them”: Transnational youths’ narratives of their parents’ sacrifices, familial well-being, and an ethics of care

The Politics of Love and Labor: Film, Migration, and Race in the Indo-Caribbean

Sunday, December 3, 2017

8:00-9:45 a.m.

Anthropological Perspectives on Refugees and Migration

Presentations:

Living and Working In-Between: Early Refugees as Political Moderators for Asylum Seekers from Afghanistan in Athens, Greece

Stranger Danger: National Enemies as Hosts and Guests

The ethnography of migration: psychodynamic encounters with Afghan refugees

Projective Identification in Interactions between Syrian Refugees and Germans

10:15 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

Migrant, transnational and immigrant student experiences

Presentations:

Insiders' Perspectives: The US Experience of Korean Elite Students at Top-Ranked American Universities

Unaccompanied Migrant Children from Central America: Metaphors of Trauma and Implications for Schools

Transnational Students' Identity Construction and Future Educational Trajectories: A Korean-Guatemalan Case

12:15-2:00 p.m.

From Feminized Victims to “Bad Hombres” – Gendered Scripts and Narratives of Belonging among Migrant Communities

Presentations:

Hyper masculinity and privileged femininities: Migrant labor and the rise of the Taliban movement in Swat Valley, Pakistan

“Bad Hombres:” Criminalization, Masculinities, and Deportation from the United States

Harbingers of Hope: Social Capital in the Lives of Unaccompanied Central American Minors

Getting to Tell Their Story: Survivors of Trafficking and Narrative Formation in the Legal Process

Indigenous and Refugee: Pageantry, International Migration, and the Reconstruction of Mayan Cosmology

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[6.](#)

[**Refugee and Asylum Policies in an Age of Resurgent Nationalism**](#)

9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Friday, December 1, 2017

Eleanor Roosevelt College Provost's Building, Conference Room 115

University of California San Diego

9500 Gilman Dr. La Jolla, CA 92093

<http://ccis.ucsd.edu/events/seminars.html>

Speakers:

Hiroshi Motomura, Susan Westerberg Prager Professor of Law, UCLA School of Law

Chiara Galli, PhD student, Department of Sociology, UCLA

Molly Fee, PhD student, Department of Sociology, UCLA

Rawan Arar, PhD student, Department of Sociology, UC San Diego

Deborah Anker, Clinical Professor of Law and Founder and Director of the Harvard Law School Immigration and Refugee Clinical Program (HIRC)

Sara Wallace Goodman, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, UC Irvine

David FitzGerald, Co-Director, Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, UC San Diego

Alex Aleinikoff, University Professor and Director of the Zolberg Institute on Migration and Mobility, The New School

Yvette López, Attorney-at-Law, San Diego

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7.

Responding to Refugees and Irregular Migration in Australia and the EU: Practices to Adopt and Policies to Avoid

Sponsored by the Castan Centre for Human Rights Law at Monash University

Friday, December 1, 2017

Monash Prato Centre, Italy

Palazzo Vai

Via Pugliesi, 26

59100 Prato (PO), Italy

<https://www.monash.edu/law/research/centres/castancentre/our-areas-of-work/refugees-and-asylum-seekers/international-refugee-workshop>

Description: The Castan Centre will host a small workshop in December, in Italy, a country at the frontline of the EU response to irregular migration and refugees. The purpose of the event will be to reflect on what Australia and the EU can teach each other about responding to irregular migration and refugees. Over the past few years, the EU has looked to other jurisdictions for ideas to curb the higher numbers of irregular migrants and refugees seeking the protection of member states. In particular, there have been calls within Europe to follow the so called ‘Australian solution’ to refugees.

In 2001, the then Australian Prime Minister, John Howard, responded to the irregular arrival of 438 people seeking Australia’s protection on the ship MV Tampa, by stating that Australia ‘will decide who comes [into Australian territory] and the circumstances in which they come’. Since then, Australia has adopted a range of border control policies to deter refugees and deny access to Australian territory including third country processing and detention of refugees, temporary protection visas, boat turn-backs, containment strategies in refugee producing countries and increasing cooperation with countries of transit to stop the onward movement of those seeking to enter Australian territory through irregular means. These strategies appear to have curbed the number of refugees entering Australian territory but have also resulted in grave human rights abuses including the potential refoulement of refugees and others owed Australia’s international protection. In addition, these policies have come at a high cost to Australia, both in terms of extraordinary financial resources and damage to Australia’s international reputation.

There are therefore clear pitfalls in the EU adopting Australia’s border protection policies. This is not to say, however, that all aspects of Australia’s refugee regime are without merit. For example, Australia’s resettlement program offers many refugees

a durable solution and when done well, provides a model that should be emulated.

This workshop will discuss what Australia and the EU can learn from each other's experience of responding to refugees and irregular migration. It will ask: what are the legal, ethical and effective practices in each jurisdiction that should be adopted and which policies are ineffective, dangerous and unlawful?

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8.

U.S.-Mexico Chamber of Commerce Binational Meeting

Sunday-Monday, December 3-4, 2017

Four Seasons Hotel I Mexico City

Paseo de la Reforma 500, Del. Cuauhtémoc

Ciudad de México, 06600

<http://usmcoc.org/event-page/binational-meeting-mexico-2017/>

Overview: This conference is designed for private and public-sector executives and management personnel to learn and discuss how policies enacted in both countries affect and influence business between both countries. Government official and private sector leaders are invited to speak as panelists on different topics relevant to the conference agenda. Similarly, there are always new business ideas and opportunities that grow out of the contacts made at the conference.

This year we will offer a Congressional Roundtable with a keynote presentations by Congressmen Pete Sessions, Chairman of the House Committee on Rules, and Michael McCaul, Chairman of the House Committee on Homeland Security of the U.S. Congress. To be with us, we have also invited members of Mexico's Federal Congress. They will share their views on the North American Free Trade Agreement renegotiation, the key role that the legislative branch of each country has and ultimate passage of legislation.

Additionally, we have invited Mexico's Confederation of Chambers of Commerce, Services and Tourism –CONCANACO SERVYTUR, to talk about their perspective from the private sector on Mexico's economy and NAFTA.

Conference agenda:

Monday, December 4, 2017

8:00–10:00 a.m.

Congressional Roundtable

Keynote Speakers:

Rep. Pete Sessions, Chairman, House Committee on Rules, U.S. Congress

Rep. Michael McCaul, Chairman, House Committee on Homeland Security, U.S. Congress

Congressman Jorge Dávila, Chairman of the Economy Committee, Mexico Federal Congress

10:00–11:00 a.m.

USMCOC Board Meeting with President Enrique Peña Nieto

11:00 a.m.–1:00 p.m.

NAFTA Update

José Calzada Rovirosa, Mexico Secretary of Agriculture

2:30-4:00 p.m.

USMCOC & CONCANACO SERVYTUR Luncheon

Introductory remarks:

Ing. Enrique Solana Sentíes, President, Confederation of National Chambers of Commerce, Services and Tourism -
CONCANACO SERVYTUR

Enrique de la Madrid Cordero, Mexico Secretary of Tourism

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9.

Deportation World: The Challenges of a New Global Phenomenon

6:00-8:00 p.m., Monday, December 4, 2017

The New School, Wolff Conference Room

6 E. 16th St 11th Floor

New York, NY, 10003

<https://zolberginstitute.org/eventbrite-event/deportation-world-the-challenges-of-a-new-global-phenomenon/>

Speaker:

Daniel Kanstroom, Professor of Law

Thomas F. Carney Distinguished Scholar, Director of the International Human Rights Program, and Co-Director of the Boston College Center for Human Rights and International Justice.

Professor Kanstroom was the founder of the Boston College Immigration and Asylum clinic in which students represent indigent noncitizens and asylum-seekers. Together with his students, he has won many high-profile immigration and asylum cases and has provided counsel for hundreds of clients over more than a decade. Professor Kanstroom’s newest initiative, the Post-Deportation Human Rights Project, seeks to conceptualize and develop a new field of law while representing US deportees abroad and undertaking empirical study of the effects of deportation on families and communities.

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10.

Reporting on Immigration with WHYY & Al-Bustan: Both Sides of the Story

5:30–7:30 p.m., Tuesday, December 5, 2017

WHYY, Inc

150 North 6th Street

Philadelphia, PA 19106

<https://www.eventbrite.com/e/reporting-on-immigration-with-why-al-bustan-both-sides-of-the-story-tickets-39882028220?aff=erelexpmlt>

Description: From travel bans and border walls to the Dream Act, immigration has been one of 2017’s most intensely reported stories. With so much focus on this complex issue, how are people who consider themselves immigrants in the US affected? How do reporters go into often unfamiliar communities to tell stories that are inclusive and impartial?

WHYY and Al-Bustan will bring together reporters and residents from local immigrant communities to discuss how news reporting helps shape how immigrants and immigration are viewed. Both groups will share personal stories of immigration reporting and discuss the impact on the community when the media gets things wrong, and when they get it right. Panelists and audience members will also explore key ways to get impartial input on the topic of immigration and what reporters can do to gain a community’s trust.

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11.

Saria’s Story: Life as a Syrian Refugee

3:00–4:00 p.m., Wednesday, December 6, 2017

Brookings Institution, Falk Auditorium

1775 Massachusetts Avenue N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
<https://www.brookings.edu/events/sarias-story-life-as-a-syrian-refugee/>

Speaker:
Saria Samakie, Photographer and Syrian refugee

Description: The international refugee crisis is one of the defining political issues of our time. Haunting images—a father passing his infant between barbed wire, a stunned and bloodied five-year-old Omran—have offered powerful proof of the human cost of this crisis. As an amateur photographer, Saria Samakie—himself a Syrian refugee—understands the power of such images and of the stories of those who have experienced such realities. When he was just 15 years old, Samakie was kidnapped by the Assad regime while shooting photography in Aleppo, Syria. After enduring three separate abductions, Samakie fled to the neighboring country of Jordan and eventually moved to the United States, where he now attends Georgetown University.

On December 6, Brookings will host Saria Samakie, in conversation with Brookings Nonresident Senior Fellow and former Secretary of Education Arne Duncan. Samakie and Duncan will candidly discuss what it is like to be a Syrian refugee in America today. What were some of the fierce challenges that Samakie—and no doubt countless other refugees—experienced during his journey? What does he make of life as an American university student? And what would he like all Americans to know about his country and his story?

After the session, speakers will take audience questions

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[12.](#)
National Immigrant Integration Conference

Sunday-Tuesday, December 10-12, 2017

Phoenix Convention Center

100 N. 3rd St, Phoenix, Arizona 85004

<http://niic2017.org/>

Program:

Sunday December 10, 2017

2:00-3:30 p.m.

Welcome & Opening Plenary

MAINSTAGE PLENARY: BREAKING BREAD: FOOD, CULTURE & IMMIGRATION

This plenary will explore the longstanding role of food as a facilitator of cultural exchange and a pathway to immigrant cultural and economic power. We will discuss food and cuisine as a way to bring people together and facilitate cultural exchange. We will explore the role of immigrant small businesses and entrepreneurship in the industry. Eddie Huang, a visionary restaurateur and a renowned commentator on the role of food in immigrant communities, will share his personal story and his reflections on our current political reality. The introductory and keynote remarks will be followed by an audience question and answer.

Introductory Remarks:

Caroline Randall Williams, Author of Soul Food Love (Random House), Poet, and Academic

Keynote:

Eddie Huang, Chef and Owner at Baohaus, Author of Fresh Off the Boat

4:00-5:15 p.m.

Track Session Block 1

Business and Financial Empowerment: Comprehensive Financial Empowerment: Models for Success in Immigrant Communities

Citizenship: Strategies for Naturalizing the Most Vulnerable

Criminalization, Detention, and Enforcement: Immigration Enforcement (and Criminalization) in a Trump Era

Economic Justice: State and Local Campaigns to Expand Workers' Rights

Education: Schools as Centers of Immigrant Integration and Success

Federal Reforms: The Federal Immigration Landscape: Opportunities and Threats

Special Session: The Organized Anti-Immigrant Movement: Who They Are, What They Want, and How We Can Push Back in Trump's America

Monday December 11, 2017

9:00-10:30 a.m.

Morning Plenary

10:45 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

Track Session Block 2

Health: Addressing the Emotional Health Needs and Trauma Experiences of Immigrants and Refugees

Receiving Comms: Applying a Racial Justice Lens to Immigrant Integration Work

Refugee Resettlement and Advocacy: Global Migration and Refugee Flows—Bridging the Global Context to Local Responses

State and Local Integration Strategies: Budget and Appropriations Workshop

Adult Education and Workforce: Multi-Partner Collaborations with Lessons for the Future

12:15-1:45 p.m.

Lunch Plenary

MAINSTAGE PLENARY & LUNCH: FORCES SHAPING OUR FIGHT: GLOBAL AND DOMESTIC MEGA - TRENDS
INFORMING OUR STRATEGY

How can we understand our current political context at home and around the globe? What can we learn from the past about how we must approach the fights ahead? What are the mega-trends of which we must not lose sight as we consider the next era in a long arc of social justice? This plenary will explore the global refugee crisis and climate change, nationalism and globalism, the global state of workers, and how our policies and campaigns for reform are shaped by our nation's shifting conceptions of national security, borders, and criminality.

Keynote and Introductory Remarks:

David Miliband, President and CEO, International Rescue Committee

Moderator:

Deepak Bhargava, Executive Director, Center for Community Change

Kalia Abiade, Program Director, Pillars Fund

Maria Elena Durazo, General Vice President for Immigration, Civil Rights, and Diversity, UNITE HERE

Ambassador Carlos Sada, Ambassador of Mexico to the United States

Performance by Abigail Washburn and Wu Fei

2:15-3:30 p.m.

Track Session Block 3

Citizenship: Building Momentum in Your City: Working with Government and Existing Infrastructures

Economic Justice: Relief and Protection for Workers: U Visas, Deferred Action, and Other Options for Victims of Labor Abuses and Workplace Rights Defenders

Education: Taking Stock of ESSA's Potential Impact on Immigrant and English-Learner Students

Federal Immigration Policy: What to Expect from the Trump Administration on Immigrant Integration

Health: The Possibility of Changes to the Health Care Landscape and Effects on Immigrant Communities

Receiving Community Engagement Strategies: Engaging the Faith Community

2:15-5:15 p.m.

Strategy Block

Criminalization, Detention, and Enforcement: New Strategies to Fight Deportations in the Trump era

Refugee Resettlement and Advocacy: Building and Leveraging Public Support for Refugee Resettlement in a Time of Backlash & Uncertainty

4:00-5:15 p.m.

Track Session Block 4

State and Local Integration Strategies: Rural and Suburban Strategies

Adult Education and Workforce: The Evolving Case for Supporting the Integration of High Skilled Immigrants

Business and Financial Empowerment: Engaging the Business Sector in Immigrant Integration and Policy Advocacy

Citizenship: Shaping a New American Electorate through Naturalization

Receiving Community Engagement Strategies: A Rising Tide of Hate: How Our Communities Can Come Together For Change

Tuesday December 12, 2017

8:30-10:00 a.m.

Morning Plenary

10:30-11:45 a.m.

Track Sessions Block 5

Education: Meeting the Needs of Newcomer Immigrant Youth: A Collective Call to Action for Educators and Community Partners

Federal Immigration Policy: Next Steps on Immigration Executive Actions

Health: Resiliency in advocating for immigrant health in hostile environments

Receiving Community Engagement Strategies: Strengthening Inclusive Communications in Challenging Times

State and Local Integration Strategies: Census 2020: Building Grassroots, Local, State Collaboration in 2017 for a Complete Count of Immigrants

1:15-2:30 p.m.

Track Sessions Block 6

Criminalization, Detention, and Enforcement: The Local and State Line of Defense

Adult Education and Workforce: Expanding Services for Immigrants and Refugees Across the Adult Education and Training Policy and Program Landscape

Receiving Community Engagement Strategies: Strategy Session: Receiving Communities Engagement: What Comes Next

3:00-4:15 p.m.

Closing Plenary

After years of progress on immigrant and refugee integration policy at the federal, state, and local levels, two years of a Presidential Task Force on New Americans, the first-ever Presidential candidates' commitments to an Office for New Americans and a broad immigrant integration agenda, champions in Mayors and legislators... we face an entirely new political reality. What is immigrant integration in 2017 and beyond? What will it mean for our work together? For our work with grassroots leaders and states and cities? Join the foremost thought leaders in the field to strategize.

Introductory Remarks:

Tara Raghuveer, Deputy Director, National Partnership for New Americans (NPNA)

Moderator:

Manuel Pastor, Professor of Sociology and American Studies & Ethnicity, Director, USC Program for Environmental and Regional Equity, and Director, USC Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration at the University of Southern California

Nisha Agarwal, Commissioner, New York City Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs

Cristina Jimenez, Executive Director and Co-Founder, United We Dream

Eva Millona, Executive Director, Massachusetts Immigrant and Refugee Advocacy (MIRA) Coalition; NPNA Board Co-Chair

Angelica Salas, Executive Director, Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights of Los Angeles (CHIRLA); NPNA Executive Committee Member

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[13.](#)
[7th Annual International Conference on Immigration in OECD Countries](#)

Monday-Tuesday, December 11-12, 2017

OECD Conference Centre

2 Rue André Pascal, 75016 Paris, France

<https://www.oecd.org/els/mig/OECD-CEPII-2017-call-for-papers.pdf>

Overview: The OECD, the CEPII (the French Research Center in International Economics), and its partners from the University of Lille (LEM), Paris School of Economics, Fondazione Rodolfo De Benedetti, University of Luxembourg and IRES (Université Catholique de Louvain) are jointly organizing the 7th Annual Conference on "Immigration in OECD Countries" on December 11-12, 2017. The conference will examine the economic aspects of international migration in OECD countries by mapping the migratory flows and defining their socio-economic determinants and consequences. Topics of interest for the conference include, among others, the determinants of immigration to the OECD, migrants' self-selection, the labor market and public finance effects of immigration, as well as migrants and refugees social, political and economic integration.

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14.

Association of American Law Schools Annual Meeting

Wednesday-Saturday, January 3–6, 2018

Marriott Marquis San Diego Marina

San Diego, CA, 92101

<https://www.aals.org/am2018/>

<https://www.aals.org/am2018/program/>

Immigration-related session:

Thursday, January 4, 2018

1:30-3:15 p.m.

Rights Under the Trump Administration

Saturday January 6, 2018

1:30-3:15 p.m.

Immigration Adjudication in an Era of Mass Deportation

Large scale deportation has been a feature of the federal government's immigration enforcement policy for years. Immigration policies under the new administration suggest even more expansive reliance on the tools associated with mass deportation, such as increasing the number of deportations, the scale of detention, and the categories of persons treated as removal priorities. This program examines the implications of the current administration's mass deportation strategies for existing paradigms in the literature on immigration adjudication. Panelists will address various questions regarding immigration adjudication during this era of mass deportation, including: the rise—and likely expansion—of summary removals and other mechanisms that enable the federal government to effectuate removal in a streamlined manner and without the participation of the immigration courts; the impact of the backlog in the immigration courts on the federal government's ability to achieve mass deportation; the continued relevance of the immigration courts and Board of Immigration Appeals as the central actors in immigration adjudication; post-deportation integration programs; and the influence of policies related to mass deportation on broader themes within immigration law such as judicial review, the rule of law, the constitutional rights of noncitizens, plenary power, or the entry fiction doctrine.

Speakers:

Jason Cade, University of Georgia School of Law

Lucas Guttentag, Stanford Law School

Kevin R. Johnson, University of California, Davis, School of Law

Nora Phillips, Al Otro Lado

Moderator:

Jennifer L Koh, Western State College of Law at Argosy University

3:30-5:15 p.m.

Immigration Law Works in Progress

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15.

The Ethics of Migration Beyond the Immigrant-Host State Nexus

Thursday-Friday, January 11-12, 2018

European University Institute

Via dei Roccettini, 9

50014 San Domenico di Fiesole

Florence, Italy

<http://www.migrationpolicycentre.eu/event/the-ethics-of-migration-beyond-the-immigrant-host-state-nexus11-12-january-2018-european-university-institute-florence-italy/>

Description: The Department of Ethics, Law and Politics at MPI-MMG and the Migration Policy Centre (MPC) at the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies (RSCAS), European University Institute (EUI) are delighted to invite submissions for the "Ethics of Migration beyond the Immigrant –Host State Nexus" conference which is to be held on 11-12 January 2018, European University Institute, Florence, Italy. This conference provides a forum to explore the following and related normative questions:

- * Responsibility-sharing in refugee protection
- * The right to control emigration
- * Responsibilities towards expatriate citizens
- * The ethics of diaspora politics

- * The role of subnational governments and supranational institutions in migration regimes
- * The role of non-state actors in migration management
- * The ethics of resisting migration controls
- * Migration and interpersonal morality

Confirmed Speakers:

Michael Blake, Washington; Valeria Ottonelli, Genova; David Owen, Southampton; Ayelet Shachar, MPI-MMG; and Rainer Bauböc, EUI

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16.

International Forum on Migration Statistics

Monday-Tuesday, January 15-16, 2018

OECD Conference Centre

2 Rue André Pascal, 75016 Paris, France

<http://www.oecd.org/migration/forum-migration-statistics/IFMS-2018-draft-programme.pdf>

Description: The International Forum on Migration Statistics (IFMS-2018) aims to mobilise expertise from a wide range of disciplines – such as statistics, economics, demography, sociology, geospatial science, and information technology – that can contribute to improving global understanding of the migration phenomenon. It will explore innovative ways to measure population mobility and generate timely statistics and ways to create synergies between different stakeholders and perspectives, with representatives from 'origin', 'transit' and 'host' countries of migrants. The Forum will also provide a unique opportunity for policy-makers migration data experts to exchange on data needs to support policy evaluations and identify best policy options.

The Forum will be organized around the following four main themes:

- (i) Migration measurement (concepts, definitions, disaggregation by migratory status, etc.)
- (ii) Innovation in data sources (new sources and approaches to migration data collection, realtime data, etc.)
- (iii) Understanding migration (gaps in migration statistics, data to address policy concern, etc.),
- (iv) Cooperation, data governance and capacity building (stakeholder coordination, data sharing/exchange, strategies to enhance institutional capacity, data literacy, use of statistics, etc.).

The Forum will take place over two days, at the OECD Headquarters in Paris from 15 to 16 January 2018, with a mix of plenary with high-level speakers and parallel sessions. Around 400 people are expected to participate in the Forum.

The Forum is co-organised by the OECD, IOM and UNDESA, in collaboration with a number of partner organisations including UNECE, Eurostat, ILO, UNHCR, UNODC and the World Bank. Depending on the interest expressed and the feedback received, the International Forum on Migration Statistics may become an annual event in the future.

Programme:

Monday January 15, 2018

Plenary Session 1

10:00-10:45 a.m.

Challenges for improving the production and use of migration data: country perspectives: How are National Statistical Offices (NSOs) responding to the growing demand for migration data? What is needed to improve the availability and timeliness of migration data? What is the role of NSOs to facilitate better and more appropriate uses of migration data?

Parallel Sessions 1

11:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

Assessing the prevalence of trafficking in persons through targeted surveys

Attitudes/Diversity

Child and youth migrants: can existing data sources address their experiences and needs? How can we improve them?

Combining different datasets

Data and analysis on migrant integration at the local level

Data integration for measuring migration

Forced Migration within state borders: the challenges and opportunities of understanding internal displacement

Hard-to-count migrants

Parallel Sessions 2

1:30-3:00 p.m.

Improving Data on Refugees: Lessons from the Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics

Improving migration data for policy. Capacity building in Africa at national and regional levels: the example of ECOWAS

Indicators on immigrant integration: what matters and how can it be measured?

Innovative uses of administrative data for statistical purposes

Integration I

Integration II

International Students and Temporary Skilled Workers: Comparing Data from around the Globe

Investigating the Impacts of Displacement in East Africa

Plenary Session 2

3:15-4:45 p.m.

Global initiatives on migration and data needs: Conversation about data needs for the UN Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and the UN Global Compact for Refugees

Parallel Sessions 3

5:00-6:30 p.m.

Issues and challenges in measuring Female Genital Cutting in migration countries

Linkage of Data

Measuring Emigration

Measuring emigration through population censuses and destination-country statistics

Measuring future migration flows – potential and limits of different approaches

Measuring Migration in the Context of the 2030 Agenda

Measuring return and reintegration outcomes

Measuring the migration-environment nexus: State of the Art

Tuesday January 16, 2018

Keynote address

9:00-9:30 a.m.

The future of migration and implications for the international statistical community

Plenary Session 3

9:30-10:45 a.m.

Panel on Public opinion and migration: What is the evidence regarding the gap between perceptions and realities of migration? What are the best ways to communicate facts and figures on migration? How can policy makers undertake reform of migration policy in the context of polarized public opinion on migration?

Parallel Sessions 4

11:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

Migrant flows and recruitment pathways: Collecting data on mobile populations in the context of migration to the GCC

Migration between the United States, Mexico and the Northern Triangle of Central America (NCTA): Emerging Challenges and Prospects

Migration Measurement I

Migration Measurement II

Migration Policies

Migration Statistics Challenges in Africa

Migration Traceability

Plenary Session 4

1:30-2:45 p.m.

Panel on Data innovation and big data for migration: What is the potential of big data for migration statistics? What are the risk factors (continuity, confidentiality, reliability)?

Parallel Sessions 5

2:45-4:15 p.m.

Mobilizing big data to measure highly skilled migration: lessons and challenges

Return and Onward Migration: What do we know? And what we would like to know?

Sampling migrants comparatively: challenges and possibilities

Skills

Statistics on international labour migration: statistical standards, sampling issues, and methodology of global estimates

The future census as a source of data on migrant populations

Using indirect methods to assess trafficking in persons

Plenary Session 5

4:30-5:45 p.m.

Concluding Panel on capacity building for migration data: what are the migration-data needs of developing countries (analysing existing data on migration, developing new instruments to capture data on migration...)? What types of support do these needs imply (financial assistance, training, information technology...)?

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[1.](#)
Is DHS Secretary Nielsen Willing to Enforce Immigration Laws?

By Dan Cadman
CIS Immigration Blog, December 7, 2017

. . .
Note also in Greer's column a reference to Nielsen's remarks at her confirmation hearing that the American people "owe" DACA recipients an amnesty. Really? Do we? This suggests a shallowness of analysis that itself should make Nielsen's incumbency suspect.

If smuggling youth across our borders is a dangerous and pernicious act — and there is no doubt that it is — then our country should be doing everything possible to interdict and halt that traffic, which results in all too many human tragedies. (See [here](#), [here](#), and [here](#).)

But who are the folks primarily responsible for this cross-border movement of children and youth? *The parents*. And who will be the down-the-line happy recipients of green cards once these children are amnestied and eventually naturalize, thanks to the generous foolishness of our country's chain migration policies? *The parents*.

So exactly where is the disincentive for tens of thousands of other parents to cross with their children, or to summon them via criminal cartels once they successfully enter illegally themselves? It's nonexistent.

. . .
<https://cis.org/Cadman/DHS-Secretary-Nielsen-Willing-Enforce-Immigration-Laws>

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2.

Denaturalizing Pedophiles Caught After the Fact

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, December 5, 2017

. . .

Two things about this case were particularly pleasing to me. First, that there were federal agents astute enough to see that the denaturalization statute was applicable here — it would be an easy thing to miss given the convoluted timing.

And second, that the Justice Department committed itself to going forward with the charges to strip these predatory pedophiles of their illegally gained naturalization. Citizenship is the greatest gift that this country can bestow on a foreigner, and yet it often seems that we undervalue it ourselves (see here and here).

Hopefully, what these individuals can expect next, presuming the denaturalization actions are a success, is to be hauled into deportation proceedings and ejected from the country, which apparently they richly deserve.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Denaturalizing-Pedophiles-Caught-After-Fact>

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3.

How Did the ISIS Fighter Held as an Enemy Combatant Obtain U.S. Citizenship?

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, December 5, 2017

. . .

Even more pressing, from my point of view, is the question of his citizenship. How did he obtain it? If he was naturalized, that of course throws into question the sufficiency of the vetting processes being used in adjudicating citizenship applications (as it has in many such instances in recent years).

Was he, on the other hand, the happy recipient of "birthright" citizenship — meaning he was a citizen simply by virtue of being born in the United States? That sounds simple enough, right? But many legitimate questions have been raised about the concept of according citizenship solely on the basis of birth in the United States (see [here](#), [here](#), and [here](#)).

I'm thinking specifically of the case of Anwar al Alawki, another terrorist, who by accident of birth in the United States was deemed to be a citizen, even though his parents were both nonimmigrants here as the result of a decision on the part of his father to attend school. In such instances, what true fealty do such individuals owe the United States? They are unlikely to regard themselves as Americans, except when it behooves them to do so for particular reasons, some involving the intent and desire to do mischief to our body politic, as al Alawki did. In other situations, they obtain and make regular use of passports and other identity documents from the home country of their parents.

So while I don't look forward to the specter of this individual being accorded so many rights to which he clearly had no use until locked up, I do await with a great deal of curiosity the revelation of the facts surrounding this person's claim to citizenship.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Cadman/How-Did-ISIS-Fighter-Held-Enemy-Combatant-Obtain-US-Citizenship>

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4.

Are Immigration Cases Overloading Federal Courts?

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, December 5, 2017

. . .

My approach was simple enough: I went to the website of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts to see what kinds of cases make up the caseloads of the district and appellate courts. What I found did not surprise, but did disturb, me.

In the U.S. courts of Appeals in 2017:

Administrative agency appeals fell 6 percent to 6,463, mostly due to a 5 percent drop in appeals of decisions by the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) ... [notwithstanding which] ...

BIA appeals accounted for 82 percent of administrative agency appeals and constituted the largest category of administrative agency appeals filed in every circuit except the DC Circuit. (Emphasis added.)

Matters aren't too much better in the U.S. district courts: "Habeas corpus filings involving alien detainees rose 42 percent (up 404 cases)."

Perhaps it's time for Congress, if it is interested in or concerned about federal court caseloads, to give careful thought to exactly how much access to the federal courts that they should be providing to aliens via statute.

It's not as if aliens are not given exhaustive opportunities to be heard within the administrative process, so how much further beyond that — and on what occasions — should they be permitted to so infringe on the courts that the litigation matters of ordinary Americans are put on hold or endlessly delayed because of the glut of immigration cases at the district and appellate court levels?

...

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Are-Immigration-Cases-Overloading-Federal-Courts>

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5.

DHS Releases FY 2017 Enforcement Statistics

By Jessica Vaughan

CIS Immigration Blog, December 5, 2017

...

The immigration enforcement numbers for Fiscal Year 2017 released today by the Trump administration show very good progress in restoring the integrity of our immigration system and reversing the disastrous policies of the previous administration. In particular, I am encouraged to see a 25 percent increase in interior removals, which had plunged to a 10-year low last year, and an increase in enforcement directed at criminals and fugitives – and particularly gang members.

These numbers are especially commendable considering the festering problem of sanctuaries that are obstructing ICE for political reasons, at serious cost to public safety. The main area of concern is the continued sizable illegal influx of youths and families over the southern border, which is causing big problems for the communities where they are resettled, and will remain an enforcement headache for ICE for years to come.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Vaughan/DHS-Releases-FY-2017-Enforcement-Statistics>

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6.

A Brief Overview of Title IV of the SECURE Act of 2017

Identical to the BRIDGE Act and Shares Its Flaws

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, December 7, 2017

. . .

The confidentiality provision is particularly problematic, however. In my experience, and with limited exceptions, such confidentiality provisions generally only serve to protect fraudulent applications. Further, they usually don't make much sense from a public policy standpoint, either: If an alien wishes to obtain an immigration benefit, the alien should accept the fact that any information provided may be used against him or her in any future immigration or law-enforcement action, as is true for an applicant for driver's license or a gun permit.

Nor does it make any sense for one agency of the United States government to possess information that it is barred from disclosing to another agency, absent a strong policy rationale that does not exist in Title IV.

Moreover, this confidentiality provision is particularly stringent. It states: "The Secretary [of Homeland Security] may not refer individuals whose cases have been deferred pursuant to DACA or who have been granted provisional protected presence under this section to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement" [ICE]. The limited exception to this rule allows for such information to "be shared with national security and law enforcement agencies ... for assistance in the consideration of the application for provisional protective presence; to

identify or prevent fraudulent claims; for national security purposes; and for the investigation or prosecution of any felony not related to immigration status."

While ICE would, presumably, be a "law enforcement agency" for purposes of this exception, it is not clear how fraudulent claims would be identified for ICE referral without ICE assistance from the outset. In any event, such assistance would likely be helpful in identifying such fraud, but could not be provided under this bill.

...

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Brief-Overview-Title-IV-SECURE-Act-2017>

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7.

The Worst Kind of Immigration Fraud

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, December 5, 2017

...

Although U-visas have long been controversial (particularly because of concerns that the U-visa process is susceptible to abuse), where they are legitimately and appropriately utilized they provide both protection to victims and a tool for law enforcement officers to use in getting criminals off of the streets. This sort of fraud, however, makes it more difficult for actual victims of crime to get the protection they need, because it draws resources away from the adjudication of genuine applications. In addition, because there is a (quasi-) cap on the number of U visas, any fraudulently issued visa diminishes the number of legitimate applicants who could obtain one. Moreover, such fraud undermines the legitimacy of the U-visa program as a whole.

The bigger question, however, is how Paul was able to get away with this fraud for so long. Logically, the large number of U-visa petitions that have been filed in recent years has placed a strain on USCIS's ability to screen for fraud in the application process. That said, however, it is unclear how the agency failed to recognize the fact that duplicate copies of the USAO certification had been filed in so many cases.

...

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Worst-Kind-Immigration-Fraud>

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8.

Supreme Court Clears Trump Travel Restrictions, for Now

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, December 6, 2017

. . .

The Supreme Court's orders will allow the restrictions in EO-3 to proceed pending lower-court action. Those orders are exceptional for two reasons. First, they do not limit the application of EO-3 in the manner that its earlier order limited EO-2, to exclude from its reach foreign nationals with a credible claim of a bona fide relationship with a person or entity in the United States.

Second, the fact that the Court issued those orders pending lower-court action, and the terse language in each, suggests that the justices may not be pleased with the treatment that the president's travel orders have received at the hands of the district and circuit courts. As the editorial board of the *Wall Street Journal* put it:

This is an important moment for the rule of law. The Supreme Court had already intervened once to rebuke the lower courts over Mr. Trump's initial travel ban, but judges ignored the warning and kept overturning modified versions with injunctions that blocked their implementation even before considering the merits. Yet the executive has considerable latitude on immigration and national security, as the Justices seem to recognize.

I am not quite as ready as the *Journal* is to read too much into these Court orders. Congress does most of its business in public (and usually when it can, on television), and executive branch communications are generally subject to FOIA (and agency and department heads are subject to grilling by Congress), but the "Third Branch" does most of its work in secret, and rarely discloses (even after the fact) the trade-offs and concerns that go into its decisions.

. . .

If it is attempting in those orders to redirect its inferior-court judges back to cold reasoned analysis and away from fiery rhetoric and overheated analysis, however, the Supreme Court should be commended.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Supreme-Court-Clears-Trump-Travel-Restrictions-Now>

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9.

When Did Immigration Enforcement Become News?

Since it stopped occurring

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, December 4, 2017

. . .

A February 2014 article in *National Review* described some of those non-enforcement actions, and linked to a comprehensive 16-page timeline detailing them, which was compiled by then-Senator (and now Attorney General) Jeff Sessions. Significantly, however, both that article and the timeline were issued before the most egregious of the former administration's non-enforcement actions: the November 20, 2014, memorandum by then-Secretary of Homeland Security Jeh Johnson on "Policies for the Apprehension, Detention and Removal of Undocumented Immigrants".

That memorandum effectively barred immigration officers from placing almost all non-criminal (and many criminal) aliens in removal proceedings, under the guise of "prioritizing" limited immigration resources.

Returning to the speeding analogy, imagine if the City of Boston decided that because its crime situation had gotten so out of control that it had to prioritize law enforcement. Under the city's new policy, police officers could no longer make arrests for any driving-related infractions unless the driver was a threat to national security, a known gang member, an individual previously convicted of a felony (other than driving-related felonies), an individual previously convicted of a specified "aggravated felony", an individual convicted of three or more misdemeanor offenses (other than minor traffic offenses or state or local offenses for which an essential element was the individual's driving, and provided the offenses arose out of three separate incidents), an individual convicted of a specified "significant misdemeanor", a new driver, or a driver who the police commissioner himself had determined had significantly abused the driving privilege.

Under this new regime, the new speed limit would be as fast as the driver could go (and that the car would tolerate), and the new limit for driving under the influence would be "unconscious", up from its current "percentage, by weight, of alcohol in the blood of eight one-hundredths or greater", or .08 BAC. Speeding and DUI would still be crimes, of course (no reasonable legislator would dare take them off the books), they just wouldn't be enforced. One can scarcely imagine how quickly the Boston Globe would respond to this new policy. Theoretically, the front page would be splashed with stories about unsafe roads and the shortsighted foolishness of city officials. I was unable to find, however, any such articles in that paper decrying the Obama administration's failure to enforce the immigration laws.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Arthur/When-Did-Immigration-Enforcement-Become-News>

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10.

Tax Cuts Bill Gives Welfare to Illegal Aliens

By Jan Ting

CIS Immigration Blog, December 4, 2017

. . .

While the IRS has the authority, if not the mandate, to deny these credits to illegal aliens, Congress should resolve any ambiguity. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act initially did just that. When House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Kevin Brady introduced the bill, Section 1103, "Refundable Credit Program Integrity", provided that the refundable credits were not available unless the "taxpayer includes the taxpayer's Social Security number on the return of tax for such taxable year." This would ensure that illegal aliens could not receive the credit.

However, when the bill was marked up in committee, this language was replaced with "No credit shall be allowed under this section to a taxpayer with respect to any qualifying child unless the taxpayer includes the name and Social Security number of such qualifying child on the return of tax for the taxable year."

Because of birthright citizenship, any children born to illegal aliens become automatic U.S. citizens. Thus, illegal aliens can still receive billions of dollars in tax credits for their U.S.-born children.

This being said, the new text is not without merit. Many immigrants, legal and illegal, incorrectly claim the credit for their noncitizen children who reside in their home countries. Additionally, it still prevents illegal aliens from claiming credits for children who are also unauthorized. Still, this does not justify removing an important reform.

...

<https://cis.org/Ting/Tax-Cuts-Bill-Gives-Welfare-Illegal-Aliens>

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11.

How Immigration Affects Child Poverty Rates

By Jason Richwine

CIS Immigration Blog, December 6, 2017

...

Sitting conspicuously at the top of the list is California, which serves as a preview of sorts for what the rest of the country might expect if mass immigration continues. Last May I wrote an essay for Real Clear Policy showing that California suffers from some of the worst inequality, school performance, and social cohesion in the country. I could have mentioned child poverty as well. Low-skill immigrant households account for 25 percent of the children in California but 45 percent of the children in poverty. As the table above indicates, California has the highest rate of child poverty at 22.5 percent, but excluding low-skill immigrant households would drop the rate to 16.5 percent.

If any state should heed Kay Hymowitz's warning that low-skill immigration hinders our ability to reduce child poverty in the United States, it should be California. Nevertheless, Governor Jerry Brown declared in his most recent State of the State speech that immigration is one of the issues on which "California is not turning back. Not now, not ever." On the poverty-immigration trade-off that Hymowitz identifies, it is clear where the governor comes down.

...

<https://cis.org/Richwine/How-Immigration-Affects-Child-Poverty-Rates>

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12.

A Mix of Migration and Money: Child Tax Credits and EB-5 Matters

By David North

CIS Immigration Blog, December 4, 2017

. . .

Good News. One of the most egregious yet obscure of the Obama era moves was the decision, taken deep down within IRS, to, in effect, *pay illegal aliens to stay in this country*, with larger payments being made to families with *more* illegals than those with fewer of them.

These payments encourage illegals to stay in the country and multiply, or at least to pretend to multiply. We are talking about additional child tax credits (ACTCs) of as much as \$1,000 for each child, something implemented in the 1040 process. There are strong indications that some illegals file for more children than exist, for children still outside the United States, for genuine but illegal alien kids, or for some of each.

Since the key part of the decision in favor of these payments was an agency one, the Trump administration could have saved billions had its people in Treasury reversed the policy this past winter. They did not do so, but it looks like Congress may fix the problem.

According to Polizette, the tax cut bill, as passed by the House, contains a provision that would mandate that dependents claimed under the ACTC must have Social Security numbers, which are issued only to those with claims to legal status in the United States. Under the current system, people with Individual Tax Identification Numbers (ITINs), which can be obtained by illegals, can get these benefits.

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13.

Break the Chain and Lose the Lottery — America Deserves a Better Immigration System

By L. Francis Cissna
TheHill.com, December 8, 2017

...
Lottery winners enter the United States as green card holders and are immediately able to start sponsoring other family members, who, in turn, may sponsor their own extended family members. After five years as permanent residents, lottery winners can become U.S. citizens, at which point they may sponsor an even wider array of extended relatives.

Over time, the combination of the diversity visa program and the laws allowing extended family migration result in the admission of hundreds of thousands of immigrants without any assessment of whether their job skills meet any sort of U.S. economic need and without any consideration of the immigrants’ age, education, English language ability, or close connection to the United States.

In the years since 9/11, multiple diversity visa immigrants have perpetrated or been convicted of terrorism-related acts in the United States. In 2003, the State Department’s inspector general concluded that because of access to the program by nationals of state sponsors of terrorism (e.g., Iran), and the program’s vulnerability to fraud and the ease of application, “the program contains significant threats to national security from entry of hostile intelligence officers, criminals, and terrorists into the United States as permanent residents.”

...
<http://thehill.com/opinion/immigration/363899-break-the-chain-and-lose-the-lottery-america-deserves-a-better>

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14.
Any Immigration Compromise Must Shut Down Magnets for Future Lawbreakers

By Dave Ray
TheHill.com, December 7, 2017

...
There has also been an enormous increase in two key pull factors. The widely-publicized insistence that some form of permanent amnesty for Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) recipients be included as part of a must-pass spending bill has not gone unnoticed south

of the border. DACA has been an enormous illegal immigration magnet since its unlawful inception by President Obama in 2012.

After creation of DACA — deferred deportation accompanied by a coveted work permits for illegal aliens who arrived in the U.S. prior to their 16 birthday — there was an immediate influx of teenagers, unaccompanied minors and their families from Central America. By the beginning of 2017, nearly 113,000 minors had arrived from Central America since 2012, and they continue to come. In fact, despite a major reduction in apprehensions of illegal aliens in other categories, the only group on the uptick are unaccompanied minors and families, who are likely hoping to cash in on the DACA amnesty drama being played out on the world stage.

The other magnet that remains is the relative ease at which illegal aliens are able to continue to obtain employment in the U.S., despite the fact that it's been illegal to hire an illegal alien in this country since 1986. This law has been undermined by the profusion of fake IDs, used to prove work status in the U.S. E-Verify, the easy to use online system that allows employers to check a potential employee's right to work in the U.S., is another measure that President Trump has promised to deliver on. Although the president has pushed mandatory E-Verify as part of any DACA deal, its ability to turn off the jobs magnet that draws illegal immigrants into the U.S. remains largely unfulfilled.

At some point, threats become hollow and their effectiveness begins to wane. President Trump must insist that any DACA negotiations contain funding for the wall, mandatory use of E-Verify and increased penalties against dangerous sanctuary cities. The American people are waiting.

...

<http://thehill.com/opinion/immigration/363622-any-immigration-compromise-must-shut-down-magnets-for-future-lawbreakers>

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[15.](#)

Why Trump Could Sill Pull a Fast One on 'Chuck' and 'Nancy' on Immigration

By Liz Peek

Fox News, December 7, 2017

...

The liberal media bashed Trump when he terminated the DACA program in September, though the White House argued that the

president's move allowed Congress six months to sort out its legal status. The alternative, as numerous states readied to sue over the large-scale "amnesty", was an immediate shutdown of the program by a federal court. Outrage from Democrats on the Hill underscored what most Americans already believe: asking Congress to fix the nation's problems is naive. Trump's tweet that day resonated: "Congress, get ready to do your job - DACA."

If he plays his hand well, Trump could lead the country towards a smarter approach to immigration and guide Republicans towards better relations with Hispanic voters. Many have noted that the GOP has much to offer Latinos, many of whom are socially conservative, concerned with providing a good education for their children and eager to find jobs. It is immigration policy that has put Republicans and Hispanics at odds; that rift need not be permanent.

. . .

<http://www.foxnews.com/opinion/2017/12/07/why-trump-could-still-pull-fast-one-on-chuck-and-nancy-on-immigration.html>

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[16.](#)

President Trump Overrules Deputy, Deflates U.N.'s Pro-Immigration Treaty

By Neil Munro

Breitbart.com, December 3, 2017

. . .

If approved by national political leaders, the "migration compact" would have allowed U.N. bureaucrats and judges to subordinate national laws — such as laws that exclude illegal immigrants — to pro-immigration rules. The treaty would help developing countries to dump much of their fast-growing populations into Americans' classrooms and neighborhoods, welfare lines and training classes, workplaces and jails, so helping the establishment in the developed countries keep power via their divide-and-rule "diversity" strategy.

Trump's pro-American decision has deflated treaty and the three-day global meeting in Mexico. The meeting is intended to build on the September 2016 "New York Declaration," and is supposed to develop a global immigration treaty for approval by U.N. General Assembly in late 2018.

The New York Declaration promised to open up the United States and European countries — including their welfare systems and their K-12 schools — to mass migration. For example, the New York declaration said:

. . .

<http://www.breitbart.com/big-government/2017/12/03/trump-overrules-deputy-deflates-un-immigration-treaty/>

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[17.](#)

DACA Is Not What the Democrats Say It Is. Here Are the Facts.

By Hans A. von Spakovsky

Heritage Foundation, December 4, 2017

. . .

How thorough was Homeland Security vetting? In February 2017, after the arrest of a DACA beneficiary for gang membership, the Department of Homeland Security admitted that at least 1,500 DACA beneficiaries had their eligibility terminated “due to a criminal conviction, gang affiliation, or a criminal conviction related to gang affiliation.”

By August 2017, that number had surged to 2,139.

In fact, based on documents obtained by Judicial Watch, it is apparent that the Obama administration used a “lean and light” system of background checks in which only a few, randomly selected DACA applicants were ever actually vetted.

Additionally, DACA only excluded individuals for convictions. Thus, even if a Homeland Security background investigation—which apparently was almost never done—produced substantial evidence that an illegal alien might have committed multiple crimes, the alien would still be eligible for DACA unless Homeland Security referred the violation to state or federal prosecutors and the alien was convicted.

DACA had no requirement of English fluency either. In fact, the original application requested applicants to answer whether the form had been “read” to the alien by a translator “in a language in which [the applicant is] fluent.”

. . .

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[18.](#)
Report: DACA Amnesty Would Give Green Cards To 2 Million Additional Foreigners. Why? Chain Migration
National Economic Editorial, December 4, 2017

. . .
The effects of a DACA amnesty, when combined with the process of chain migration is something that should concern every American taxpayer.

Should Congress grant amnesty to roughly 700,000 recipients of Obama’s Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program, these people would be able to help their family members jump to the front of the line—even if they are very likely to immediately collect welfare. This means big tax increases to pay for the added welfare burden.

In fact, a recent study found that ending chain migration could save American taxpayers up to \$1.9 trillion over the next decade. This money could be better spent on just about anything, including better schools for our children or better programs to help our wounded and disabled veterans.
. . .
<https://nationaleconomicseditorial.com/2017/12/04/daca-amnesty-chain-migration/>

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[19.](#)

Mexicans Use U.S. Business/Tourist Visas to Smuggle Drugs Through Border

Judicial Watch Corruption Chronicles, November 28, 2017

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The National Drug Intelligence Center, dismantled by the Obama administration after nearly two decades of operation, published equally alarming figures regarding the Mexican drug crisis. In a detailed report published by Judicial Watch, the now-defunct agency revealed that in 2009 thousands of metric tons of heroin, meth, marijuana and cocaine were smuggled into the U.S. from Mexico and that tens of billions of dollars in drug proceeds flowed back south. At that point, much of the smuggled drugs came through the Tohono O’odham Indian Reservation in Arizona, so the problem is spreading like wildfire across the vast and famously porous southern border which spans around 2,000 miles.

Many hoped the situation would improve under the Trump administration, but apparently that is not the case. Frustrated Border Patrol agents interviewed by Judicial Watch say little has changed since Trump was sworn in even though he vowed to tighten border security. The recent figures at just two sectors situated along the Mexican border support that. The 1,700 pounds of marijuana, 90 pounds of cocaine and 17 pounds of liquid methamphetamine were confiscated by the agency’s Rio Grande Valley division during a week in mid-November. Federal authorities estimate the cocaine to be worth more than \$2.7 million and the marijuana \$1.3 million, according to a press release. The liquid meth is estimated to have a value of over half a million dollars. “The seizures were results of Border Patrol operations along the river and at Border Patrol checkpoints,” the agency writes in the statement.

. . .

<https://www.judicialwatch.org/blog/2017/11/mexicans-use-u-s-businesstourist-visas-smuggle-drugs-border/>

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[20.](#)

Trump Supporters Should be Skeptical of the New DHS Chief

By Scott Greer

The Daily Caller, December 6, 2017

. . .

Trump scrapped DACA back in September in order to give Congress the opportunity to work out a permanent solution to the problem. The

White House and some immigration hawks hope to get Democrats to agree to immigration restrictions in other areas in exchange for permanent legalization for DACA recipients.

But Nielsen’s statement indicates a moral purpose to giving illegal immigrants amnesty, which obviously gives Democrats the high ground in negotiations. America apparently owes these DACA recipients legalization without any stipulations — the DHS secretary said so.

The new DHS secretary also said that America doesn’t need a border wall with Mexico, one of Trump’s chief campaign promises. “There is no need for a wall from sea to shining sea,” she told the Senate committee.

Instead of that, Nielsen advocates for a “virtual wall” to protect the border.

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<http://dailycaller.com/2017/12/06/trump-supporters-should-be-skeptical-of-the-new-dhs-chief/>

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The Legal System Is Failing America When it Comes to Immigration

By Scott Greer

The Daily Caller, December 2, 2017

Increasingly, the courts have inched towards the opinion that the federal government cannot restrict immigration from any part of the world. The various versions of Trump’s travel ban have been knocked down by the courts for the alleged reason they discriminate on the basis “of the person’s race, sex, nationality, place of birth, or place of residence.”

In spite of the lengthy legal history of America restricting immigration based on national origin, judges have taken the initiative to make their own interpretation of migration policy. No matter how many times the Trump administration revises the executive order to prove it is not a Muslim ban, the courts still find it too discriminatory to take effect.

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<http://dailycaller.com/2017/12/02/the-legal-system-is-failing-america-when-it-comes-to-immigration/>

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Supreme Court Restores Trump’s Travel Ban

Legal sanity returns to immigration and visa policy.

By Matthew Vadum

FrontPageMag.com, December 5, 2017

. . .

At 7 to 2, the vote Monday to lift two lower court stays hindering enforcement of Presidential Proclamation 9645 while several legal challenges inch their way through the judicial system, wasn’t even close. Unsurprisingly, leftist Justices Ruth Bader Ginsburg and Sonia Sotomayor voted to deny the Trump administration’s application to rescind the stays. As is its custom, the Supreme Court did not offer a rationale for its decision in the orders.

That the Supreme Court took this dramatic action suggests it may be ready to permanently rule that Trump’s efforts to protect Americans by regulating the flow of visitors to the United States from trouble spots around the world are lawful.

Critics of President Trump falsely claim the proclamation is a “Muslim ban,” even though it leaves out the vast majority of Muslim-majority countries on earth. And even if it did single out Muslims, it should still survive constitutional scrutiny, many legal experts say. The Constitution’s prohibition of so-called religious tests doesn’t apply to immigration policy, which is why no one raised a fuss during the Cold War when the U.S. set aside visas specifically for Soviet Jews escaping religious persecution.

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<http://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/268624/supreme-court-restores-trumps-travel-ban-matthew-vadum>

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[23.](#)

Why America Can't Lower Child-Poverty Rates

Allowing millions of low-skilled immigrants into the U.S. every year swells the ranks of the poor.

By Kay S. Hymowitz

City Journal, Autumn 2017

. . .

How does immigration affect those post-1964 American child-poverty figures? Until 1980, it didn't. The 1924 Immigration Act sharply reduced the number of immigrants from poorer Eastern European and southern countries, and it altogether banned Asians. (Mexicans, who had come to the U.S. as temporary agricultural workers and generally returned to their home country, weren't imagined as potential citizens and thus were not subject to restrictive quotas.) The relatively small number of immigrants settling in the U.S. tended to be from affluent nations and had commensurate skills. According to the Migration Policy Institute, in 1970, immigrant children were less likely to be poor than were the children of native-born Americans.

By 1980, chiefly because of the 1965 Immigration and Naturalization Act, the situation had reversed: immigrant kids were now poorer than native-born ones. That 1965 law, overturning the 1924 restrictions, made "family preference" a cornerstone of immigration policy—and, as it turned out, that meant a growing number of new Americans hailing from less-developed countries and lacking skills. The income gap between immigrant and native children widened. As of 1990, immigrant kids had poverty rates 50 percent higher than their native counterparts. At the turn of the millennium, more than one-fifth of immigrant children, compared with just 9 percent of non-Hispanic white kids, were classified as poor. Today, according to Center for Immigration Studies estimates, 31.1 percent of the poor under 18 are either immigrants or the American-born kids of immigrant parents.

Perhaps the most uncomfortable truth about these figures, and surely one reason they don't often show up in media accounts, is that a large majority of America's poor immigrant children—and, at this point, a large fraction of all its poor children—are Hispanic (see chart below). The U.S. started collecting separate poverty data on Hispanics in 1972. That year, 22.8 percent of those originally from Spanish-language countries of Latin America were poor. The percentage hasn't risen that dramatically since then; it's now at 25.6 percent. But because the Hispanic population in America quintupled during those years, these immigrants substantially expanded the nation's poverty rolls. Hispanics are now the largest U.S. immigrant group by far—and the lowest-skilled. Pew estimates that Hispanics accounted for more than half the 22-million-person rise in the official poverty numbers between 1972 and 2012. Robert Samuelson of the *Washington Post* found that, between 1990 and 2016, Hispanics drove nearly three-quarters of the increase in the nation's poverty population from 33.6

million to 40.6 million.

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<https://www.city-journal.org/html/why-america-cant-lower-child-poverty-rates-15498.html>

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San Francisco Show Trial Sequel

“Great Left Hope” lawyer for Kate Steinle’s killer now wants gun possession charge tossed.

By Lloyd Billingsley

FrontPageMag.com, December 7, 2017

. . .

San Francisco public defender Matt Gonzalez now seeks to have Zarate’s gun possession charge dismissed. Gonzalez is contending the jury should have been told that “momentary” possession of a gun is not necessarily a crime. “If you possess it just to dispose of it or abandon it, it wouldn’t be a crime,” Gonzalez told reporters. The Steinle family and relatives of murder victims have new cause for outrage, but this gambit is consistent with Gonzalez and the San Francisco show-trial in which he co-starred.

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<http://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/268637/san-francisco-show-trial-sequel-lloyd-billingsley>

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Americans Like Immigrants But Want Our Immigration Laws Respected

By Jonette Christian

Bangor Daily News (ME), December 4, 2017

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Although the majority of Americans don't want Dreamers deported, they don't necessarily want to reward everyone with citizenship, either. And the reality is, deportation has never been a serious threat. Obama announced that his administration would focus immigration enforcement on terrorists and violent criminals, and President Donald Trump made a similar promise. The real issue is jobs and citizenship, not deportation.

Although Americans agree on allowing Dreamers to stay, we're divided on a crucial issue: Should we provide a path to citizenship that allows Dreamers to sponsor their parents, who were not innocent, or should we simply provide permanent legalization, allowing them to stay, keep their jobs and enjoy most benefits of living here, but they don't get to vote and sponsor their families.

. . .

Polls show that Americans like immigrants, consider them hard working and good neighbors. And these numbers haven't changed with the election of Trump. But polls also show that by large majorities Americans want immigration significantly reduced and our laws respected.

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<https://bangordailynews.com/2017/12/04/opinion/contributors/americans-like-immigrants-but-want-our-immigration-laws-respected/>

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Jose Garcia Zarate Epitomizes America's Broken Immigration System

By Margot Cleveland
The Federalist, December 4, 2017

. . .

How Zarate Could Spend 15 More Years in Prison

A federal firearms conviction would carry a sentence of up to 10 years in prison—possibly 15 depending on the number and types of prior felonies Zarate has—on top of the two years he will serve once his supervised release is revoked. Of course, there is no guarantee Zarate will receive the maximum sentence, but it seems likely given his extensive criminal history, and the factors federal courts consider in

sentencing defendants, including “relevant conduct,” the “particular characteristics” of the defendant, and the importance of general deterrence.

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<https://thefederalist.com/2017/12/04/jose-garcia-zarate-epitomizes-americas-broken-immigration-system/>

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Nikki Haley Stands as Voice for Common Sense at UN on Migration

By Monica Showalter

American Thinker, December 4, 2017

What Haley and President Trump have likely seen is how the phony claims of respecting sovereignty have come to naught on the question of migration in the European Union. Countries like Hungary and Poland that have sought to limit migration from backward countries brimming with angry, resentful terrorist-recruitment fodder (if not actual terrorists) have been demonized and threatened with sanctions by their overlords in the E.U. Given the heavy overlap between the coercive eurocrats and the U.N. bureaucracy, the U.S. can expect the exact same treatment if the U.S. doesn't agree to feed, house, shelter, pay, educate, and medically treat the millions of third-worlders awaiting the opportunity to pour in, with U.S. taxpayers footing the bill and watching their hospitals and schools crumble. And if we refuse, we will be held up to public scorn and sanctions. This is a losing proposition.

. . .

http://www.americanthinker.com/blog/2017/12/nikki_haley_stands_as_voice_for_common_sense_at_un_on_migration.html

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Dear United Nations: We're Bailing on Your "Migration" Plan. Love, The U.S.A

By Jazz Shaw

HotAir.com, December 4, 2017

. . .

Unfortunately for the United Nations, these plans are essentially antithetical to current United States policy. It's not up to any global organization to dictate how many migrants individual nation states "must" take in or what processes will be used to determine those numbers. Portions of Europe may be fine with having such decisions made for them (though the number of EU members willing to go along with this is shrinking by the month) but look at the results it's brought them. Such policies are the primary reason that Angela Merkel has still been unable to form a new, ruling government coalition weeks after the last round of German elections.

And even some of the member nations who signed on to the agreement clearly had no intention of honoring it. Just last week we discussed the situation in Japan, where they have taken in *all of three refugees* this year and informed the U.N. that they have zero intention of being rushed into taking any more. Meanwhile, back in the EU, Hungary has been thumbing their nose at Brussels for going on two years now and there doesn't seem to be a thing they can do about it.

. . .

<https://hotair.com/archives/2017/12/04/dear-united-nations-bailing-migration-plan-love-u-s/>

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Have We Been Lied to About the Kate Steinle Case?

By Sarah Rumpf

RedState.com, November 30, 2017

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So it's not that surprising that "San Francisco prosecutors told the jury that Garcia Zarate intentionally brought the gun to the pier that day with the intent of doing harm, aimed the gun toward Steinle and pulled the trigger," as the Chronicle reported, adding that the Assistant District Attorney also "spent much of the trial seeking to prove the gun that killed Steinle couldn't have fired without a firm pull of the trigger."

This seems to be a classic example of prosecutorial overreach. They pushed hard for a first degree murder verdict, which requires not only proving that the defendant killed the victim, but that he did it intentionally, and that it was premeditated (planned or thought out beforehand).

Focusing their strategy on the lesser charge of involuntary manslaughter would have allowed the prosecutors to simply argue that Garcia Zarate acted in a criminally negligent way that resulted in Steinle’s death: he knew the object was a gun, he knew guns are dangerous, he should have known not to point it in the direction of people, etc.

Add to all of this that four-hour meandering police interrogation that allowed defense counsel to present their client as confused and intimidated by the police. Just one more little piece of the puzzle making it easier for defense counsel to portray their client as a naive fool who picked up a gun and caused a terrible accident rather than a vicious killer who stalked his victim.

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<https://www.redstate.com/sarah-rumpf/2017/11/30/lie-kate-steinle-case/>

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[30.](#)

Liberal Lingo: 'Sanctuary Cities'

By Tom Trinko

American Thinker, December 4, 2017

Ignoring for a moment the prevalence, or lack thereof, of such illegals, and also ignoring the blacks who can’t find a job because “honest” illegals will work for less, the reality is that “Sanctuary Cities” have nothing to do with “honest” illegals.

The only people who get sanctuary in “Sanctuary Cities” are criminals. Cities and states can’t stop ICE from enforcing the law; laws supported by generations of Democrat politicians, by the way. They can’t provide safe haven for “honest” illegals; not that they need to since “honest” illegals are not that frequently targeted even by the “racist” Trump administration.

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http://www.americanthinker.com/articles/2017/12/liberal_lingo_sanctuary_cities.html

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Can We Pass Kate's Law Now?

By Daniel John Sobieski

American Thinker, December 2, 2017

Open border advocates say immigrants come here to do jobs Americans won't do. Well, excuse me, but we have Americans all too willing to kill their brethren. Murder is a job American criminals are quite willing to do and to those who say immigrants commit crime at a lower rate than American citizens, I say that all that proves is that we have enough criminals -- we don't need to import more.

Garcia Zarate may serve a few tears for felony possession of a firearm but it is hard to envision an American citizen getting to say "oops!" and walking away from a murder essentially without punishment. Kate Steinle's blood is on the hands of open border advocates and the sanctuary city loons who provide no sanctuary for the American citizen victims of illegal alien criminals.

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http://www.americanthinker.com/articles/2017/12/can_we_pass_kates_law_now.html

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[32.](#)

Trump Could Crack Down on Kate Steinle's Killer — and His Enablers. Will He?

By Federale

VDare.com, December 4, 2017

. . .

Yet Sessions, as he so often does, appears to be pulling his punches. And the U.S. Attorney for Northern California is Brian Stretch, an Obama holdover, notorious for his lack of prosecution of illegal aliens and immigration fraud cases. He also is doing nothing about the criminal activity of the state California, cities such as Los Angeles, and officials like Janet Napolitano, although they all openly support illegal aliens, technically a crime.

Neither Stretch nor Sessions are having Zarate arrested for “felon in possession”—nor for violating Steinle’s civil rights under Title 18 USC Section 245 – Federally Protected Activities. Sessions is strangely quiet on this and many other issues.

But President Trump has alternatives in this war with Sanctuary Cities. And there is now a nice fat target for the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Justice in San Francisco, an example *pour encourager les autres*.

. . .

Such actions could include:

- * A very public grand jury subpoena or search warrant executed on the City and County of San Francisco for their City Identification Card records
- * Implementation of City Patrol and Area Control policies in the City and County of San Francisco
- * Orders for the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration to provide no-match records from employers in San Francisco to the Department of Homeland Security
- * Subpoenas for records of California Driver’s Licenses provided to illegal aliens
- * A declaration that uniformed Border Patrol Agents will begin patrolling the streets of San Francisco.

There’s also movement in Congress. Congressman Todd Rokita has introduced a bill to crackdown on lawless officials. The “Stopping Lawless Actions of Politicians Act” (SLAP) would “hold state and local lawmakers criminally responsible for refusing to comply with federal immigration enforcement efforts”.

. . .

<http://www.vdare.com/articles/trump-could-crack-down-on-kate-steinles-killer-and-her-enablers-will-he>

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When Law Professors Attack: Four False Assumptions in the WSJ Op-Ed

By Jennifer Minear

ThinkImmigration.org Blog, December 1, 2017

Is the immigration bar perfect? No. Like any other profession, the immigration bar is not immune to practitioners whose performance falls below acceptable standards. This is a problem in medicine, the judiciary, accounting, finance, and many other fields. But instead of falling prey to the false assumptions espoused by Professor Edwards, we must confront this challenge head on. We must identify ways to encourage and lift up the best and brightest of our profession while weeding out those who do a disservice to our cause and shun the incredibly important responsibility we have to protect those we represent.

. . .

http://thinkimmigration.org/blog/2017/12/01/when-law-professors-attack-four-false-assumptions-in-the-wsj-op-ed/?utm_source=AILA+Mailing&utm_campaign=1095822fdd-AILA8_12_1_17&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_3c0e619096-1095822fdd-287724741

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Immigration Wasn't Part of the San Francisco Trial for the Death of Kathryn Steinle — But Here's Why it Became Part of the Story

By Marnette Federis

Public Radio International, December 7, 2017

. . .

“It seems that the way we have shifted to thinking about immigration is that we somehow think that immigration status is a proxy for criminals status, or worse, maybe criminal inclination,” says Lasch. That particular narrative, he says, can take away from deeper

conversations about how to fix a broken immigration system.

Raha Jorjani, an immigration lawyer within Alameda County’s Public Defender’s office across the bay from San Francisco, says the case has become more than just a shooting death, but a misplaced way to talk about immigration as a whole.

“This case was never about immigration,” says Jorjani. "But the fact that it was turned into an immigration issue has had negative ramifications in the immigration arena. Immigration policy shouldn't be determined based on tragedy."

García Zárate’s immigration and criminal past was not part of the trial about Steinle’s death and focused instead on the circumstantial evidence surrounding the shooting.

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Jessica Vaughan at the Center for Immigration Studies in Washington, DC., which advocates curbing immigration, said in a statement that Congress needs to prioritize addressing problems in the immigration system that allowed the shooting to happen.

“It’s shocking and disturbing that [García] Zárate has escaped responsibility for Kate Steinle’s death,” said Vaughan. “What is even more shocking and disturbing is that San Francisco, Chicago, New York, and other cities, and now the entire state of California still insist on keeping the sanctuary policies that led to this tragedy."

. . .

<https://www.pri.org/stories/2017-12-07/immigration-wasn-t-part-san-francisco-trial-death-kathryn-steinle-here-s-why-it#comments>

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A Guide For Future Immigrant Entrepreneurs

By Stuart Anderson

Forbes.com, December 3, 2017

One of these days, Congress will establish a startup visa that awards permanent residence to foreign nationals who start businesses and

create jobs in the United States. A bill by Senators Jerry Moran (R-KS) and Mark Warner (D-VA) would do just that. According to an estimate by the Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation, a startup visa bill could create 500,000 to 1.6 million jobs in the U.S. over 10 years. Until such a bill makes it through the legislative process, foreign nationals must travel one of the narrow paths allowed under current law if they want to achieve both their startup and American dream.

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<https://www.forbes.com/sites/stuartanderson/2017/12/03/a-guide-for-future-immigrant-entrepreneurs/#5af5854a4f13>

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How the GOP Tax Bills Hurt Undocumented Immigrants

By Lydia DePillis

CNN Money, December 4, 2017

Undocumented immigrants and their employers paid about \$13 billion in payroll taxes in 2010, the most recent year for which the Social Security Administration has released figures. Many also pay Social Security taxes, sales taxes, and property taxes, but are not eligible for most federal programs, including Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid or subsidies under the Affordable Care Act.

For U.S. citizens, the House bill increases the value of the child tax credit from \$1,000 to \$1,600. The Senate bill doubles it to \$2,000. Both bills increase the income threshold at which taxpayers will be eligible to claim it.

. . .

<http://money.cnn.com/2017/12/04/pf/taxes/undocumented-immigrants-tax-bill/index.html>

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Why Is ICE Arresting Immigrants in New York City’s Courts?

Despite New York’s being a sanctuary city, ICE is prowling the courtrooms.

By Michelle Chen

The Nation, December 4, 2017

New York’s immigrants don’t take the justice system lightly; whether they’re the accuser or the accused, municipal courtrooms are daunting and confusing. But under Trump, they’re especially dangerous. Since January, according to federal data, the New York City area’s courts have seen a striking 900 percent spike in the number of immigrants targeted by ICE immigration agents, seeking to take them into federal, not local-police, custody. Legal activists warn that Trump is attacking not only the rights of migrant communities but the central organ of constitutional justice.

These immigrants come from all walks of life. They’re women seeking temporary protective orders, trafficking survivors, struggling parents dealing with family-court disputes. Municipal courts don’t deal with federal immigration law, but, by raiding local courts, ICE becomes judge, jury, and jailer for migrants dealing with anything from a traffic ticket to domestic violence.

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<https://www.thenation.com/article/why-is-ice-arresting-immigrants-in-new-york-citys-courts/>

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The Fraudulent Case for the Border Wall

By Steve Chapman

Townhall.com, December 7, 2017

. . .

The evidence is overwhelming that once they are here, legally or not, Mexican immigrants are less likely to commit crimes than native-born Americans. Their presence makes neighborhoods safer. Deporting those here without permission would most likely cause more violent

deaths.

Naming the wall is easier than paying for it or getting it built. Trump's effort to make Mexico cover the cost has gone nowhere, and the chances are not good of getting Congress to provide funding, seeing as Senate Democrats have the votes and the resolve to block it.

The wall is a fraud supported by falsehoods, distortions and misinformation, but the president and his supporters will not be dissuaded. As Sheriff Carrillo said of the erroneous accounts about the Border Patrol agent who was killed, "The problem today is that it's hard to sell anything, especially the truth."

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<https://townhall.com/columnists/stevechapman/2017/12/07/the-fraudulent-case-for-the-border-wall-n2419007>

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How the Trump Administration Is Using Local Cops to Widen Its Immigration Dragnet

"Immigrants will start seeing law enforcement as deportation agents."

By Kanyakrit Vongkiatkajorn

Mother Jones, December 4, 2017

Many of the police departments that have joined or expressed interest in joining 287(g) are located in towns with small populations, and three-quarters of them are located in counties that voted for Trump during the 2016 election, according to Reuters. ICE now has 287(g) agreements with 60 law enforcement agencies in 18 states, with a large share of those agencies in Texas.

287(g) has had a long and well-documented history of problems, and the ACLU has called it "one of the worst federal immigration enforcement programs." Expanding it would have a "really chilling effect," says Shiu-Ming Cheer, a senior staff attorney at the National Immigration Law Center. "Immigrants will start seeing law enforcement as deportation agents. It's going to create a wider sense of fear."

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<http://www.motherjones.com/politics/2017/12/how-the-trump-administration-is-using-local-cops-to-widen-its-immigration-dragnet/>

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Trump's Immigrant Dragnet

The Week, December 5, 2017

. . .

There's widespread fear in immigrant communities, with many going deeper underground to avoid the possibility of getting caught up in ICE's web. "We're terrified of being separated," said Nathaly Uribe, a 22-year-old DACA recipient whose parents are undocumented. "We live in daily anxiety and terror of being deported." At one high school in Durham, North Carolina, enrollment dropped 20 percent after a student from Honduras was arrested on his way to school. It's still against ICE policy to raid "sensitive locations" such as schools and hospitals, but emboldened agents are pushing the envelope. In one case, Border Patrol agents arrested a 10-year-old girl while she was in an ambulance on the way to the hospital to receive emergency surgery related to her cerebral palsy, with armed guards placed outside her hospital room. "They spent so much time and resources to follow this girl, to treat her like she was the highest-priority criminal that ever walked on this Earth," said Priscilla Martinez, an immigration activist.

. . .

http://theweek.com/articles/740518/trumps-immigrant-dragnet?utm_campaign=newsletter&utm_source=afternoon&utm_medium=12_05_17-article_2-740518

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Immigration Policy Is Out of Control and Needs an Overhaul

By James Bissett

The Ottawa Citizen, November 20, 2017

. . .

Perhaps the most insidious argument still being advanced by government and other advocates of mass immigration is the belief that we need immigration to provide the workers needed to replace our aging population. This argument is obviously flawed if, as in Canada, the immigration movement has a similar age structure as the receiving country; then, immigration does not help the aging problem – indeed it may well exacerbate it.

In 2009, a study by the C.D. Howe Institute found that to offset our declining birth rate and maintain the ratio of five taxpayers to support the benefits of one pensioner until 2050, our immigration levels would have to reach 165.4 million. And in that single year, 2050, the annual movement would have to be seven million immigrants. The study recommended that raising the retirement age to 67 would be much more effective.

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<http://ottawacitizen.com/opinion/columnists/bissett-immigration-policy-is-out-of-control-and-needs-an-overhaul>

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Here's How Germany is Dealing with Angela Merkel's Failed Immigration Policies

By Chris Black

InvestmentWatch Blog, December 4, 2017

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And now, after terrorism and criminality became rampant, Germany is trying to mitigate the disaster by offering rejected asylum seekers money (up to 3000 euros per family), as a bribe of sorts to refugees who are agreeing to return home. Yes, you got that right: after entering the European Union illegally, the so-called refugees (as per the Geneva convention, a genuine refugee is a person fleeing a war-zone who must seek asylum in the 'first safe country', which cannot be Germany, Sweden nor the UK by the way, i.e. these are welfare shoppers by any definition) who were denied asylum are now offered money to leave instead of being deported.

In other words, the German government is bribing them to leave, instead of just kicking them out, in an action that actually makes their

government and overall system look quite weak and inept. If asylum-seekers are rejected, then they have no right to be in Germany or anywhere else in Europe, so the logical thing to do is to just deport them; the moment you start paying illegal immigrants to go home, you open the doors to thousands who want a pay out, it's common sense. Unfortunately, common sense has long forsaken these lands.

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<http://investmentwatchblog.com/heres-how-germany-is-dealing-with-angela-merkels-failed-immigration-policies/>

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WATCH: Macron Tells Migrant to “Go Back to [Morocco]”

National Economic Editorial, December 4, 2017

. . .

For example, when asked why Africa was poor he responded that the continent is held back by “civilizational problems” that cannot be easily remedied with foreign aid or economic development. Likewise, Macron vowed to deport France’s massive migrant population, and prevent more asylum seekers from entering the country—quite the opposite of what’s happening in neighboring Germany.

. . .

Although some may think Macron was needlessly harsh, he is strictly correct. France is fast becoming an economic basket-case, plagued with high debt and low growth. In fact, France’s debt-to-GDP ratio is among the highest in the Western world.

Immigration only makes these problems worse, since immigrants consume far more in government subsidies than they pay in taxes. This is not speculation, but is an objective fact which has been corroborated by a number of studies from the US, UK, Canada, and Denmark.

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<https://nationaleconomicseitorial.com/2017/12/04/watch-french-president-tells-migrant-go-back-morocco/>

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[44.](#)

Majority of Europeans Favor “Total Ban” on Islamic Immigration

National Economic Editorial, December 4, 2017

. . .

The polling data from Chatham House is consonant with data collected by other entities.

For example, Pew Research found that the majority of Europeans (59 percent) believe that Islamic migration increases the likelihood of terrorist attacks in Europe. Furthermore, strong majorities in Hungary (72 percent), Italy (69 percent), and Poland (66 percent) have negative views towards Islam as a religion itself.

Of course, none of this data is surprising when placed in its broader context. Europeans are right to link Islamic immigration and terrorism. Even the European Union’s terror chief admits that some 35,000 Islamic “fanatics” currently reside in Great Britain.

. . .

<https://nationaleconomicseditorial.com/2017/12/04/europeans-against-islamic-immigration/>

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[45.](#)

Six Million 'Refugees' Reported Waiting to Enter Europe from Mediterranean Countries

By Thomas Lifson

American Thinker, December 4, 2017

The current globalized world may be unsustainable, given that improvements to communications and transportation have shown people in poor countries unable to develop their own modern economies that a better life is available elsewhere and within their reach. The welfare states of the European countries incentivize and facilitate their ambitions to migrate. The unwillingness of all but a couple of Eastern European countries to defend their borders and turn away undesired migrants seals Europe's fate.

There is a lot of wishful thinking about the new arrivals adopting Western values, but those same communications and transportation improvements mean that home country cultures (and religions) are able not only to sustain themselves, but to grow in the European environment. Welfare benefits superior to the living standards of home countries free up young males for mischief of all sorts.

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http://www.americanthinker.com/blog/2017/12/six_million_refugees_reported_waiting_to_enter_europe_from_mediterranean_countries.html

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[46.](#)

What Will a Few More Years of Muslim Immigration Do to Europe?

By Michael Curtis

American Thinker, December 7, 2017

. . .

According to the sixth-century B.C. Greek philosopher Heraclitus, no one ever steps in the same river twice. Migration policy, like all political phenomena, is affected by the reality that the world and its population are in flux. By coincidence, the global conference in Mexico is occurring at a moment when the Pew Research Center has provided useful factual information about the changing population of Europe caused by migration, the first important estimates of the increase in the size of the Muslim population.

Even if not directly relevant to U.S. conditions, the data in the report are useful for their implications for European and U.S. attitudes to and debates on migration and foreign policy, understanding the tensions within political systems, the rise of far-right parties, expressions of populism, and the results of voting in national elections.

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The Pew study largely concentrates on changes in Europe between 2010 and 2016. The crucial fact is that the number of refugees has escalated since 2014. The record number of 1.3 million migrants applying for asylum in the 28 states of the E.U. is nearly double the number in 1992 who applied after the fall of the Soviet Union.

Of the migrants in those years to Europe, both refugees and regular migrants, about 3.7 million were Muslims, and 3.3 million were non-

Muslims. Of the 3.7 million Muslims, about 2.5 million were legal migrants as workers and students and 1.3 million who want refugee status; most of them were from Syria, Iraq, and Afghanistan. The significance of this is that while the Muslim population grew from net migration, the non-Muslim population declined between 2010 and 2016 by about 1.7 million.

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http://www.americanthinker.com/articles/2017/12/what_will_a_few_more_years_of_muslim_immigration_do_to_europe.html

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44. *Europe*: "Time Is Not on Europe's Side: Crisis Magazine," Geller Report Staff

1.

The Fruit of Chain Migration

By Mark Krikorian

The Corner at National Review Online, December 12 ,2017

<http://www.nationalreview.com/corner/454560/port-authority-bomber-and-chain-migration>

Sen. Tom Cotton asked on the floor of the Senate last week, "Shouldn't we have an immigration system that focuses on the needs of America's workers and economy, not one that gives out green cards by random chance?"

Yesterday's bombing in New York highlights the importance of this question. Sure, without any immigration at all we'd still have frustrated losers to deal with, but they'd be *our* frustrated losers. We *chose* to add Bangladeshi jihadist Akayed Ullah to our stock of dirtbags through the ridiculous provisions of the federal immigration program.

Ullah came here on what amounts to a nephew visa – as the under-21 nephew of a naturalized citizen who sponsored his sibling (one of Ullah's parents) for a green card. And Ullah's uncle (or maybe aunt – we don't know) only got here in the first place because he or she won the visa lottery.

So, we admitted a random person from Bangladesh without any meaningful consideration of his or her suitability or likelihood to contribute to the national good. And then, once a citizen, that person sponsored a sibling and that sibling's spouse and children (including a then-20-year-old Akayed), again without any consideration of suitability or likelihood to benefit Americans. As my colleague Andrew Arthur wrote, "No investment in the United States, its systems of beliefs, or its institutions is necessary. Not even support for its economic success is a prerequisite for admission. The only tie and admission requirement is one of blood." In other words, we leave it to yesterday's immigrants to determine tomorrow's immigration flow.

There was nothing in Ullah's immigration backstory that we know of so far that was illegal. Nor is this necessarily a failure of vetting; Ullah and his family were no doubt checked against the usual terrorist databases. As another colleague, Jessica Vaughan, has written, "No matter how much we improve our vetting, the sheer momentum of chain migration-driven immigration from terror-afflicted parts of the world is itself a national security risk."

Neither higher walls, nor more officers, nor better databases would have made any difference in this case. The problem is too much immigration, selected using flawed criteria.

Luckily, there are several measures before Congress to remedy this situation. The RAISE Act of senators Cotton and Perdue, Rep. Lamar Smith's House companion Immigration in the National Interest Act, and Rep. Dave Brat's American LAWs Act all would abolish the visa lottery and eliminate chain migration by limiting special family immigration rights only to spouses and minor (under age 18) children. The first two bills would also change the skills-based portion of our immigration program to better identify top talents.

The debate over a legitimate amnesty for the beneficiaries of Obama's illegal DACA program should serve as an opening to finally end the visa lottery and chain migration. Let's hope our representatives don't squander the opportunity.

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2.

Considerations on "Travel Bans", Extreme Vetting, and Terror

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, December 13, 2017

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Readers will recall that, in its third iteration, the so-called "ban" (which might better be described as a "go-slow/be sure" directive to consular officers and federal immigration officials who adjudicate visas and benefits applications) now consists of eight countries, including two that are distinctly non-Muslim. The nations, in alphabetical order, are Chad, Iran, Libya, North Korea, Somalia, Syria, Venezuela, and Yemen. My reactions to this story are twofold:

First: How is it that district court judges all over the country, who may be powerful in their own right, but who are at the bottom of the federal judicial totem, are not quite getting the message that it is time to step back, take a deep breath, and let things work their course according to the constitutional design? Why would they not, at this point, just dismiss the complaint out of

hand or, at minimum, hold it in abeyance pending that Supreme Court review?

Second: Those opposed to the ban, claiming it violates religious freedom and discriminates against Muslims, say that addition of North Korea and Venezuela was a smokescreen to obfuscate the discrimination. But this seems to me a facile interpretation since it presupposes that all Muslims are alike, which is a preposterous notion. In addition to war against Jews, Christians, and the infidel West generally, strident Muslims are at war with one another.

...

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Considerations-Travel-Bans-Extreme-Vetting-and-Terror>

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3.

Contemplating the SECURE Act

The latest attempt to patch a legislative amnesty quilt together

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, December 12, 2017

...

The language I analyzed in each case was heavily border-centric and thus, at least in my view, failed because neither one took into account the fact that nearly half of all aliens residing illegally in the United States arrived not as illegal border-crossers but legally, at least initially, and then overstayed their visas, obtained unlawful employment, and burrowed themselves in.

Because the language of both bills overlooks this singular fact — that, once out of the immediate border area, illegal aliens settle into the interior and therefore must be dealt with there — and tilts heavily in favor of border resources while ignoring the need for commensurate interior enforcement resources, in my view they are myopic and destined to failure.

Both bills also tend toward micromanagement of material and resources (right down to the Border Patrol sector level) in assigning equipment to the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP). Such legislative micromanagement is rarely a good thing because it

deprives managers and supervisors the opportunity to shift resources when the operational need requires. In these cases, it also smacked of two Texas legislators going out of their way as good Santa Clauses to provide a happy holiday list to an agency that just happens to have an outsized presence in the state of Texas.

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<https://cis.org/Cadman/Contemplating-SECURE-Act>

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4.

Data to Support Francis Cissna on Chain Migration

The press is gaslighting the American people

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, December 14, 2017

. . .

Additional gaslighting has occurred in recent days. Last week, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) Director Francis Cissna wrote an opinion piece for *The Hill* captioned: "Break the chain and lose the lottery — America deserves a better immigration system." He stated:

. . .

As if on cue, three days later, "Akayed Ullah, a 27-year-old Bangladeshi immigrant" allegedly carried out a terrorist attack in New York City. Newsweek reports:

According to DHS, Ullah — who authorities say set off a bomb in Times Square in what reportedly was an attack inspired by the Islamic State — obtained the F43 visa to come to the United States by being the son of an F41 visa recipient sponsored by a U.S. citizen sibling.

That is, he was a chain migrant.

Cissna appeared at the White House on December 12, 2017, to discuss the dangers posed by the visa lottery and chain

migration. He concluded his prepared remarks with the following:

. . .

The headline in *The Hill* from that press briefing? "Immigration Services chief: No data to support chain migration, terrorism connection."

Just to recap: On December 8, 2017, USCIS Director Francis Cissna wrote an opinion article in *The Hill* arguing that ending chain migration, among other steps, will lead to "a more secure homeland". Then, a chain migrant gets charged with an attempted terrorist attack in New York City. Next, Cissna takes to the White House Podium to discuss the national security dangers posed by aliens like that charged terrorist. Then, the press questions whether Cissna's initial theory is correct, and concludes that there is "no data" to support it, despite the aforementioned attack.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Data-Support-Francis-Cissna-Chain-Migration>

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5.

Making the SECURE Act Better

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, December 13, 2017

. . .

Given the fact that state and local entities have to affirmatively enter into a partnership with ICE under section 287(g) to join that program, those entities are least likely to prevent their officials from communicating with ICE, or to refuse to comply with detainers, the dangers that this provision seeks to mitigate.

Further, were this provision to become law as written, states and localities would have few, if any, incentives to join the 287(g) program, because doing so could potentially result in a loss of critical federal funding.

To strengthen this otherwise critical provision, the words "has executed an agreement with the Department of Homeland

Security under section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1357(g)) and" should be removed from section 1309(c)(1) of the SECURE Act by amendment.

In summary, the SECURE Act contains many provisions that would strengthen immigration enforcement and provide additional, necessary tools to DHS in performing its statutorily mandated duties. A handful of amendments, however, will improve that legislation and make it even more effective in achieving these ends.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Making-SECURE-Act-Better>

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6.

Chain Migrant Charged with New York City Attack

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, December 11, 2017

. . .

These attacks demonstrate an illogical dysfunction at the heart of our immigration system. No connection whatsoever to the United States is necessary for a foreign national to apply for a visa through the visa lottery, and in fact that visa category exists primarily to benefit nationals of countries with low levels of immigration to America. And, respectfully, the nephew of a United States citizen (like Ullah) has only the most tangential of ties to this country before he arrives; even then that tie is only to the sponsoring aunt or uncle. No investment in the United States, its systems of beliefs, or its institutions is necessary. Not even support for its economic success is a prerequisite for admission. The only tie and admission requirement is one of blood.

In *Anna Karenina*, Leo Tolstoy wrote: "Happy families are all alike; each unhappy family is unhappy in its own way." At this point, we know little about the family of Akayed Ullah, whether it was happy or unhappy (and if so in what way), or even whether the sponsoring aunt or uncle was disposed to the ultimate success of the United States. For immigration purposes, these facts are unimportant; the only factor that is important is the willingness of the sponsor to file the petition on behalf of

the beneficiary, with the beneficiary's parent.

In a quarter century of immigration practice, I have concluded that a significant portion of the world's population, if given the chance, would immigrate to the United States. This nation has the ability to be selective in granting the benefits of immigrant status to those foreign nationals who will do the most to improve the lives of the American people (both U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents) and to benefit our economy. While it has that ability, however, the immigration laws of the United States are not written in such a way as to achieve those goals.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Chain-Migrant-Charged-New-York-City-Attack>

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7.

The Anti-Gang Provisions of the SECURE Act

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, December 8, 2017

. . .

As with H.R. 3697, the SECURE Act provides grounds of inadmissibility and deportability for "aliens associated with criminal gangs". Unlike the House bill, however, section 1511 of the SECURE Act provides "exceptions" to the removal grounds for an alien "who did not know, or should not reasonably have known, of the activity causing the alien to be found inadmissible under this section" or "whom the consular officer or the Attorney General has reasonable grounds to believe has renounced the activity causing the alien to be found inadmissible under this section."

These exceptions would, as a practical matter, swallow the grounds of removability. Even the most hardcore, tattooed gang member with the most extensive rap sheet will claim that he or she has renounced gang activity when in court, akin to the hungover, morning-after alcoholic who swears he will never drink again; in my 15 years as a judge and prosecutor, I have never actually met an alien who would be removable under this standard. Nor is it clear how someone could have participated in the activities of a criminal gang (think MS-13) without knowing that those activities would "promote, further, aid, or support

the illegal activity of the criminal gang."

These exceptions are not workable, either. Simply put, judges and consular officers are not mind-readers or seers — while "past performance may not guarantee future results", an alien's past performance is usually the only (and best) evidence that is available to them in determining whether to admit or remove an alien, which is why the INA generally bases removability on past acts.

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<https://cis.org/Arthur/AntiGang-Provisions-SECURE-Act>

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8.

Chain Migration: Burdensome and Obsolete

...And Sometimes Dangerous

By Jessica Vaughan

CIS Immigration Blog, December 11, 2017

. . .

Approximately 90 percent of the immigrants from Bangladesh in the last decade have received green cards through sponsorship by a relative who immigrated earlier. Immigration from Bangladesh has risen noticeably over time; the number of immigrant visas issued to Bangladeshis was about 6,000 in 2000 and was about 12,000 in 2017. Further, there are now more than 175,000 citizens of Bangladesh on the immigrant visa waiting list, of whom just over 165,000 (94 percent) are waiting in the sibling/nephew/niece category.

For many years citizens of Bangladesh were leading participants in the annual Visa Lottery. By 2012, Bangladesh was disqualified based on high annual numbers of green cards awarded, but even without lottery green cards, immigration has continued to rise due to chain migration green card awards.

No matter how much we improve our vetting, the sheer momentum of chain migration-driven immigration from terror-afflicted

parts of the world is itself a national security risk. Trying to screen this huge annual number of chain migration applicants is a significant burden on immigration and law enforcement agencies, and causes fiscal and economic problems to boot. Congress should modernize our immigration system by sharply trimming the obsolete chain migration categories, as recommended by the bipartisan U.S. Commission on Immigration Reform headed by late civil rights icon Barbara Jordan, and as required by several bills pending in Congress.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Vaughan/Chain-Migration-Burdensome-and-Obsolete>

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9.

Whom Does Congress Work For?

By John Miano

CIS Immigration Blog, December 12, 2017

. . .

When Disney replaced 350 Americans with foreign workers, forcing them to train their replacements, did we see any Florida members of Congress threaten to shut down the government unless it was stopped?

When Southern California Edison and the University of California replaced Americans with foreign workers, did any California members of Congress threaten to shut down the government unless it was stopped?

When Toys "R" Us replaced Americans with foreign workers, did any New Jersey members of Congress threaten to shut down the government unless it was stopped?

When Cargill and Best Buy replaced Americans with foreign workers, did any Minnesota members of Congress threaten to shut down the government unless it was stopped?

No.

Yet when illegal aliens working under the DACA program are threatened with losing their jobs, members of Congress spring into action:

. . .

<https://cis.org/Miano/Whom-Does-Congress-Work>

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10.

US Is Still Part of the 'Global Compact on Refugees'

By Nayla Rush

CIS Immigration Blog, December 15, 2017

But the absence of a direct mention to pull out from both compacts left me skeptical. A quick search showed that the U.S. was, in fact, still committed to the refugee compact. Just this week, with no fanfare, the U.S. took part in a key meeting at the UNHCR in Geneva to lay the groundwork and start the drafting of the Global Compact for Refugees. This "High Commissioner's 10th Dialogue on Protection Challenges" meeting brought together some 500 representatives from governments, civil society, private sector, financial institutions, academics, and refugees themselves.

The State Department's Simon Henshaw represented the United States in Tuesday's thematic session on "Meeting needs and supporting communities". In the absence of a political appointee, Henshaw is in charge of the department's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration.

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<https://cis.org/Rush/US-Still-Part-Global-Compact-Refugees>

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11.

US Absent from Mexico Talks on 'Global Compact for Migration'

By Nayla Rush

CIS Immigration Blog, December 13, 2017

Upon reaching power, President Trump vowed to enforce U.S. immigration laws (including deportation), review his predecessor's de facto open border policies, and reassess the numbers of legal immigrants allowed into the United States. Moreover, and instead of pushing for more resettlement or other admission pathways, the Trump administration sought to reinvent a broken refugee system, assist those it resettles better and longer, and help millions of refugees where they are more efficiently.

The elaboration of such principles in Mexico would not have convinced every participant, but they could have resonated well with a few who share such viewpoints. And if we were to be very hopeful, this could have encouraged them to voice their apprehensions and admit to their reluctance to pursue this path towards a global response for migration.

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<https://cis.org/Rush/US-Absent-Mexico-Talks-Global-Compact-Migration>

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12.

Pledges to UNHCR for 2018 total \$857 Million

By Nayla Rush

CIS Immigration Blog, December 13, 2017

The United States still leads the humanitarian appeal to help refugees worldwide. The Trump administration, as it just

demonstrated in Geneva, is more than ever committed to the refugee cause. Those who are quick to criticize this administration following President Trump's decision to cut down refugee resettlement admissions to 45,000 in FY 2018 should reconsider.

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<https://cis.org/Rush/Pledges-UNHCR-2018-total-857-Million>

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13.

Here's a New Way to Abuse the Foreign Student Visa

By David North

CIS Immigration Blog, December 13, 2017

We have written a lot about how both exploitative institutions and conniving individual students have used the F-1 (foreign student) visa to beat the immigration system. A third set of actors recently has come to my attention: employers who take advantage of the F-1 visas to falsely preserve the legal status of a work force that arrived here with different visas.

. . .

<https://cis.org/North/Heres-New-Way-Abuse-Foreign-Student-Visa>

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14.

Immigration-Reduction Advocates Shouldn't Use Opponents' Language

By David North

CIS Immigration Blog, December 12, 2017

. . .

Instead of calling them "self-petitioning" spouses, let's call this the "alien divorcee" program. This phrase has the added ingredient of being understandable without an elaborate explanation. (There are, of course, some of these alien-citizen marriages that do involve abuse on the part of the American partner.)

So let's use these neutral terms in our discussions of immigration policy: relatives, in-laws, nieces and nephews, step-relatives, winners of the alien lottery, and those in the alien divorcee program.

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<https://cis.org/North/ImmigrationReduction-Advocates-Shouldnt-Use-Opponents-Language>

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15.

Defense Spending, Guam, and H-2B Visas

By Preston Huennekens

CIS Immigration Blog, December 14, 2017

The H-2B program is controversial, and CIS analysis shows that there is no labor shortage in the occupations typically filled by H-2B workers. Just this past year the Department of Justice caught employers discriminating against Americans in favor of the temporary workers. California law enforcement arrested a company executive for selling H-2B visas. Often, the presence of these low-skilled temporary workers adversely affects the unemployed and low-skilled native workers. Despite these shortcomings, Guamanian leaders nevertheless fought for the inclusion of this H-2B provision in the defense spending bill.

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<https://cis.org/Huennekens/Defense-Spending-Guam-and-H2B-Visas>

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16.

Study Shows E-Verify's Effectiveness

By Preston Huennekens

CIS Immigration Blog, December 8, 2017

Their study indicates that E-Verify is one of the most important enforcement tools available to states that wish to reduce their illegal alien populations. Research shows that most illegal migration is for economic reasons, and that the adoption of E-Verify and other worksite enforcement measures effectively blocks illegal aliens from procuring employment, thereby preventing many from settling down in the United States. Faced with mandatory E-Verify, the study shows that many aliens either returned to their home countries or traveled to other states that did not have employment verification regulations.

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<https://cis.org/Huennekens/Study-Shows-EVerifys-Effectiveness>

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17.

Trump's Immigration Policies Are Working

How 800 Americans and lawful immigrants got jobs overnight in Chicago.

By Michael Cutler

FrontPageMag.com, December 11, 2017

. . .

One of President Trump's primary campaign promises was to put American workers first by enforcing our nation's immigration laws. Clearly this strategy works. Eight hundred American and lawful immigrant workers will be the beneficiaries of that field operation in Chicago.

Furthermore, foreign workers, whether they are legally or illegally working in the United States send as much of their earnings as possible back to their families in their home countries. This certainly makes sense for them, but is not in the best interests of the United States.

Every year tens of billions of dollars in wages earned by illegal aliens is wired or otherwise transferred out of the United States. This money is permanently lost to the U.S. economy and increases America's national debt.

While almost all candidates for political office promise to create jobs, effective immigration law enforcement can *liberate* jobs, freeing up already existing jobs for American and lawful immigrant workers. Creating new jobs can be difficult and time-consuming, often requiring that funding be arranged to start a new business or expand an existing business. Liberating jobs can be done literally overnight as was reported in the Chicago Tribune story, without the expenditure of time or money.

. . .

<http://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/268690/trumps-immigration-policies-are-working-michael-cutler>

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[18.](#)

Still Dawdling Over Deadly Diversity Visas

By Michelle Malkin

National Review Online, December 13, 2017

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Instead of immediately shutting down one of America's stupidest visa programs, which helped bring us yet another murder-minded jihadist this week, bipartisan Beltway politicians are pushing to preserve and expand the illegal-immigration pipeline. Republicans and Democrats in Congress want a "fix" for the Obama administration's executive amnesty covering nearly 700,000 illegal immigrants — and they want it pronto.

. . .

As I've reported tirelessly since 9/11, when counterterrorism experts and immigration watchdogs united against the fraud-

riddled, ill-conceived DV lottery, applicants don't even need a high-school education. No outstanding abilities, training, or job skills are necessary. Illegal aliens are eligible if a legal family member wins the jackpot. Tens of thousands are pouring in from terrorism breeding grounds through the lottery unvetted, unmonitored, and unassimilated.

. . .

<http://www.nationalreview.com/article/454597/diversity-visa-lottery-dicing-death>

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[19.](#)

Congress' Immigration Procrastination Is Harmful

By David Inserra

Heritage Foundation, December 6, 2017

. . .

And this isn't the first time. In 1986, Congress passed an amnesty for almost 3 million illegal immigrants. The lawmakers promised that it would be a one-time thing and that they would solve the illegal immigration problem. Instead, they procrastinated. The result: the U.S. now has 11-12 million illegal immigrants — far more than in 1986.

But policymakers and pundits are spinning the same lines they used back then. Amnesty must come first, they say — for the almost 700,000 illegal immigrants in the DACA program, or perhaps even millions of others. The complex issues surrounding immigration? We'll tackle them later.

Fool us once, shame on you. Fool us twice, shame on us.

Doing the wrong thing only makes things worse. Rewarding illegal immigration with amnesty creates an incentive for even more illegal immigration. It reinforces the notion that, if you come to the U.S. illegally, you will be allowed to stay.

In the case of an amnesty for DACA recipients, the U.S. will be encouraging more individuals to put their children in the hands of smugglers to cross the southern border. Not only is Congress ignoring the issues they promised to tackle, but they are

making them worse.

But it doesn't have to be this way. Congress can quit procrastinating and do the right thing. Let congressional committees work through these complex issues and make improvements to border security, interior enforcement, and the legal immigration system.

Then, after these reforms are in place and proven effective, Congress can turn its attention to figuring out what to do with those still here illegally. That doesn't mean a mass amnesty is the solution, but merely that the right time for that discussion is after the fundamental issues with our immigration system have been resolved.

. . .

<http://www.heritage.org/immigration/commentary/congress-immigration-procrastination-harmful>

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[20.](#)

Do the DACA Kids Realize They've Been Used?

By Monica Showalter

American Thinker, December 14, 2017

The Democrats backed away from their threat to shut the government down if Congress didn't amnesty Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals recipients. This should be a clue to DACA recipients that they have been used as political tools all along.

. . .

Nope, they caved in and folded like a cheap suit when word got around that shutting down the government would mean the voters would blame the Democrats. Political expediency concentrates their minds. So long, DACA kids. Net result: DACA recipients got a temporary fix for a few years, not amnesty and free citizenship ahead of all the people waiting in line.

. . .

http://www.americanthinker.com/blog/2017/12/do_the_daca_kids_realize_theyve_been_used.html#ixzz51MrteZgv

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[21.](#)

The Case for Ending Immigration

By Erik Rush

WorldNetDaily.com, December 13, 2017

. . .

In New York during the 1970s and 1980s, it was difficult not to notice the influx of immigrants from the aforementioned Third World cesspools and how their deportment differed from that of groups which preceded them. By the time I was in my mid-20s, I had worked with fascinating people from all over the globe, but I found most of these new immigrants to be boorish, pushy, shiftless, xenophobic and entitlement-minded in the extreme. Learning English was barely a priority, and many didn't seem too happy to be here in the first place. For my part, I didn't much care whether they were here legally or illegally; I could have done without them.

Many factors enter into our nation's immigration policy, and many others factor into why illegal immigration has been tolerated for so long. Our tradition of welcoming those from less prosperous and less free nations, the shortsighted greed of commercial organizations lobbying for cheap labor, voters' misplaced sympathies, the Democratic Party seeking to expand its base and ideologues of various stripes with varying agendas have all played a part.

It is the international socialist agenda that, I believe, has had the greatest impact on immigration policy in the U.S. and the West in recent decades. In America, progressive Beltway elites, the establishment press and their political co-conspirators are driving this agenda. Diversity was indeed strength in the days when immigrants were encouraged to buy in to the American Dream, but the socialist propaganda machine has conditioned newer immigrants in much the same way as they have conditioned rank-and-file liberals into an abiding antipathy toward America.

. . .

<http://www.wnd.com/2017/12/the-case-for-ending-immigration/>

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[22.](#)

Why I Secretly Wanted Moore to Lose: Brooks 2020!

By Ann Coulter

Human Events Online, December 13, 2017

. . .

Trump should have endorsed Brooks in the primary, but he endorsed Sen. Majority Leader Mitch McConnell's pro-amnesty candidate, Luther Strange, on the advice of his son-in-law. Because who knows Alabama politics better than Jared Kushner? (I guess we can scratch the expression, "As goes Kushner, so goes Alabama!")

. . .

But, otherwise, Moore's loss is good news for patriotic Americans. First of all, the media would have set up tents outside Moore's Senate office around the clock, capturing his every utterance, so they could broadcast anything stupid he said and demand that all Republicans defend it or disavow it.

Most important, now Mo Brooks can run in 2020 and return the seat to a respectable Alabamian who is rock-solid on the most important issue.

Everyone who screwed the pooch on this one better realize fast: All that matters is immigration. It's all that matters to the country, and it's all that matters for winning elections.

"Anti-establishment" is not a winning issue. Without immigration as the GOP's lodestar, every election will be a rerun of the Tea Party from 2010 to 2012, when Republicans lost Senate seat after Senate seat, entirely in unforced errors.

. . .

<http://www.vdare.com/articles/ann-coulter-why-i-secretly-wanted-moore-to-lose-immigration-patriot-mo-brooks-2020>

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23.

As Immigration Arrests Increase Under Trump, So Do Border Crossings by Unaccompanied Minors

By Fred Lucas

The Daily Signal, December 10, 2017

. . .

The reports demonstrate policy changes matter, said Jessica Vaughan, director of policy studies for the Center for Immigration Studies, a pro-enforcement immigration think tank.

She found overall trends to be positive, but stressed it will take time to address illegal crossings by families and unaccompanied children.

The more than 150,000 combined arrests for families and unaccompanied minors in fiscal year 2017 is significant, Vaughan told The Daily Signal.

“Court rulings greatly constrain what ICE can do,” Vaughan said.

Vaughan said children can’t be detained, based on court rulings, and in most cases, neither can parents.

“At the end of the day we’re still operating a catch-and-release program,” she said. “If you make it into the U.S., you can stay for an indefinite period. If you don’t show up for your hearing, nothing will happen.”

. . .

<http://dailysignal.com/2017/12/10/immigration-arrests-increase-trump-unaccompanied-minors-border-crossings/>

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24.

The Muslim Terrorist Who Hated Christmas

Religious freedom means keeping terrorists out.

By Daniel Greenfield

FrontPageMag.com, December 15, 2017

. . .

When a society includes Akayed Ullah, Sayfullo Saipov, the Uzbeki Muslim who ran over tourists on a Manhattan bike path in October, Ahmad Khan Rahimi, the Afghan who set off bombs in New York and New Jersey last year, Faisal Shahzad, the Pakistani who tried to detonate a car bomb in Times Square, Talha Haroon, another Pakistani who wanted to massacre New Yorkers in Times Square, Quazi Mohammad, another Bangladeshi who wanted to bomb the Federal Reserve and Raees Qazi, another Pakistani who scouted Times Square for an attack, that society can't and won't work.

You can't coexist with people who refuse to coexist with you. They're just ticking time bombs. Like Ullah riding the F Train and then the A Train while the passengers around him unthinkingly played games or clicked through Trump headlines not knowing that he could have detonated the bomb at any moment.

There are plenty of Ullahs all around us. Sometimes they wait years before blowing up. Other times hours and minutes. If we're unlucky, it's seconds. But the bombs, real and metaphorical, are there.

This is life in a society that has opened its borders to migrants from Islamic states where terrorism isn't a horrifying aberration, but an ancient religious tradition to which the penitent sinner may turn to when his life no longer seems to have purpose or meaning. This is how we live now. And it will get worse.

Our politicians tout diversity after every attack. They tell us how much it enriches and improves us.

Akayed Ullah was a livery cab driver. His predecessor, Sayfullo Saipov, was an Uber driver. Do we really need two cab drivers so badly that we have to accept eight deaths and sixteen injuries in exchange?

Could we get our cab drivers from somewhere beyond Bangladesh and Uzbekistan?

. . .

<http://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/268729/muslim-terrorist-who-hated-christmas-daniel-greenfield>

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[25.](#)

Trump Withdraws from Globalist Migration Compact

Defends U.S. sovereignty on immigration policies.

By Joseph Klein

FrontPageMag.com, December 13, 2017

. . .

The New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, Ambassador Haley said, “contains numerous provisions that are inconsistent with U.S. immigration and refugee policies and the Trump Administration’s immigration principles.” The Declaration says, for example, that all migrants are “rights holders,” which are “universal.” It seeks a commitment to “strengthening global governance of migration.” It calls for applying international law to a state’s implementation of its own border control procedures. It calls for migration policies that promote “family reunification” – a euphemism for chain migration. It stipulates that migrant children should receive “education within a few months of arrival” with budgetary prioritization to facilitate this, all without any consideration of cost, language issues or the impact of such prioritization on the funding of the educational needs of the host country’s own citizens.

Predictably, UN officials and open border advocates have protested the Trump administration’s decision “to disengage from the process leading to the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration,” as UN General Assembly President Miroslav Lajcak put it in a statement issued by his office. They claimed that nothing in the New York Declaration or in an ultimate global compact would be legally binding. National sovereignty would be respected, they promised. If that is so, however, what did Mr. Lajcak mean when, in that same statement, he talked about a commitment to “strengthening global governance of migration,” which is also the language used in the New York Declaration itself?

. . .

<http://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/268702/trump-withdraws-globalist-migration-compact-joseph-klein>

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26.

Morals of Malinalco — Build the Wall! Close the Anchor Baby Loophole!

By Allan Wall

VDare.com, December 16, 2017

Mexicans are returning to Mexico, partially because of President Trump, but also as part of a trend occurring even before he was elected. On December 1, the *Los Angeles Times* ran three simultaneous articles (called chapters) by Kate Linthicum, all covering the return of Mexicans to the central Mexican town of Malinalco. Taken together, these three articles show us the problems already caused by decades of mass illegal immigration, the problems faced by Mexican illegals going back, and what we should do to maintain American sovereignty in the future.

. . .

We can draw four major conclusions from this series of articles.

* Mexicans don't emigrate the United States for "freedom" or to become Americans. They don't feel oppressed in Mexico and want to stay Mexican. They just want more money.

* Decades of permitting these mass migrations of Mexicans into America causes problems on both sides of the border. It provides incentives for Mexicans to do dangerous things, separate families, and abandon their home rather than solve the problems in their own country.

* It's no injustice to send Mexicans back to their own country. Going back presents them with challenges, but challenges they can overcome. The border region is dangerous. The sooner it is secured the better. Build that wall!

* Our insane Anchor Baby loophole absolutely must be plugged, as soon as possible. Practically everybody in Mexico knows about it and tries to have their children become American citizens—not because they want them to be "American," but because of the benefits conferred. This makes enforcement of immigration law that much more difficult.

. . .

<http://www.vdare.com/articles/memo-from-middle-america-morals-of-malinalco-build-the-wall-close-the-anchor-baby-loophole>

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27.

Voters Being Disenfranchised by Secure Voter ID? Adopt the Mexican System!

By Allan Wall

VDare.com, December 11, 2017

. . .

The argument some American citizens don't have identification readily at hand is weak. Surely with the help of hospitals and government bureaucracies, citizenship ought to be verifiable. And naturalized American citizens should have their documentation anyway. As for non-citizens and illegals, they shouldn't be voting anyway and can't be "disenfranchised."

Those who dismiss voter fraud as nonexistent often say hardly anyone is prosecuted for it. But that could be because few are even looking for it. Considering the haphazard nature of state voter registration systems, there is likely far more voter fraud than we've even heard about.

. . .

<http://www.vdare.com/articles/memo-from-middle-america-voters-being-disenfranchised-by-secure-voter-id-adopt-the-mexican-system>

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28.

Memo to American Muslims: Erase the Doctrine of Jihad or Get Out!

By Shari Goodman and John Steinreich

American Thinker, December 11, 2017

. . .

College campuses around the country, where Muslim students and professors are prominent, demonstrate the disastrous

impact upon young Jews, whose campus security can no longer be taken for granted. At one time, the survival of Israel was a common concern among college students and within our halls of Congress. But with the ever growing and popular BDS (boycott, divestment, sanctions) movement, a pro-Israel agenda is no longer a given, and many young students instead support the creation of a revolutionary Palestinian state to take the place of Israel. The Democratic Party, once home to a strong pro-Israel agenda and solidarity with the American Jewish community, is now evenly divided between those who support the state of Israel and those who seek its destruction. The result is a direct correlation between the impact of Muslim immigration and the destructive impact the influx of Muslims has had upon Jews and Jewish survival. Jews have been here since America's founding and have greatly contributed to its success in all walks of life, but now the security Jews once enjoyed is under attack.

While Jews are viewed as the enemies of Islam, Christians are viewed as liars seeking to lead Muslims astray. The following passages from the Quran and Hadith further illustrate the point.

. . .

http://www.americanthinker.com/articles/2017/12/memo_to_american_muslims_erase_the_doctrine_of_jihad_or_get_out.html

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[29.](#)

President Trump: DEPORT Them, It's Cheaper Than Jailing Them

By Sonja Bochow

RightWingNews.com, December 17, 2017

. . .

Indeed MS-13 can only be described as savage and evil. The gang, which originated in Los Angeles in the 1980's, and has now spread to Central and South America, is composed primarily of El Salvadorans. They routinely engage in the most heinously horrifying crimes including torture, mutilation, random murders, murders to prove they are fit for membership, and violence in general. They are involved in human trafficking, drug smuggling, and routinely carry out criminal activity on behalf of the cartels. They are a deadly threat to Border Patrol agents, and almost anyone else with whom they come into contact. They have recently been involved in horrific murders on Long Island. If there is absolute evil walking this earth, it is MS-13.

And President Trump has promised to take them on, eradicate their influence and kick them out of the country.

Last year alone, over 4000 members of the gang were arrested. An FBI official made a statement to the House Homeland Security Committee Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence, he said, “MS-13 is not the largest street gang in the United States; it is increasingly the most violent and well-organized.” MS-13 typically targets immigrant children for recruitment.

The problem is growing larger every day and poses a greater and greater threat to Americans across the nation. There is an estimated 10,000 MS-13 members in the country. And until the scourge of these violent killers is eradicated, Americans will continue to be at risk.

. . .

<http://rightwingnews.com/top-news/president-trump-deport-cheaper-jailing/>

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[30.](#)

Immigration Enforcement and Sensitive Locations: Where Can ICE Make Arrests?

By Raven Quesenberry

Bipartisan Policy Center, December 14, 2017

. . .

ICE agents determine where and how to make arrests on a case-by-case basis. They must consider several variables including: the target’s criminal history, sensitivity of the location, and safety for officers and bystanders. In the case of courthouses, ICE noted that the security check points create a safer environment for arrest than public spaces, and the lack of cooperation from local law enforcement has driven federal agents into courthouses. In short, ICE has the authority to operate in these locations even if these actions target potentially vulnerable populations.

In light of the increased ICE enforcement activity in and near sensitive locations, Rep. Andriano Espaillat (D-NY) introduced the Protecting Sensitive Locations Act (H.R. 1815). The legislation would limit immigration enforcement actions at sensitive

locations, and redefine them to include: any location where school children are present, government buildings, and any organization that provides social services to vulnerable populations. The legislation would address the non-binding nature of existing ICE policies, by specifically outlining the powers of immigration authorities in sensitive locations, and significantly limit their discretionary power over the policy.

. . .

<https://bipartisanpolicy.org/blog/immigration-enforcement-and-sensitive-locations-where-can-ice-make-arrests/>

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[31.](#)

Like It or Hate It, Trump's Immigration Enforcement is Failing

By Nolan Rappaport

TheHill.com, December 14, 2017

. . .

Trump destroyed this magnet with tough campaign rhetoric and his Executive Order, Enhancing Public Safety in the Interior of the United States, which greatly expanded enforcement priorities. No deportable alien is safe under President Trump's enforcement policies.

In April 2017, CBP reported a sharp decline in the number of aliens apprehended along the Southwest border, and in the number of aliens who were found inadmissible at ports of entry.

But border security just keeps new aliens from entering the country illegally. It does not reduce the population of undocumented aliens who are in the country already, and this is where Trump's enforcement program is failing.

. . .

<http://thehill.com/opinion/immigration/364839-like-it-or-hate-it-trumps-immigration-enforcement-program-is-failing>

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[32.](#)

NBC News Sympathizes With Illegal Aliens Facing Deportation

Just give them all IDs. It's no big deal!

By Trey Sanchez

TruthRevolt.org, December 12, 2017

. . .

Activists, too, are concerned about the database. When IDNYC was an idea conceived under President Obama, one activist in the feature said it wasn't a big deal. But with Donald Trump in office, everything changed.

After the election, two GOP lawmakers in New York filed a suit against IDNYC, citing its potential exploitation by criminal aliens bent on doing U.S. citizens harm. The lawsuit meant the city couldn't destroy those records after two years. The Republicans were concerned that the city was handing out IDs using expired foreign passports oftentimes sold on the black market and believed the database could help them identify someone if a crime was committed.

However, De Blasio is confident the case will go in his favor and all records will be destroyed as promised. So far, no federal authority has asked for the data. And since January 2017, NYC stopped collecting any records for new applicants. What a grand idea, mayor!

Ultimately, activists and recipients of the IDNYC program want the data destroyed because that's the only way they can feel "safe." NBC concluded by pointing to other cities who are protecting illegal aliens from deportation. Chicago, Philadelphia, Dallas, and other cities are currently looking to follow NYC's ID program. The only thing holding them back is the data-retention debate.

Does any mainstream news organization want to weigh the consequences of handing out ID cards to people breaking the law? Anyone? There have been two terrorist attacks in NYC in just six weeks by people exploiting our immigration system. Yet, NBC et. al. is more concerned that an "undocumented" person feels bad that they aren't a full citizen. There is a legal pathway. Why didn't NBC do a documentary on that?

. . .

<http://www.truthrevolt.org/news/nbc-news-sympathizes-illegal-aliens-facing-deportation>

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[33.](#)

Terror Suspects Become Ammunition in War Over Immigration

By Liz Robbins

The New York Times, December 12, 2017

. . .

“If it weren’t for immigration, New York City would be a far smaller, older, less economically successful city by a substantial margin,” said John Mollenkopf, the director of the Center for Urban Research at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York.

New York saw a tenfold growth in Bangladeshi-born residents from 1990, when there were 8,748 of them in the city, to 2016, when there were 81,234, Prof. Mollenkopf said.

The diversity visa, which lets in 50,000 immigrants annually, was a primary entry point for Bangladeshi immigrants 10 years ago, Mr. Cissna said. The program was originally created in 1990 to stimulate immigration from European countries that were outnumbered by South Asian immigrants after 1965 immigration laws opened the doors to Asians.

. . .

<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/12/12/nyregion/bombing-suspects-visas-trump-end-immigration.html>

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[34.](#)

The Dream Act Could Bring the Rule of Law Back to Immigration Policy

By Hiroshi Motomura

The Los Angeles Times, December 7, 2017

. . .

There is plenty of room for debate on what to do about the undocumented millions who are here. But no matter what path we choose, it must be consistent with the rule of law. For those who want stronger enforcement, that means deport them all, immediately. But adhering to legal standards isn't so simple. Some kinds of enforcement can actually undermine the rule of law.

For any unlawful act, no matter if it's serious or minor, it's important to the integrity of the system how we identify violators, how we choose which ones to pursue, and how we punish them. If we do those things inconsistently, in secret, or on the basis of prejudice, we are not upholding the rule of law. We can agree, I hope, that it would be wrong to only go after violators who belong to a particular race or religion.

. . .

But practically speaking, the government can't deport 10 million people — especially not without mass violations of the Constitution — so zero tolerance or not, someone is picking enforcement targets. The administration's policy amounts to letting individual federal agents make decisions about who they think should be deported or allowed to stay.

The real-world result is a tremendous risk of discrimination and other illegal enforcement behavior. Even if we assume that most ICE officers won't do anything wrong, the potential for abuse is heightened by a political climate super-charged with anti-Mexican and anti-Muslim sentiments, some coming from the president himself. The enforcement system is tilting toward vigilantism on a federal government payroll, the very opposite of the rule of law.

The Dream Act would respond by bringing longtime members of American society out of the shadows for good and give them a chance to contribute substantially to our national prosperity. Just as importantly, it would advance the rule of law by bringing immigration enforcement, for Dreamers and their loved ones, into the light of day.

. . .

<http://www.latimes.com/opinion/op-ed/la-oe-motomura-dream-act-20171207-story.html>

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35.

Anti-Immigrant Groups Driven by Ulterior Motives

By Linda Chavez

The Boston Herald, December 12, 2017

. . .

The fate of so-called dreamers has been a political football for more than a decade, with many Republicans and virtually all Democrats once supporting legislation to give them a chance to earn the right to be here legally. But bills that passed one house of Congress died in the other, and the prospects for enacting a permanent solution for people who came here illegally as children seems elusive once again. Republicans who continue to block legislation that would fix the problem claim they are obliged to do so to honor their constituents' wishes and to curb illegal immigration. But the truth is that they are simply beholden to radical special interest groups that have made millions of dollars stoking anti-immigrant fears among a minority of Americans.

Here are the facts: The Federation for American Immigration Reform, the Center for Immigration Studies and NumbersUSA are leaders in the anti-immigration movement and have grown in power and influence because GOP leaders treat them as natural allies. Republicans have invited these groups to testify as experts on immigration before congressional committees, incorporate their studies and findings as if they were gospel, and even allow the groups' staffs to help write legislation. It is an odd alliance, especially for pro-life Republicans, given the history of these groups, their leadership, their funding and, most importantly, their ultimate aim, which is to reduce population size in the U.S.

These organizations want DACA protection to end and oppose any legislative solution that would allow DACA recipients to earn citizenship or be allowed to sponsor family members for permanent resident status. Why? Because doing so would allow the United States' population to continue to grow — which they view as a threat. Tanton once admitted, "One of my prime concerns is about the decline of folks who look like you and me." But without immigrants, our economy would shrink and our social services net, including Social Security and Medicare, would unravel. We need the kind of people DACA represents — educated and employed taxpayers who contribute to our country's greatness.

. . .

http://www.bostonherald.com/opinion/oped/2017/12/chavez_anti_immigrant_groups_driven_by_ulterior_motives

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[36.](#)

Immigration Is a Conservative Value, a Liberal Value and, Most of All, an American Value

By Stefano de Stefano

The Daily Caller, December 15, 2017

. . .

But suppose Dreamers were granted complete amnesty at the stroke of a pen. Suppose they also defied historical precedent by immediately sponsoring their extended family. Suppose all those relations were high school dropouts, and that their green card applications were approved overnight. None of this is remotely possible – but if it were, the effect would be a sustained boost to our GDP.

The fear that legal immigration by low-skilled workers subjects low-skilled Americans to unfair competition is demonstrably false and smacks of timidity – not a traditional conservative value. The fact is, lower wages for ranch hands and dishwashers have little effect on wages for low-skilled positions that require English fluency. And with our labor market nearing full employment, slashing the ranks of our legal workforce would cripple economic growth.

The pivot from demonizing illegal immigrants on the campaign trail to disenfranchising *legal* immigrants on the Senate floor is one of the more sinister developments in the ongoing Republican retreat from conservative values. Every argument leveled so far against legal immigration is false, which leaves us to explain the current anti-immigrant push with a sickening set of small-minded motives: opportunism, cowardice, bigotry.

. . .

<http://dailycaller.com/2017/12/15/immigration-is-a-conservative-value-a-liberal-value-and-most-of-all-an-american-value/>

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[37.](#)

Trump's New Homeland Security Chief Fits Right in, Unfortunately

By Raul A. Reyes

TheHill.com, December 15, 2017

. . .

Nielsen stated that the U.S. needs a wall along our southern border with Mexico to “stem the tide of illegal crossings.” But illegal border crossings are down, report the New York Times and other outlets, and this is backed up by data from the government itself. Customs and Border Patrol statistics show that, for fiscal year 2017, there were a total of 310,531 apprehensions of unauthorized migrants — the lowest level in 17 years.

Of course, Nielsen works for a president who shows little regard for Hispanic issues, and who favors restrictions on both illegal and legal immigration. No one expected her to be an advocate for immigrants. Yet she previously expressed support for a legislative fix to the plight of the DREAMers, and had worked in the past with George W. Bush officials who supported immigration reforms. It seemed fair to hope that she could have brought a more realistic perspective to Homeland Security.

Now, just days into her new position, Nielsen appears to be comfortable conflating undocumented immigrants with crime — a link that is not supported by research.

. . .

<http://thehill.com/opinion/immigration/365052-trumps-new-homeland-security-chief-fits-right-in-unfortunately>

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[38.](#)

A Catholic’s Immigration Wish List

By J. Kevin Appleby

America Magazine, December 12, 2017

. . .

What would a Catholic immigration wish list look like? Our first clue comes from the pastoral statement of the U.S. and Mexican bishops in 2003, “Strangers No Longer: Together on the Journey of Hope,” released in 2003, which lays out principles for immigration reform based on Catholic social teaching. From this statement and from other Catholic sources, including the teaching of Pope Francis, a robust immigration agenda emerges that would reform the system in a humane and fair way. Here are some of its main elements.

A path to citizenship for the undocumented in the United States. A path to citizenship for the undocumented population, now at 11 million, should be the central tenet of any immigration reform bill, as it would bring an underground population out of the shadows. As the U.S. bishops have pointed out, a path to citizenship would keep families together and enable immigrants to fully integrate into society. The path to citizenship should be fair and achievable within a reasonable time period.

. . .

<https://www.americamagazine.org/politics-society/2017/12/12/catholics-immigration-wish-list>

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[39.](#)

Chain Migration Didn't Light the New York Pipe Bomb

The Baltimore Sun, December 12, 2017

. . .

President Trump touts immigration reform for the same reason he lashes out at illegal immigration at a time when such behavior is in decline, not on the rise. It's a constant appeal to the most base of human instincts, to be fearful of, and angry at, individuals who are new, who are of color, who practice a different religion from the majority. There is absolutely a reasonable conversation to be had about encouraging merit-based immigration, but there's also one to be made about keeping families intact. Does anyone think we're going to have a sensible policy discussion in the current climate of xenophobia and Islamophobia?

Let Mr. Ullah be tried as the legal citizen that he is and, if found guilty, let him be punished for his crimes. And investing in security at vulnerable targets like New York subway stops or in preventive efforts (like sensible gun control, for example) is worthwhile as well. But shame on the Trump administration for again using an attack as an opportunity to reach out to the lowest common denominator, stoking mindless fears and condemning the millions of people, whether they came from Bangladesh or Latin America, who are now valued, contributing members of society.

. . .

<http://www.baltimoresun.com/news/opinion/editorial/bs-ed-1213-terrorism-nyc-20171212-story.html>

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Chain Migration: Compassionate Policy or Opening the Immigration Floodgates?

By Andrea Drusch

The Fresno Bee, December 11, 2017

. . .

Immigrants' rights groups say doing away with chain migration would radically change the nation's immigration system and reduce the number of people of color coming into the country.

They push back on using the term chain migration, saying it tars a basic cornerstone of the current legal immigration structure: Allowing legal immigrants to bring their family members with them. Efforts to do away with that, they say, mask a greater goal of limiting overall immigration numbers from certain populations.

"This administration is using that term to avoid using the word family, because it sanitizes what is really an attack on families and the immigration system," said Megan Essaheb, director of immigration advocacy for the group Asian Americans Advancing Justice.

"This, along with all of the [White House's] other immigration policies, feel like an attack on immigrants and communities of

color, and an attempt to keep the numbers of people of color down in the United States,” said Essaheb.

. . .

<http://www.fresnobee.com/news/politics-government/article189258854.html>

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[41.](#)

How Children Will Suffer in the Latest Immigration Battle

By Gabriel A. Fuentes

The Chicago Tribune, December 11, 2017

. . .

House Speaker Paul Ryan, R-Wis., fresh off passage in Congress of budget-busting “tax reform” legislation, last week declared that next year’s war against budget deficits will be fought over so-called entitlement programs. Given the president’s stated opposition to birthright citizenship, his use of the pejorative term “anchor babies” and his past characterizations of immigrant communities, the coming attacks on anti-poverty programs will likely be directed in substantial part at immigrant communities.

U.S. citizen children will suffer the collateral damage.

. . .

<http://www.chicagotribune.com/news/opinion/commentary/ct-perspec-citizen-children-immigrants-1212-20171211-story.html>

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[42.](#)

US Needs to Stop Politicizing Immigration

The Arizona Daily Star, December 13, 2017

. . .

Both DACA and TPS were intended to be temporary, but that limitation was put in place with the belief that there would be a solution to the problem that prompted their creation. Eliminating DACA and kicking people off TPS is not the answer. And until the root cause of migration and the need for an immigrant workforce in the U.S. ceases to exist, targeting communities and deporting people is not the answer, either.

We must stop politicizing immigration and consider America's values and interests in coming up with real solutions, just as we must press our representatives to take action and push back against the anti-immigrant positions of the Trump administration.

. . .

http://tucson.com/opinion/local/star-opinion-us-needs-to-stop-politicizing-immigration/article_997a03cd-3657-533a-8fe7-8f841b874e4d.html

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[43.](#)

Accepting Europe's Anti-Immigration Parties

By Daniel Pipes

The Washington Times, November 29, 2017

. . .

To begin with, these parties are not nationalist as of old, boasting neither of British imperial power nor German bloodlines. Rather, they have a European and Western outlook; to coin a term, they are civilizationist. Second, they are defensive, focused on protecting Western civilization rather than on destroying it as Communists and Nazis dreamed to do, or on extending it, as the French government long attempted. They seek not conquests but to retain the Europe of Athens, Florence and Amsterdam. Third, these parties cannot be called far-right, for they offer a complex mix of right (culture) and left (economics). Marine le Pen's National Front, for example, calls for French banks to be nationalized and attracts leftist support.

Rather, these parties are anti-immigration. A massive and sometimes uncontrolled immigration of non-Westerners, causing a sense of feeling like strangers in one's own home, fuels their appeal. Pathetic stories of pensioners surrounded by foreigners and scared to leave their apartments ricochet around Europe, as do tales of a single indigenous student in a school otherwise entirely made up of immigrant children. The parties all aspire to control, diminish and even undo the immigration of recent decades, and especially of Muslims.

Muslims stand out not because of prejudice ("Islamophobia") but due to an array of problems specifically associated with Islam: polygamy, niqabs and burqas, female genital mutilation, honor killings, taharrush (mass sexual assault of women), Judeophobia and Christophobia, Shariah courts, Islamism and jihadi violence. Muslims not only integrate into Europe less well than Latin Americans, African Christians, Hindus or Chinese, but they engage in a unique cultural aggression and try to impose their civilization. Further, from Senegal to Morocco to Egypt to Turkey to Chechnya, Muslims form a membrane around Europe, with vast numbers of potential migrants able with relative ease to enter illegally the continent by land or sea.

. . .

<https://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2017/nov/29/accepting-europes-anti-immigration-parties/>

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[44.](#)

Time Is Not on Europe's Side: Crisis Magazine

By Geller Report Staff

PamelaGeller.com, December 12, 2017

. . .

Crisis Magazine has more:

. . .

The study provides three different scenarios—one for zero migration, one for medium migration, and one for high migration. Under the zero scenario, the Muslim percentage of France's population by 2050 would be 12.7 percent, but under the high scenario it would be 18 percent. For Germany, the low scenario would result in an 8.7 percent Muslim population and the high

scenario would translate to 19.7 percent. The high migration measure would yield 17.2 percent for the UK, 18.2 percent for Belgium, 19.9 percent for Austria, and 30.6 percent for Sweden.

Since a number of observers of the European scene are predicting much higher Muslim percentages by 2050, it may be that even Pew's high estimate is on the low side.

Conversion and Emigration

Let's examine some elements that may be missing from their calculations. One missing factor is conversions. Although the Pew study briefly mentions conversion rates, it views this as a negligible factor in determining the future Muslim population. Since not much is happening on the "religious switching" scene, Pew assumes that not much will happen in the future.

But given the right conditions, conversion rates can accelerate rapidly, and a trickle can turn into a flood. For the first twelve years of his "ministry," Muhammad never had much more than a hundred followers. Then he migrated to Medina, and conversions to Islam took off. Conversions continued to accelerate after his death as Muslims swept into the Near East, North Africa and Spain.

. . .

https://pamelageller.com/2017/12/time-not-europes-side-crisis-magazine.html/?utm_source=dlvr.it&utm_medium=twitter

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The Center for Immigration Studies is an independent, non-partisan, non-profit, research organization. Since our founding in 1985, we have pursued a single mission – providing immigration policymakers, the academic community, news media, and concerned citizens with reliable information about the social, economic, environmental, security, and fiscal consequences of legal and illegal immigration into the United States.

[Read more about the Center for Immigration Studies.](#)

The Center is governed by a diverse board of directors that has included active and retired university professors, civil rights leaders, and former government officials. Our research and analysis has been funded by contributions and grants from dozens of private foundations, from the U.S. Census Bureau and Justice Department, and from hundreds of generous individual donors.

Our board, our staff, our researchers, and our contributor base are not predominantly "liberal" or predominantly "conservative." Instead, we believe in common that debates about immigration policy that are well-informed and grounded in objective data will lead to better immigration policies.

The data collected by the Center during the past quarter-century has led many of our researchers to conclude that current, high levels of immigration are making it harder to achieve such important national objectives as better public schools, a cleaner environment, homeland security, and a living wage for every native-born and immigrant worker. These data may support criticism of US immigration policies, but they do not justify ill feelings toward our immigrant community. In fact, many of us at the Center are animated by a "low-immigration, pro-immigrant" vision of an America that admits fewer immigrants but affords a warmer welcome for those who are admitted.

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GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

- [1.](#) DHS IG report on USCIS efforts to automate naturalization benefits delivery
- [2.](#) CBP reports on overall operations and border security functions
- [3.](#) ICE reports on initiatives and operations for FY 2017
- [4.](#) *Norway*: Report on public attitudes toward immigrants and immigration
- [5.](#) *Netherlands*: Statistics on teenage mothers
- [6.](#) *Sweden*: Statistics on foreign-born children studying Swedish
- [7.](#) *U.K.*: Immigration statistics for Q3 2017
- [8.](#) *Australia*: Annual statistics on immigration for FY 2017

REPORTS, ARTICLES, ETC.

- [9.](#) Rasmussen Report on voter disapproval of gov't shutdown to protect 'Dreamers' program
- [10.](#) "Living in an Immigrant Family in America: How Fear and Toxic Stress are Affecting Daily Life, Well-Being, and Health"
11. TRAC reports on immigration prosecutions and convictions

- [12.](#) Nine new reports and features from the Migration Policy Institute
- [13.](#) Three new discussion papers from the Institute for the Study of Labor
- [14.](#) Sixteen (16) new papers from the Social Science Research Network
- [15.](#) Fourteen (14) new postings from the Immigration Law Professors' Blog
- [16.](#) *U.K.*: New report from the Oxford Refugee Studies Centre
- [17.](#) "Who voted for Brexit? A comprehensive district-level analysis"
- [18.](#) IOM World Migration Report, 2018
- [19.](#) "Thrive or Survive? Explaining Variation in Economic Outcomes for Refugees"
- [20.](#) "Migration and Remittances: Recent Developments and Outlook Special Topic: Return Migration"
- [21.](#) "Contact Reduces Immigration-Related Fears for Leftist but Not for Rightist Voters"
- [22.](#) "The Deported: Immigrants Uprooted from the Country They Call Home"
- [23.](#) "Population diversity as a crucial source of long-term prosperity in the US"

BOOKS

- [24.](#) The INS on the Line: Making Immigration Law on the US-Mexico Border, 1917-1954
- [25.](#) Understanding Immigration: Issues and Challenges in an Era of Mass Population Movement
- [26.](#) Against the Deportation Terror: Organizing for Immigrant Rights in the Twentieth Century
- [27.](#) Why Demography Matters
- [28.](#) Canada in Decay: Mass Immigration, Diversity, and the Ethnocide of Euro-Canadians
- [29.](#) Unravelling Europe's 'Migration Crisis': Journeys Over Land and Sea

JOURNALS

- [30.](#) Comparative Migration Studies
- [31.](#) Journal of Migration and Human Security
- [32.](#) Latino Studies
- [33.](#) Population, Space and Place
- [34.](#) Refugee Survey Quarterly
- [35.](#) The Independent Review

[1.](#)

USCIS Has Been Unsuccessful in Automating Naturalization Benefits Delivery

DHS OIG Report No. OIG-18-23, November 30, 2017

<https://www.oig.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/assets/2017-12/OIG-18-23-Nov17.pdf>

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2.

Snapshot: A Summary of CBP Facts and Figures

U.S. Customs and Border Protection, December 2017

<https://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2017-Dec/cbp-snapshot-20171208.pdf>

CBP Border Security Report, Fiscal Year 2017

U.S. Customs and Border Protection, December 5, 2017

<https://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2017-Dec/cbp-border-security-report-fy2017.pdf>

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3.

By the Numbers, FY 2017

Immigration and Customs Enforcement, December 2017

<https://www.ice.gov/sites/default/files/documents/Document/2017/iceByTheNumbersFY17Infographic.pdf>

Fiscal Year 2017 ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations Report

December 2017

<https://www.ice.gov/sites/default/files/documents/Report/2017/iceEndOfYearFY2017.pdf>

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4.

Attitudes towards immigrants and immigration

Statistics Norway, December 12, 2017

<https://www.ssb.no/en/befolkning/statistikker/innvhold/aar>

Excerpt: According to new figures from the yearly survey Attitudes towards immigrants and immigration, 16 per cent now think that it ‘should be easier for refugees and asylum seekers to obtain a residence permit in Norway’. Fifty-two per cent think that the access to residence permits should remain the same as today, whereas 28 per cent think it should be more difficult.

In the 2016 survey, 12 per cent wanted more liberal access to residence permits, while 33 per cent wanted more restrictions. Fifty-one per cent wanted no changes in the regulations.

Looking at the development over time, the share who want more restrictions was 56 per cent back in 2003. With the exception of certain years, this share steadily fell up until last year, according to researcher Svein Blom in Statistics Norway.

The share who agree that ‘most immigrants make an important contribution to Norwegian working life’ increased by 5 percentage points from 66 to 71 per cent, while the share who agree that ‘most immigrants represent a source of insecurity in society’ went down by 5 percentage points to 27 per cent.

This year’s survey was conducted between 3 July and 16 August 2017.

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5.

Relatively few teenage mothers in the Netherlands

Statistics Netherlands, December 12, 2017

<https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/news/2017/50/relatively-few-teenage-mothers-in-the-netherlands>

Excerpt: Slight increase among girls with a migration background

The share of teenage girls becoming young mothers is highest among those with a non-Western background. The downward trend appears among this group as well, with the exception of girls from a background in the category “other non-Western”. This is likely related to the recent influx of asylum migrants. Last year, for example, there were 92 girls with a Syrian and 40 girls with a Somali background giving birth. This came down to 43 and 19 respectively in every one thousand girls with these migration backgrounds.

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6.

More foreign born pupils participate in "Swedish as second language"

Statistics Sweden, December 12, 2017

<http://www.scb.se/en/finding-statistics/statistics-by-subject-area/education-and-research/education-of-the-population/panel-of-students-for-longitudinal-studies/pong/statistical-news/panel-of-students-for-longitudinal-studies-school-year-20162017/>

Summary: The participation rate of foreign-born pupils in “Swedish as second language” classes in years 3-6 of compulsory education has increased. Among the foreign born pupils who were in grade 3 in the 2013/14 school year, roughly 45 per cent participated in “Swedish as second language” classes in year 6 in the spring of 2017. In the spring of 2005, the percentage among foreign-born pupils was 25 per cent.

In the "Panel of students for longitudinal studies" survey, a sample of 10 per cent of the pupils in year 3 of compulsory school is followed through years 3-9. In the spring of 2017, panel 8 was surveyed and the majority of the pupils were in year 6.

About 10 per cent of the pupils in year 3 in school year 2013/14 were foreign born. The rate of foreign-born pupils participating in “Swedish as second language” have

decreased from roughly 60 per cent in year 3 to 45 per cent in year 6. A similar pattern can be found in earlier panels where the participation rate gradually decreases between year 3 and 6. Among the native-born pupils, the participation rate is around 5 per cent in year 6 and there is no sign of a decrease between years 3 to 6.

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7.

Immigration statistics, July to September 2017

U.K. Home Office, November 30, 2017

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/immigration-statistics-july-to-september-2017>

Summary: 1. How many people come to the UK each year?

There were 134.3 million passenger arrivals in the year ending September 2017, including returning UK residents; a record number and an increase of 6.2 million compared to the year ending September 2016. This increase was divided between 3.5 million (+3% to 115.8 million) more arrivals by British, other European Economic Area (EEA) and Swiss nationals and 2.7 million by non-EEA nationals (+17% to 18.5 million). These numbers represent the number of occasions when a person entered the UK, not the number of distinct individuals.

The chart below illustrates the type and volume of entry clearance visas granted in the year ending September 2017. The data measure permission to visit, rather than confirmed arrivals.

Migration Statistics Quarterly Report: November 2017

Office for National Statistics, November 30, 2017

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/bulletins/migrationstatisticsquarterlyreport/november2017>

Excerpt:

1. Main points

Immigration to the UK continues to be higher than emigration, meaning that more people are coming to live in the UK than are leaving.

Net migration, the difference between the number of people coming to live in the UK and the number of people leaving to live elsewhere, fell to 230,000 in the year ending June 2017. This was down from the recent peak seen in the year ending June 2016 and is now at a similar level to 2014. EU net migration accounts for over three-quarters of the fall in net migration.

Over the longer term, varying levels of net migration are not unusual and we have seen net migration rise and fall between 140,000 and 336,000 over the last 20 years.

While immigration continues to be higher than emigration, the total number of people immigrating has fallen. At the same time, the number of EU citizens emigrating has increased.

The number of people moving to the UK to take up a “definite job” has remained stable, however, fewer people were coming to the UK “looking for work”.

This quarter we also release an article to explain Migration since the Brexit vote: what’s changed in six charts.

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8.

Net overseas migration to Australia increases 27%

Australian Bureau of Statistics, December 14, 2017

<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs%40.nsf/mediareleasesbyCatalogue/CA1999BAEAA1A86ACA25765100098A47?OpenDocument>

Excerpt: All states and territories recorded an increase in NOM compared with the previous year. New South Wales was the most popular destination, with NOM of 98,600 and Victoria followed, with 86,900. This was followed by Queensland (31,100), Western Australia (13,100), South Australia (10,500), the Australian Capital Territory (2,800), Tasmania (1,500) and the Northern Territory (900).

Overall, Australia's population grew by 388,100 people, or 1.6 per cent, to reach 24.6 million by the end of June 2017. Victoria was the fastest growing state or territory, with a population increase of 2.3 per cent, followed by the Australian Capital Territory, 1.7 per cent.

Australia is growing faster than our close neighbours and other major OECD countries, except for Papua New Guinea (2.1 per cent). The Philippines and Singapore were

the next fastest growing countries at 1.5 per cent, followed by Malaysia (1.4 per cent) and South Africa (1.3 per cent). In 2017 Australia's population is ranked 53rd in the world and is projected to rank 56th by 2050.

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9.

Voters Reject Government Shutdown to Protect ‘Dreamers’ Program

Rasmussen Reports, December 4, 2017

http://www.rasmussenreports.com/public_content/politics/current_events/immigration/november_2017/voters_reject_government_shutdown_to_protect_dreamers_program

Excerpt: A top Senate Democrat is threatening to force a federal government shutdown unless Congress does something to protect the nearly 800,000 illegal immigrants who came to this country as children who now face possible deportation. But most voters oppose a shutdown over the so-called Dreamers issue and believe securing the border is a bigger priority.

The latest Rasmussen Reports national telephone and online survey finds that 61% of Likely U.S. Voters think it is important to secure the border against future illegal immigration before dealing with the Dreamers question, with 43% who say it is Very Important. Thirty-three percent (33%) disagree and don’t attach much importance to securing the border first, but that includes only 12% who say it’s Not At All Important.

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10.

Living in an Immigrant Family in America: How Fear and Toxic Stress are Affecting Daily Life, Well-Being, and Health

By Samantha Artiga and Petry Ubri

The Henry J. Kaiser Foundation, December 13, 2017

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[11.](#)

New from the Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse, Syracuse University

Immigration Prosecutions for October 2017

November 28, 2017

<http://trac.syr.edu/tracreports/bulletins/immigration/monthlyoct17/fil/>

Immigration Convictions for October 2017

November 28, 2017

<http://trac.syr.edu/tracreports/bulletins/immigration/monthlyoct17/gui/>

Excerpt: The latest available data from the Justice Department show that during October 2017 the government reported 5044 new immigration convictions. According to the case-by-case information analyzed by the Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse (TRAC), this number is up 6 percent over the previous month.

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[12.](#)

New from the Migration Policy Institute

Building Partnerships to Respond to the Next Decade’s Migration Challenges

By Demetrios G. Papademetriou and Kate Hooper

December 2017

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/research/building-partnerships-respond-next-decades-migration-challenges>

EU Migration Partnerships: A Work in Progress

By Elizabeth Collett and Aliyyah Ahad

December 2017

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/research/eu-migration-partnerships-work-progress>

As Displacement Becomes Long-Term, Refugee Hosts Grapple with New Normal

By Brian Salant

Migration Information Source, December 13, 2017

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/top-10-2017-issue-5-displacement-becomes-long-term-refugee-hosts-grapple-new-normal>

In Wake of Cuts to U.S. Refugee Program, Global Resettlement Falls Short

By Susan Fratzke

Migration Information Source, December 12, 2017

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/top-10-2017-issue-6-wake-cuts-us-refugee-program-global-resettlement-falls-short>

Increased Focus on Forced Return of Migrants and Asylum Seekers Puts Many in Peril

By Kathleen Newland and Brian Salant

Migration Information Source, December 12, 2017

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/top-10-2017-issue-7-increased-focus-forced-return-migrants-and-asylum-seekers-puts-many>

Despite Progress on Brexit Negotiations, Fate of Millions of EU and UK Nationals Still Hangs in the Balance

By Meghan Benton

Migration Information Source, December 11, 2017

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/top-10-2017-issue-8-despite-progress-brexit-negotiations-fate-millions-eu-and-uk-nationals>

Nativism Goes Mainstream, Moving the Needle on Migration Policy

By Marissa Esthimer

Migration Information Source, December 8, 2017

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/top-10-2017-issue-9-nativism-goes-mainstream-moving-needle-migration-policy>

In Latin America, Spike in Migrant Arrivals Prompts Flurry of Responses

By Jessica Bolter

Migration Information Source, December 7, 2017

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/top-10-2017-issue-10-latin-america-spike-migrant-arrivals-prompts-flurry-reponses>

Tens of Thousands in United States Face Uncertain Future, as Temporary Protected Status Deadlines Loom

By Muzaffar Chishti, Jessica Bolter, and Sarah Pierce

MPI Policy Beat, December 1, 2017

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/tens-thousands-united-states-face-uncertain-future-temporary-protected-status-deadlines-loom>

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13.

New from the Institute for the Study of Labor

Do Emigrants Self-Select along Cultural Traits? Evidence from the MENA Countries

By Frédéric Docquier, Aysit Tansel, and Riccardo Turati

IZA Discussion Paper 11173, November 2017

http://legacy.iza.org/en/webcontent/publications/papers/viewAbstract?dp_id=11173

Migration and Co-Residence Choices: Evidence from Mexico

By Simone Bertoli and Elie Murard

IZA Discussion Paper 11172, November 2017

http://legacy.iza.org/en/webcontent/publications/papers/viewAbstract?dp_id=11172

Linguistic Distance, Networks and Migrants' Regional Location Choice

By Julia Bredtmann, Klaus Nowotny, and Sebastian Otten

IZA Discussion Paper 11171, November 2017

http://legacy.iza.org/en/webcontent/publications/papers/viewAbstract?dp_id=11171

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[14.](#)

New from the Social Science Research Network

1. Theoretical Perspectives on the Immigration-Crime Relationship

By Charis E. Kubrin, University of California, Irvine

Handbook on Immigration and Crime, forthcoming

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3082442

2. Canadian Immigration Policies: Blueprint for Europe?

By Herbert Grubel, Simon Fraser University (SFU) Department of Economics

Posted December 12, 2017

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3084989

3. Does Legal Status Affect Educational Attainment in Immigrant Families?

By Zachary D. Liscow, Yale University Law School and William A Woolston, Stanford University - Department of Economics

Posted December 11, 2017

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3083026

4. The Effects of Immigration on NHS Waiting Times

By Osea Giuntella, University of Oxford; Catia Nicodemo, University of Oxford; and Carlos Vargas-Silva, University of Oxford

Posted December 9, 2017

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3082688

5. Immigration and the Reallocation of Work Health Risks

By Osea Giuntella, University of Pittsburgh; Fabrizio Mazzonna, University of Lugano; Catia Nicodemo, University of Oxford; and Carlos Vargas-Silva, University of Oxford

Posted December 9, 2017

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3082651

6. Heterogeneous Utility from a Representative Agent Model: Immigrants vs. Non-Immigrants

By Kerk Phillips, Brigham Young University Department of Economics

Posted December 7, 2017

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3081676

7. Exercising Discretion in Border Areas: On the Changing Social Surround and Decision Field of Internal Border Control in the Netherlands

By Dekkers Tim, Leiden University Institute for Criminal Law & Criminology; Maartje van der Woude, Leiden Law School Institute for Criminal Law & Criminology; and

Joanne van der Leun, Leiden University - Leiden Law School

International Journal of Migration and Border Studies 2(4): 382-402

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3082547

8. Framing Migration and the Process of Crimmigration: A Systematic Analysis of the Media Representation of Unauthorized Immigrants in the Netherlands

By Jelmer Brouwer, Leiden University - Institute for Criminal Law & Criminology; Maartje van der Woude, Leiden Law School - Institute for Criminal Law & Criminology; and

Joanne van der Leun, Leiden University - Leiden Law School

European Journal of Criminology, Vol. 14(1) 100–119

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3082534

9. Crimmigration Checks in the Internal Border Areas of the EU: Finding the Discretion that Matters

By Maartje van der Woude, Leiden Law School - Institute for Criminal Law & Criminology and Joanne van der Leun, Leiden University - Leiden Law School

European Journal of Criminology, Vol. 14(1) 27–45

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3082531

10. Separate but Unequal: Immigration Detention in Canada and the Great Writ of Liberty

By Siena Anstis, Morrison & Foerster, LLP; Joshua Blum, Jared Will & Associates; and Jared Will, Jared Will & Associates

McGill Law Journal, Vol. 63, No. 1, Forthcoming

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3080550

11. Becoming White: How Mass Warfare Turned Immigrants into Americans

By Soumyajit Mazumder, Harvard University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Department of Government

Posted December 5, 2017

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3079876

12. Brexit - Balancing Trade and Mobility

By Rikard Forslid, Stockholm University and Sten Nyberg, Stockholm University Department of Economics

CESifo Working Paper Series No. 6718

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3082120

13. Cooperative Enforcement in Immigration Law

Amanda Frost, American University Washington College of Law

Iowa Law Review, Vol. 103, No. 1, 2017

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3079625

14. Immigration Law and Social Justice

By Bill Ong Hing, University of San Francisco - School of Law; Jennifer M. Chacón, University of California, Irvine School of Law; and Kevin R. Johnson, University of California, Davis School of Law

Immigration Law and Social Justice, 5th edition, Aspen Casebook Series

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3079940

15. Movement Lawyers in the Fight for Immigrant Rights

By Sameer M. Ashar, UC Irvine School of Law

64 UCLA Law Review, 2017 (Forthcoming)

UC Irvine School of Law Research Paper No. 2017-60

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3079764

16. Cooperative Enforcement in Immigration Law

By Amanda Frost

American University Washington College of Law

Iowa Law Review, Vol. 103, No. 1, 2017

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[15.](#)

Latest posts from the Immigration Law Professors' Blog

1. Board 'the beast': migrants' daring train ride through Mexico – in pictures

December 14, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/12/board-the-beast-migrants-daring-train-ride-through-mexico-in-pictures.html>

2. Immigration Section Panels at AALS Annual Meeting: Mass Deportation & Works-in-Progress

December 14, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/12/immigration-section-panels-at-aals-annual-meeting-mass-deportation-works-in-progress.html>

3. LexisNexis's Role in ICE Surveillance and Librarian Ethics

December 11, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/12/lexisnexiss-role-in-ice-surveillance-and-librarian-ethics.html>

4. Supreme Court Blocks DACA Discovery Orders

December 11, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/12/supreme-court-blocks-daca-discovery-orders.html>

5. Ninth Circuit Argument Turns on Whether the Ban Clashes with the Immigration Act

December 8, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/12/ninth-circuit-argument-turns-on-whether-the-ban-clashes-with-the-immigration-act.html>

6. Attorney General Sessions Issues Memo "Outlining Principles to Ensure That the Adjudication of Immigration Cases Serves the National Interest"

December 7, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/12/attorney-general-sessions-issues-memo-outlining-principles-to-ensure-that-the-adjudication-of-immigr.html>

7. Data on International Students in the U.S. & American Students Studying Abroad (Open Doors 2017 Report)

December 5, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/12/data-on-international-students-in-the-us-american-students-studying-abroad-open-doors-2017-report.html>

8. Supreme Court Allows Travel Ban 3.0 to Go Into Effect

December 4, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/12/supreme-court-allows-travel-ban-30-to-go-into-effect.html>

9. Trump administration asks Supreme Court to intervene in DACA document dispute

December 4, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/12/trump-administration-asks-supreme-court-to-intervene-in-daca-document-dispute.html>

10. As Immigration Enforcement Ramps up, Neighbors Sign up to Defend Immigrants

December 3, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/12/as-immigration-enforcement-ramps-up-neighbors-sign-up-to-defend-immigrants.html>

11. United States Ends Participation in Global Compact on Migration

December 3, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/12/united-states-ends-participation-in-global-compact-on-migration.html>

12. Ninth Circuit to Hear Arguments in Challenge to Travel Ban 3.0 on December 6

December 2, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/12/ninth-circuit-to-hear-arguments-in-challenge-to-travel-ban-30.html>

13. Oxfam: Beyond "Fortress Europe" - Principles for a humane EU migration policy

December 2, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/12/oxfam-beyond-fortress-europe-principles-for-a-humane-eu-migration-policy.html>

14. Legalization for DREAMers: A Realistic Appraisal of Potential Chain Migration

November 30, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/11/legalization-for-dreamers-a-realistic-appraisal-of-potential-chain-migration.html>

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[16.](#)

New from the Oxford Refugee Studies Centre

Thrive or survive? Explaining variation in economic outcomes for refugees

By Alexander Betts, Naohiko Omata, and Louise Bloom

November 28, 2017

<https://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/publications/thrive-or-survive-explaining-variation-in-economic-outcomes-for-refugees>

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[17.](#)

Who voted for Brexit? A comprehensive district-level analysis

By Sascha O Becker, Thiemo Fetzer, and Dennis Novy

Economic Policy, Vol. 32, No. 92, October 2017

<https://academic.oup.com/economicpolicy/article/32/92/601/4459491>

Excerpt: 3.2.1. Immigration We first consider immigration, a central topic throughout the Leave campaign. In the wake of the Eastern enlargement of the EU in 2004, the United Kingdom, Ireland and Sweden were the only countries not to impose transitional controls on migrants from new member states. The United Kingdom only put in

place immigration controls when Bulgaria and Romania joined the EU in 2007, but those elapsed by 2014. Given that UK wages are a multiple of those in accession countries, many Eastern European workers moved to the United Kingdom, and immigration has been at the forefront of the public debate ever since, especially in the tabloid press. While net immigration from the EU to the United Kingdom was only 15,000 in 2003, in the year before Eastern enlargement, it jumped to 87,000 in 2004. It fell slightly in the aftermath of the global financial crisis when pound sterling depreciated, only to rise strongly again to an all-time peak of 184,000 in 2015.¹³ Nevertheless, it comes as a surprise to many political observers that the net migrant stock with other EU countries is substantially lower in the United Kingdom than in Germany, Spain and France, not least because the United Kingdom has a fairly high emigration rate to the EU compared with these countries (Vargas-Silva, 2012).

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World Migration Report, 2018

International Organization for Migration, December 2017

<https://www.iom.int/wmr/world-migration-report-2018>

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[19.](#)

Thrive or Survive? Explaining Variation in Economic Outcomes for Refugees

By Alexander Betts, University of Oxford; Naohiko Omata, University of Oxford; and Louise Bloom, University of Oxford

Center for Migration Studies, December 2017

<http://cmsny.org/publications/jmhs-thrive-or-survive/>

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20.

Migration and Remittances: Recent Developments and Outlook Special Topic: Return Migration

Migration and Development Brief No. 28, October 2017

<http://www.knomad.org/sites/default/files/2017-10/Migration%20and%20Development%20Brief%2028.pdf>

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21.

Contact Reduces Immigration-Related Fears for Leftist but Not for Rightist Voters

By Jonathan Homola and Margit Tavits

Comparative Political Studies, November 24, 2017

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/0010414017740590>

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22.

The Deported: Immigrants Uprooted from the Country They Call Home

Human Rights Watch, December 5, 2017

<https://www.hrw.org/report/2017/12/05/deported/immigrants-uprooted-country-they-call-home>

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23.

Population diversity as a crucial source of long-term prosperity in the US

By Andrés Rodríguez-Pose and Viola von Berlepsch

VOX.org Europe, November 10, 2017

<http://voxeu.org/article/population-diversity-and-long-term-prosperity>

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24.

The INS on the Line: Making Immigration Law on the US-Mexico Border, 1917-1954

By S. Deborah Kang

Oxford University Press, 296 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 0199757437, \$24.92

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0199757437/centerforimmigra>

Kindle, 10190 KB, ASIN: 0199757437, 445 pp., \$22.79

Book Description: For much of the twentieth century, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) officials recognized that the US-Mexico border region was different. Here, they confronted a set of political, social, and environmental obstacles that prevented them from replicating their achievements on Angel Island and Ellis Island, the most restrictive immigration stations in the nation. In response to these challenges, local INS officials resorted to the law, nullifying, modifying, and creating the nation's

immigration laws and policies for the borderlands.

In *The INS on the Line*, S. Deborah Kang traces the ways in which the INS on the US-Mexico border made and remade the nation's immigration laws over the course of the twentieth century. Through a nuanced examination of the agency's legal innovations in the Southwest, Kang demonstrates that the agency defined itself not only as a law enforcement unit but also as a lawmaking body. In this role, the INS responded to the interests of local residents, businesses, politicians, and social organizations on both sides of the US-Mexico border as well as policymakers in Washington, DC. Given the sheer variety of local and federal demands, local immigration officials constructed a complex approach to border control, an approach that closed the line in the name of nativism and national security, opened it for the benefit of transnational economic and social concerns, and redefined it as a vast legal jurisdiction for the policing of undocumented immigrants.

The composite approach to border control developed by the INS continues to inform the daily operations of the nation's immigration agencies, American immigration law and policy, and conceptions of the US-Mexico border today.

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25.

Understanding Immigration: Issues and Challenges in an Era of Mass Population Movement

By Marilyn Hoskin

State Univ. of New York Press, 205 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 1438466870, \$95.00

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1438466870/centerforimmigra>

Paperback, ISBN: 1438466889, 218 pp., \$39.95

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1438466889/centerforimmigra>

Kindle, 9069 KB, ASIN: B077G82N2Q, 220 pp., \$37.95

Book Description: Based on the dual premise that nations need to learn from how immigration issues are handled in other modern democracies, and that adaptation to a new era of refugee and emigration movements is critical to a stable world, Marilyn Hoskin systematically compares the immigration policies of the United States, Britain, Germany, and France as prime examples of the challenges faced in the twenty-first century. Because immigration is a complex phenomenon, Understanding Immigration provides students with a multidisciplinary framework based on the thesis that a nation's geography, history, economy, and political system define its immigration policy. In the process, it is possible to weigh the influence of such factors as isolation, colonialism, labor imbalances, and tolerance of fringe parties and groups in determining how governments ultimately respond to both routine immigration requests and the more dramatic surges witnessed in both Europe and the United States since 2013.

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26.

Against the Deportation Terror: Organizing for Immigrant Rights in the Twentieth Century

By Rachel Ida Buff

Temple University Press, 282 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 1439915334, \$97.51

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1439915334/centerforimmigra>

Paperback, ISBN: 1439915342, \$24.65

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1439915342/centerforimmigra>

Kindle, 9430 KB, ASIN: B0776DKR39, \$23.42

Book Description: Despite being characterized as a “nation of immigrants,” the United States has seen a long history of immigrant rights struggles. In her timely book *Against the Deportation Terror*, Rachel Ida Buff uncovers this multiracial history. She traces the story of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born (ACFPB) from its origins in the 1930s through repression during the early Cold War, to engagement with “new” Latinx and Caribbean immigrants in the 1970s and early 1980s.

Functioning as a hub connecting diverse foreign-born communities and racial justice advocates, the ACPFB responded to various, ongoing crises of what they called “the deportation terror.” Advocates worked against repression, discrimination, detention, and expulsion in migrant communities across the nation at the same time as they supported reform of federal immigration policy. Prevailing in some cases and suffering defeats in others, the story of the ACPFB is characterized by persistence in multiracial organizing even during periods of protracted repression.

By tracing the work of the ACPFB and its allies over half a century, *Against the Deportation Terror* provides important historical precedent for contemporary immigrant rights organizing. Its lessons continue to resonate today.

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27.

Why Demography Matters

By Danny Dorling and Stuart Gietel-Basten

Polity, 224 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 0745698409, \$69.49

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0745698409/centerforimmigra>

Paperback, ISBN: 0745698417, \$22.46 CD

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0745698417/centerforimmigra>

Kindle, 7220 KB, ASIN: B0782NQCR6, \$29.95

Book Description: Demography is not destiny. As Giacomo Casanova explained over two centuries ago: 'There is no such thing as destiny. We ourselves shape our own lives.'

Today we are shaping them and our societies more than ever before. Globally, we have never had fewer children per adult: our population is about to stabilize, though we

do not know when or at what number, or what will happen after that. It will be the result of billions of very private decisions influenced in turn by multiple events and policies, some more unpredictable than others. More people are moving further around the world than ever before: we too often see that as frightening, rather than as indicating greater freedom. Similarly, we too often lament greater ageing, rather than recognizing it as a tremendous human achievement with numerous benefits to which we must adapt.

Demography comes to the fore most positively when we see that we have choices, when we understand variation and when we are not deterministic in our prescriptions. The study of demography has for too long been dominated by pessimism and inhuman, simplistic accounting. As this fascinating and persuasive overview demonstrates, how we understand our demography needs to change again.

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28.

Canada In Decay: Mass Immigration, Diversity, and the Ethnocide of Euro-Canadians

By Ricardo Duchesne

Black House Publishing, 374 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 1910881953, \$35.59 CD

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1910881953/centerforimmigra>

Paperback, ISBN: 1910881937, \$31.72 CD

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1910881937/centerforimmigra>

Book Description: *Canada In Decay* is the first scholarly book questioning the undemocratic policy of mass immigration and racial diversification in Canada. The entire Canadian political establishment, the mainstream media and the academics, are all in harmonious unison with the banks and corporations, in promoting two myths to justify mass immigration.

The first myth this book demolishes is the claim that immigration into Canada "enriches the country," by demonstrating that mass immigration is not only leading to Euro-

Canadians becoming a small minority in their own homeland, but because of the disparity in the birth-rate, the Euro-Canadian population is likely to become almost extinct.

The second myth this book demolishes is the regularly repeated claim that Canada is a "nation of immigrants" by demonstrating that Canada was founded by Indigenous Quebecois, Acadians, and English speakers.

This book also exposes the rewriting of Canada's history in the media, schools, and universities, as an attempt to rob Euro-Canadians of their own history by inventing a past that conforms to the ideological goals of a future multiracial and multicultural Canada.

Canada In Decay explains the origins of the ideology of immigrant multiculturalism and the inbuilt radicalizing nature of this ideology, and argues that the "theory of multicultural citizenship" is marred by a double standard which encourages minorities to affirm their collective cultural rights while Euro-Canadians are excluded from affirming theirs.

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29.

Unravelling Europe's 'Migration Crisis': Journeys Over Land and Sea

By Heaven Crawley, Franck Duvell, Katharine Jones, Simon McMahon, and Nando Sigona

Policy Press, 136 pp.

Paperback, ISBN: 1447343212, \$22.00

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1447343212/centerforimmigra>

Kindle, 1544 KB, ASIN: B0786MHVZ3, 174 pp., \$15.00

Book Description: What is it like to travel to Europe over land and sea in order to secure a future for yourself and your family? Why are so many people willing to risk their lives crossing the Mediterranean? What are their hopes and fears? And why is Europe, one of the richest regions of the world, unable to cope? Drawing on compelling first-hand accounts from 500 people who arrived on the shores of Europe in 2015, this important new book unpacks their routes, experiences and decisions. It provides a

framework for understanding the dynamics underpinning recent unprecedented levels of migration across, and loss of life in, the Mediterranean, casting new light on the ‘migration crisis’ and challenging politicians, policy makers and the media to rethink their understanding of why and how people move.

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[30.](#)

Comparative Migration Studies

Vol. 5, No. 19, December 7, 2017

<https://comparativemigrationstudies.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40878-017-0064-0>

Selected articles:

Two logics of policy intervention in immigrant integration: an institutionalist framework based on capabilities and aspirations

By Philipp Lutz

<https://comparativemigrationstudies.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40878-017-0064-0>

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[31.](#)

Journal of Migration and Human Security

Vol. 5, No. 4, December 2017

<http://jmhs.cmsny.org/index.php/jmhs/index>

Selected articles:

The Mixed Motives of Unaccompanied Child Migrants from Central America’s Northern Triangle

By Matthew Lorenzen

<http://dx.doi.org/10.14240/jmhs.v5i4.107>

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[32.](#)

Latino Studies

Vol. 15, No. 4, November 2017

<https://link.springer.com/journal/41276/15/4/page/1>

Selected articles:

And now, the rescission of DACA...

By Lourdes Torres

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1057/s41276-017-0100-0>

Latino farmworker activism in Vermont: Migrant Justice/Justicia Migrante

By Yolanda Flores

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1057/s41276-017-0089-4>

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33.

Population, Space and Place

Vol. 23, No. 8, November 2017

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/psp.v23.8/issuetoc>

Selected articles:

What drives ‘soft deportation’? Understanding the rise in Assisted Voluntary Return among rejected asylum seekers in the Netherlands

By Arjen Leerkes, Rianne van Os, and Eline Boersema

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/psp.2059/full>

The care pentagon: Older adults within Sri Lankan-Australian transnational families and their landscapes of care

By Menusha De Silva

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/psp.2061/full>

International academic mobility across space and time: The case of Indian academics

By Mathias Czaika and Sorana Toma

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/psp.2069/full>

All circular but different: Variation in patterns of Ukraine-to-Poland migration

By Agata Górny

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/psp.2074/full>

The “three ages” of left-behind Moroccan wives: Status, decision-making power, and access to resources

By Audrey Lenoël

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/psp.2077/full>

34.

Refugee Survey Quarterly

Vol. 36, No. 4, December 2017

<https://academic.oup.com/rsq/issue/36/4>

Articles:

Political Refugees from El Salvador: Gang Politics, the State, and Asylum Claims

By Patrick J McNamara

<https://academic.oup.com/rsq/article-abstract/36/4/1/4108107>

Refugee Policy in Brazil (1995–2010): Achievements and Challenges

By Julia Bertino Moreira

<https://academic.oup.com/rsq/article-abstract/36/4/25/4345792>

“We are Like Animals”: Negotiating Dehumanising Experiences of Asylum-Seeker Policies in the Australian Community

By Lisa Hartley and Caroline Fleay

<https://academic.oup.com/rsq/article-abstract/36/4/45/4101639>

Migration Control à la Khartoum: EU External Engagement and Human Rights Protection in the Horn of Africa

By Lutz Oette and Mohamed Abdelsalam Babiker

<https://academic.oup.com/rsq/article-abstract/36/4/64/4554492>

A Social Survey on Refugees in and Around Vienna in Fall 2015: Methodological Approach and Field Observations

By Judith Kohlenberger, Isabella Buber-Ennser, Bernhard Rengs, and Zakarya Al Zalak

<https://academic.oup.com/rsq/article-abstract/36/4/90/4237476?>

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35.

The Independent Review

Vol. 22, No. 3, Winter 2018

<http://www.independent.org/publications/tir/toc.asp?issueID=92>

Selected articles:

Symposium on Immigration: An Introduction

By Robert M. Whaples

http://www.independent.org/pdf/tir/tir_22_3_01_whaples.pdf

Lessons from Immigration Economics

By George J. Borjas

<http://www.independent.org/publications/tir/article.asp?id=1256>

The Populist Revolts of 2016: A Hidden Cost of Immigration?

By Garrett Jones

<http://www.independent.org/publications/tir/article.asp?id=1257>

Raveling the Immigration Narrative

By Benjamin Powell

<http://www.independent.org/publications/tir/article.asp?id=1258>

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To: Law, Robert T

Subject: Tax Bill Limits Payments to Illegal Aliens



Tax Bill Limits Payments to Illegal Aliens

Savings to taxpayers estimated to be \$3.9 billion a year

Washington, D.C. (December 19, 2017) – A Center for Immigration Studies analysis of the conference report of the "Tax Cuts and Jobs Act" examines the tax credit implications for illegal aliens. Presently, illegal alien parents who file tax returns receive billions of dollars in Additional Child Tax Credits (ACTC), even if they do not actually pay any taxes. With passage of the tax bill, the children of illegal alien parents must have valid Social Security numbers (SSN) to qualify for the credit, though the adult ACTC claimant will still not need one.

Congress thus takes a step toward *not* paying illegal aliens federal dollars to stay in the United States through refundable tax credits. Currently, an illegal alien, even with a shaky Social Security number or an ITIN (individual tax identification

number created for tax filers without Social Security numbers), may claim the up-to-\$1,000-a-head payments even though the kids only have ITINs, which are not proof of legal residence (as SSNs are).

David North, a Center fellow and author of the analysis, said, "What is needed, of course, is a law or an IRS ruling that says if a filer's SSN does not match with a legally obtained one, there will be no refunds. None. But this bill does take one big step towards ending a huge welfare benefit that illegal aliens have received for years."

View the entire analysis at: <https://cis.org/North/Congress-Takes-Step-Against-Paying-Illegal-Aliens-Stay-US>

The new system applies to tax returns filed in 2019, and once in place it is estimated that the savings will be around \$3.9 billion a year.

The bill did not make all the needed changes in this area, however; the smaller non-refundable child tax credit, as well as another credit for higher education expenses, are still available to those without SSNs.

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Further Reading:

[Tax Cuts Bill Gives Welfare to Illegal Aliens](#)

[IRS Ignores Appeals Court Decision; Continues Paying "Child Tax](#)

Credits" to Illegal Aliens



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To: Law, Robert T

Subject: VIDEO Immigration Brief: Central American Economic Migration



Video Immigration Brief:
Central American Economic Migration
Search for a better life is not grounds for asylum

Washington, D.C. (December 22, 2017) – After a sharp decline in illegal immigration at the U.S. southern border, the numbers have started to increase again. The Trump administration is considering measures to stop the new influx of families and youths taking the dangerous journey to the border. Kausha Luna, CIS research associate, identifies the majority of these Central American migrants as economic migrants – a population not facing a credible fear of persecution and therefore not qualifying for asylum.



Kausha Luna, Research Associate

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Further Reading:

[Survey Shows Main Cause of Honduran Emigration Is Economics, Not Violence](#)

[Central Americans Turn to Mexico for Asylum](#)

[Guatemala to UN: Our Emigrants Aren't Refugees](#)



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To: Law, Robert T
Subject: Immigration Opinions, 12/22/17



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Low-immigration, Pro-immigrant



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- [1.](#) "Just Don't Call It 'Chain Migration'!," Mark Krikorian
- [2.](#) "Data Mining: One Way to Jump-Start Worksite Enforcement and Preserve Jobs for Lawful Workers," Dan Cadman
- [3.](#) "The Human Cost of Amnesties," Dan Cadman
- [4.](#) "N.Y. Governor Gets Serious About Domestic Violence ... or Does He?," Dan Cadman
- [5.](#) "A Response to Comments on My "'Travel Bans', Extreme Vetting and Terror" Blog," Dan Cadman
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- [11.](#) "Document Fraud Can Be Uncovered, When Government Has the Will," Andrew R. Arthur
- [12.](#) "A Pro-American-Worker Regulatory Agenda from DHS," John Miano
- [13.](#) "A Tale of Two Op-Eds," Jason Richwine

- [14.](#) "CBO: Young Illegal Immigrants Have Expensive Dreams," Jason Richwine
- [15.](#) "Obama-Era Parole Program Allows 'Entrepreneurs' Access to U.S. for Peanuts," David North
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- [22.](#) "Aussies Sending Hundreds of 'Mentally Ill' Muslim Migrants to U.S.," Leo Hohmann
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- [41.](#) "'Sanctuary' Policies Do Not Foster Crime, Research Shows," Guillermo Cantor
- [42.](#) "No DREAM, No Deal," Steve Phillips
- [43.](#) *Morocco*: "Guess Which Country Recently Built a 1,700-mile Wall to Keep Illegals Out," Ed Straker

44. *Africa*: "Climate-Driven Migration in Africa," Stefano M. Torelli

45. *U.K.*: "What the Evidence Says: Immigration is a Positive for the UK," Mark Pack

1.

Just Don't Call It 'Chain Migration'!

The widely used phrase has suddenly become too honest for pro-immigration activists.

By Mark Krikorian

The Corner at National Review Online, December 21, 2017

<http://www.nationalreview.com/article/454863/chain-migration-politically-incorrect-phrase>

To assist the amnesty push planned for 2001 by President George W. Bush and Mexico's President Vicente Fox, the National Council of La Raza conducted focus groups on the best terminology to use. They found that the word "amnesty" should be avoided.

The *Dallas Morning News* wrote about the results of those focus groups:

Amnesty: It's the politically charged word that won't cross the lips of U.S. and Mexican government officials who are debating an initiative that could place many of the 3 million to 4 million Mexicans living illegally in the United States on a path to legal residency.

Instead, they talk of "regularization" and "legalization" — or, in Spanish, *regularizar* and *legalización*.

This campaign was successful in "controversializing" the previously unremarkable word "amnesty" and getting pro-amnesty politicians and media to chastise those who used it.

The same campaign is now underway regarding the term "chain migration."

For over 50 years, naturalized citizens have been able to petition for the immigration of parents, adult siblings, and adult sons and daughters, all of whom can bring their own spouses and children. When those spouses and children naturalize, they may, in turn, sponsor further relatives, and so on. The result is chain migration, in which yesterday's immigrants decide who tomorrow's immigrants will be.

My colleague Jessica Vaughan has found that each green-card recipient eventually sponsors an average of more than three additional immigrants, a multiplier that has grown in recent years. For some nationalities, the multiplier is larger; the average immigrant from India or the

Philippines eventually sponsors more than five additional immigrants, and the multiplier for immigrants from Mexico and China is over six.

Over the last 35 years, some 20 million of the 33 million legal immigrants admitted (61 percent) were chain-migration immigrants. Though they undergo the same perfunctory health and security checks as all legal immigrants, those who come via chain migration are not selected on the basis of their skills or potential to contribute to the well-being of the American people. They qualify to move permanently to the United States on the basis merely of whom they're related to.

Changing this nepotistic arrangement has long been a priority for immigration skeptics. But only now is there any political muscle behind the effort. The Trump administration is making a concerted effort to repeal the family-immigration categories that result in chain migration, and insisting that such a change be part of any package to amnesty illegal aliens who got work permits through President Obama's illegal DACA program. Senators Tom Cotton and David Perdue have sponsored the RAISE Act, which, along with Representative Lamar Smith's companion bill in the House, would interrupt chain migration by limiting the relatives who have special immigration privileges to spouses and minor children.

Those who come via chain migration are not selected on the basis of their skills or potential to contribute to the well-being of the American people.

In response to the White House push to end chain migration, immigration expansionists and the media are doing their best to taint the phrase. Google "so-called chain migration" and you get hits from CNN, *The Hill*, the *New York Daily News*, *Politico*, and plenty of others. The *New York Times* has labeled the term "pejorative," while the *Wall Street Journal* reports (in a news story, just to be clear) that "Mr. Trump and his allies have begun derisively using the term 'chain migration.'" The Associated Press refers to "what critics and the White House refer to as 'chain migration,'" while the *Washington Post* writes about "a practice that critics call 'chain migration.'"

Immigration expansionists who aren't reporters, on both the right and left, have also weighed in. Technology immigration lobbyist Stuart Anderson, for instance, writes on "the myth of chain migration," claiming that it's "a contrived term that seeks to put a negative light on a phenomenon that has taken place throughout the history of the country." His allies at People for the American Way call it "the anti-immigration movement's term for policies that allow immediate families to stay together," while Media Matters derides the term as "a misleading nativist buzzword."

Of course, until ten minutes ago, "chain migration" was just the regular term for earlier immigrants' sponsoring future immigrants. For instance, just two years ago NPR's Tom Gjelten wrote *A Nation of Nations; A Great American Immigration Story*, a celebratory book on the post-1965 immigration wave. Explaining how events unfolded over the past six decades, he writes that "the presence of even a single naturalized U.S. citizen with family members in the home country proved sufficient to set in motion an ever-widening process of chain migration."

The Obama administration’s favorite immigration think tank, the Migration Policy Institute, uses the term routinely. A search of Google Scholar for “chain migration” and “immigrants” (the term is also used in neurology) returns thousands of hits just for the past five years. The Google Books ngram viewer shows a sharp and almost uninterrupted rise in the use of the term since 1966, just as the phenomenon itself was growing.

Whatever you call it, a federal program that gives certain foreigners special immigration rights based simply on who they know, not what they know, is bad policy. The immigration commission in the 1990s headed by civil-rights icon Barbara Jordan doesn’t seem to have used the term, but it did endorse the kind of reforms the White House is promoting two decades later. As one of its reports noted in understated prose:

Unless there is a compelling national interest to do otherwise, immigrants should be chosen on the basis of the skills they contribute to the U.S. economy. The Commission believes that admission of nuclear family members and refugees provide such a compelling national interest. Reunification of adult children and siblings of adult citizens solely because of their family relationship is not as compelling.

The media can call “chain migration” a banana if they like, so long as we can bring it to an end.

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2.

Data Mining: One Way to Jump-Start Worksite Enforcement and Preserve Jobs for Lawful Workers

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, December 21, 2017

. . .

The infamous Forman memo has, at least theoretically, finally been laid to rest in the home it always deserved — the round file — as a part of the Trump administration's avowal to take the handcuffs off of interior immigration enforcement. There is as yet, though, no discernible strategy or field operational effort to suggest to us that anything has, in fact, changed, where worksite enforcement is concerned.

How then to revivify the work and give it the jump start it deserves — especially in an administration that purports to put a priority on job creation for American workers? One relatively simple way is through data mining.

Both ICE and its sister agency at Customs and Border Protection already routinely collect a host of information on each alien that they apprehend, all of which is entered into a shared electronic system. One of the data points that they gather is where the alien was working. It would not take much effort for that information to be searched, sorted, collated, prioritized according to various criteria (such as workplaces that appear multiple times, which workplaces were employing aliens arrested using bogus identity documents, etc.), and then sent out to ICE field offices as leads to be followed up.

They don't seem to be doing it. I was just looking through the Department of Homeland Security "2016 Data Mining Report to Congress" (the most recent available), and I see nothing of the kind there.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Data-Mining-One-Way-JumpStart-Worksite-Enforcement-and-Preserve-Jobs-Lawful-Workers>

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3.

The Human Cost of Amnesties

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, December 19, 2017

. . .

Finally, we need to acknowledge that a certain number become victims of the smugglers themselves, or even of corrupt police and border officials in Mexico and Central America. They are killed because they cannot pay adequate bribes; or because they decline to carry drugs or sexually service the cartel-member guides or officials; or because their families can't come up with the last-minute extortionate demand for additional fees for delivery, leading to execution to send a message to others.

In sum, the real count must certainly be on the high side of at least a thousand or two, not simply 294. And, as is evident from the recently released FY 2017 figures, a good portion of those making the trek — and paying the ultimate price — are women and children. *Children and families represented nearly half of the 310,531 apprehensions made in FY 2017.*

Why do they keep coming? Because they hope to blend with others already here, and even more, they hope fervently that they will be a part of some future amnesty deal negotiated by our Congress.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Human-Cost-Amnesties>

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4.

N.Y. Governor Gets Serious About Domestic Violence ... or Does He?

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, December 18, 2017

. . .

Federal immigration laws specifically render an alien deportable if he or she has been convicted of either felony or misdemeanor domestic violence, or is under a domestic violence-related restraining order. (See Section 237(a)(2)(E) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.) This removability provision even applies to resident aliens — as it should, if our nation is to be consistent in its zero tolerance policy toward domestic violence, which is most often directed against women and children.

And yet, New York State does not appear committed to the rule of law where aliens are concerned. Although it is not technically a "sanctuary jurisdiction" within the meaning adopted by the Center for Immigration Studies (CIS), the state tolerates such practices from several of its political subdivisions, including New York City, the most populous metropolitan area in the United States. Here are the locales within New York State that CIS has identified as sanctuaries that defy immigration law by refusing to turn alien criminals, *including domestic violence offenders*, over to federal authorities:

. . .

What's more, the governor has actually continued and expanded upon a policy established by his predecessor, David Paterson, of actively using his pardon authorities for the specific purpose of ensuring that aliens convicted of crimes that render them removable can be snatched out from under the jurisdiction of federal immigration law by his grant of a pardon (or commutation of sentence, when the length of sentence is relevant to the question of removability). This is incredible but true: Check out item 3 under "Standard Pardon" on this New York State website, where you can see it for yourself.

. . .

It seems clear to me that if and when the governor gets serious about domestic violence, he will do more than advocate a change of state law. He needs to get right down to the heart of the matter and take steps *within his control* to ensure that no alien who is under a court order or who has been convicted of a crime of domestic violence, whether felony or misdemeanor, is able to sidestep the consequences because the state and its subdivisions choose to be negligent about their responsibilities to tender these aliens over to the federal government for a hearing in front of an immigration judge.

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<https://cis.org/Cadman/NY-Governor-Gets-Serious-About-Domestic-Violence-or-Does-He>

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5.

A Response to Comments on My "Travel Bans", Extreme Vetting and Terror' Blog

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, December 15, 2017

. . .

I have nothing to say to this individual or anyone else with regard to the acts of mass violence perpetrated by native-born citizens such as those at Columbine, Sandy Hook, and elsewhere. I understand that it is a social issue that needs to be confronted in some way, shape, or form, but it's entirely outside the scope of my work and what the Center exists to address: immigration in its many forms, both beneficial and problematic. My words on the issue he raises mean nothing, but, on the other hand, his raising that issue doesn't vitiate or dispel the serious issues of immigration and assimilation that I raised.

Most significantly, I am unwilling to accept being lumped into the "hate colored glasses" category simply because my views seem to be polar opposites from the commenter's. I reject that pernicious label out of hand. That is precisely what is wrong with the dialogue involving immigration issues.

When one holds views such as mine — which really and truly are more centrist than the commenter apparently gives me credit for — we are excoriated as racist or xenophobic by people holding different views, as a way of shutting us down and trying to dominate the debate. Ironically, I

note that the commenter's email address is connected with the University of Southern California. Aren't our institutions of learning supposed to be models of free speech?

. . .

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Response-Comments-My-Travel-Bans-Extreme-Vetting-and-Terror-Blog>

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6.

No Sanctuary for MS-13

'They are preying on the communities that they are living in'

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, December 21, 2017

. . .

It's a simple concept, right? If the illegal alien community knows that the local police will not cooperate with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), it is more likely that members of that community will come to the police when they have been victims of crime. My colleague Jessica Vaughan has refuted this canard, but nonetheless it persists.

As Vaughan has also noted, Prince George's County, Md., has been a sanctuary jurisdiction since October 2014, which makes the gang-related crimes in a December 20, 2017, article in the Washington Post all the more exasperating. That article is headlined: "'People here live in fear': MS-13 menaces a community seven miles from the White House".

It describes the criminal activities of Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13) in Langley Park, an unincorporated area in the sanctuary county of Prince George's. The Post reports that "when it comes to the gang's infamous motto of 'kill, rape, control,' it's the third — enforced daily through extortion and intimidation — that defines life for some immigrants in places such as Langley Park." The article continues:

. . .

The *Post* contrasts President Trump's strong rhetoric in connection with MS-13 with "the fact that most of the gang's victims are not Americans but undocumented immigrants." That is a fact, however, that is not lost on most who have studied alien gangs (and alien criminals generally), including the Center for Immigration Studies.

Most of the supporters of sanctuary jurisdictions omit this fact from their talking points, however. But, as Michael McElhenny, a Maryland-based FBI supervisory special agent who was quoted by the Post states, MS-13 members "are preying on the communities that they are living in."

That the paper treats this as a revelation is part of the problem. "Sanctuary jurisdictions" create the illusion that they are able to keep vulnerable immigrant communities safe by keeping ICE out. In reality, ICE would be the most effective tool to eradicate the gang blight in Langley Park that the Post describes. If the Prince George's County police were to work closely with the agency (through a 287(g) program, for instance), known illegal alien gang members could be identified and, likely, fairly quickly removed from the United States.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Arthur/No-Sanctuary-MS13>

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7.

Trump Should Stick to His Guns on DACA Deal

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, December 21, 2017

. . .

A bipartisan group of seven senators has reportedly been working together to reach a bipartisan deal to resolve the status of the DACA recipients, which likely also would include some sort of status for the remaining DREAMers. That group includes Sens. Jeff Flake (R-Ariz.), Dick Durbin (D-Ill.), Cory Gardner (R-Colo.), and Gardner's Centennial State Democratic counterpart, Michael Bennet, as well as Sens. Thom Tillis (R-N.C.), Lindsey Graham (R-S.C.), and James Lankford (R-Okla.). According to Politico (citing Flake), that group has "discussed a legalization plan that would marry the DREAM Act, drafted by Durbin and Graham, with a more conservative proposal for Dreamers written by Tillis and Lankford."

As I reported earlier this month, Republican Sens. Chuck Grassley (R-Iowa), John Cornyn (R-Texas), Tillis, Lankford, Tom Cotton (R-Ark.), and David Perdue (R-Ga.) filed the "Security, Enforcement, and Compassion United in Reform Efforts Act" (SECURE Act of 2017), S. 2192, on December 5, 2017. That bill would provide temporary status to DACA recipients, as well as certain other aliens in the United States illegally, and

a number of the DREAMers not covered by DACA, in exchange for limited improvements in our current immigration system.

Each of these senators (except Grassley) was at Tuesday's meeting with Kelly. *Politico* reports that "the senators could not fully flesh out a deal before they knew what Trump was willing to sign."

This is a curious statement, inasmuch as the White House reported in October that the president had sent a letter to House and Senate leaders transmitting his "principles for reforming our Nation's immigration system". That document would logically set forth in full the president's requirements for any amnesty proposal that Congress would craft.

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<https://cis.org/Arthur/Trump-Should-Stick-His-Guns-DACA-Deal>

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8.

Chain Migration and Assimilation

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, December 20, 2017

. . .

Almost immediately, the president was attacked about the validity of those statements. For example, the *Baltimore Sun* published an editorial on December 12, 2017, headlined "Chain migration didn't light the New York pipe bomb". Indicative of the tone in that editorial is the following passage:

President Trump touts immigration reform for the same reason he lashes out at illegal immigration at a time when such behavior is in decline, not on the rise. It's a constant appeal to the most base of human instincts, to be fearful of, and angry at, individuals who are new, who are of color, who practice a different religion from the majority. There is absolutely a reasonable conversation to be had about encouraging merit-based immigration, but there's also one to be made about keeping families intact. Does anyone think we're going to have a sensible policy discussion in the current climate of xenophobia and Islamophobia?

The *Sun* does not offer any examples of the "current climate of xenophobia and Islamophobia" that it references, and one could question whether the ad hominem statements it put forth are worthy of the former paper of H.L. Mencken (a man who had his own issues with racism). One could also ask how far a degree of consanguinity and affinity the United States should accept to "keep families intact". Both of these observations are, however, beside the point.

Chain migration poses a national security risk for a simple reason (aside from the risks of fraud): It offers no guarantees of assimilation.

One of the more common arguments that is made in support of "deferred action for childhood arrivals" (DACA) recipients is that they have grown up in the United States and are fully "American", except in the eyes of the law. The implication is that they are familiar with, and attached and contributing to, the institutions, customs, and values of this nation. By further implication, because of their familiarity and attachment, they have a contributed to the success of this country and to the success of those institutions and their fellow "countrymen".

The same facts are not necessarily true, however, with respect to chain migrants. There's no guarantee that an extended family member will have any attachment to or relationship with his or her petitioner, let alone any attachment to the laudable and exceptional principles and values of the United States.

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<https://cis.org/Arthur/Chain-Migration-and-Assimilation>

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9.

Expedite Denial of Baseless Asylum Claims

A simple way the attorney general could reduce the immigration court backlog

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, December 18, 2017

. . .

Some asylum claims, however, do not state legally legitimate claims; that is, they do not establish prima facie eligibility for relief. Given the restrictions in the BIA's decision in *Matter of E-F-H-L-*, however, immigration judges are all but bound to hold full evidentiary hearings on those

applications despite the fact that the judge knows at the outset that the claims therein are not supported by law.

By certification, the attorney general should issue a decision expanding on footnote three from *Matter of E-F-H-L-*, and making it clear that immigration judges may dispose of protection claims in the manner set forth therein. Specifically, where the immigration judge concludes that the Form I-589 is full and complete, and that the alien (represented by counsel) has had the opportunity to state the bases for the claim (either on the Form I-589 or in briefs, or both) the immigration judge should be able to place the applicant under oath to attest to "the correctness and completeness of the application." If the government attorney is willing to stipulate that the alien will testify in accordance with the application and that there are no apparent credibility issues, the immigration judge should be able to then issue a decision denying the application on legal grounds, without holding a full evidentiary hearing.

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<https://cis.org/Arthur/Expedite-Denial-Baseless-Asylum-Claims>

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[10.](#)

CBO Says Senate DREAM Act Would Cost Taxpayers Billions

Friday afternoon bomb

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, December 18, 2017

. . .

With respect to direct spending, CBO finds that S. 1615 would increase earned income and child tax credits by \$5.5 billion between 2018 and 2027. It finds that the bill would increase spending for Medicaid by \$5.0 billion during that period, and would increase direct spending for SNAP benefits by \$2.3 billion in that timeframe. Direct spending for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits would increase by \$900 million during that 10-year period under the bill. Finally, the bill would increase Social Security spending (which is off-budget) by \$600 million, and Medicare spending by \$300 million between 2018 and 2027. Federal direct spending for assistance for higher education would also increase, by \$500 million in that timeframe under the bill, CBO estimates. Most significantly, however, "CBO and JCT estimate that enacting S. 1615 would increase outlays for subsidies for health insurance purchased through the marketplaces by \$11.8 billion over the 2018-2027 period."

In reaching the \$0.9 billion revenue increase figure, CBO assumes that more employees would work "on the books", and therefore report their income, increasing revenue, "mostly in the form of Social Security taxes, which are categorized as off-budget." It finds, however, that "increased reporting of employment income would result in increases in tax deductions by businesses. ... As a result, corporations would report lower taxable profits and pay less in income taxes." In addition: "Noncorporate businesses, such as partnerships and sole proprietorships, also would report lower taxable income, which would decrease individual income taxes paid by the partners and owners." Finally:

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<https://cis.org/Arthur/CBO-Says-Senate-DREAM-Act-Would-Cost-Taxpayers-Billions>

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[11.](#)

Document Fraud Can Be Uncovered, When Government Has the Will

Twenty illegal aliens arrested at Tennessee freight forwarder

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, December 15, 2017

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The obvious solution to this problem would be to make the E-Verify program mandatory for all employers United States. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) describes E-Verify as "an Internet-based system that allows businesses to determine the eligibility of their employees to work in the United States. E-Verify is fast, free and easy to use — and it's the best way employers can ensure a legal workforce." The Legal Workforce Act, H.R. 3711, sponsored by Rep. Lamar Smith (R-Texas) would essentially make that program mandatory after a phase-in period. That bill was reported out of the House Judiciary Committee in October 2017, and is pending before the Committees on Ways and Means and Education and the Workforce.

The second issue this case underscores is the threat that the use of fraudulent documents by illegal aliens poses to our national security. More than 14 years ago, John S. Pistole, the then-assistant director of the Counterterrorism Division at the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), detailed the dangers posed by individuals using such fraudulent documents in testimony before the House Homeland Security Committee.

The 9/11 Commission noted the importance of a "checkpoints" in our national security system to identify such risks. Passport and visa

applications, ticket counters, gates, exit controls, applications for identification documents, and attempts to enter government facilities are each examples identified by the commission of such checkpoints. These provide "a chance to establish that people are who they say they are and are seeking access for their stated purpose, to intercept identifiable suspects, and to take effective action."

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<https://cis.org/Arthur/Document-Fraud-Can-Be-Uncovered-When-Government-Has-Will>

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12.

A Pro-American-Worker Regulatory Agenda from DHS

By John Miano

CIS Immigration Blog, December 19, 2017

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The agenda only gives an overview of what's being worked on; one can get a general idea, but there are few specific details. However, items on the agenda related to working Americans include:

- * Changes to how H-1B visas are allocated in the lottery;
- * Rescission of the International Entrepreneur Rule;
- * Elimination of H-1B spouse (H-4) employment;
- * Changing the definition of "specialty occupation" in the H-1B program; and
- * Changes to employment on student visas.
- * Some of the more interesting ones that are not directly related to American workers are:

- * Long overdue exit tracking of alien visitors; and
- * Changes to the EB-5, green-cards-for-sale program.

Of course, it is the details of these regulations that really matter and the regulations actually have to be promulgated. Pressure will be required to ensure that action is taken and that the regulation process is not hijacked by lobbyists. However, for the first time in decades, there is nothing in the agenda that working Americans should be concerned about.

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<https://cis.org/Miano/ProAmericanWorker-Regulatory-Agenda-DHS>

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[13.](#)

A Tale of Two Op-Eds

By Jason Richwine

The Corner at National Review Online, December 21, 2017

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How about restricting low-skill immigration to encourage recruitment of Americans? No, Furman says, because — well, actually, he does not mention immigration at all, not even to dismiss its importance. Omitting the i-word in discussions of labor-force dropout is an unfortunate habit on both the left and the right. Amy Wax and I wrote our *Inquirer* op-ed (based on a much longer essay in *American Affairs*) to show that employers turned to immigrants as the native work ethic declined. As evidence, we point both to the much higher labor-force participation of low-skill immigrants compared to low-skill natives, as well as to the near-universal preference expressed by employers for immigrant labor. Restricting the flow of foreign workers would generate a major incentive for business owners, politicians, and opinion leaders to reintegrate American men into the labor force. It is, in our opinion, a crucial part of any reform strategy.

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<http://www.nationalreview.com/corner/454859/male-labor-force-participation-immigration>

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14.

CBO: Young Illegal Immigrants Have Expensive Dreams

By Jason Richwine

CIS Immigration Blog, December 18, 2017

For most Americans, a Friday afternoon in mid-December is a time when work is winding down and holiday plans begin to take center stage. It also seems to be a time, coincidentally or not, for the government to publish reports that run counter to prevailing media narratives. Keeping with tradition, the CBO reported on Friday that the DREAM Act, which would provide amnesty to up to three million illegal immigrants who arrived before the age of 18, would generate a net cost of \$26 billion over the next 10 years. Because advocates claim that virtually any loosening of immigration restrictions will benefit taxpayers — even refugees, despite their low earnings and high welfare consumption, are said to be fiscal boons — and because the media have been eager to run with that narrative, the CBO's estimate may come as a surprise.

In truth, however, it's hard to see how the analysis could have come out the other way. Young illegal immigrants — some of whom already have work permits, due to the Obama Administration's DACA program — currently pay most taxes, but cannot receive most federal benefits. Legalization is therefore bound to be costly. Furthermore, as a generally lower-skill population, DREAM Act beneficiaries will use more government services than average. The CBO estimates that the DREAM Act would generate about \$1 billion of extra tax revenue from ending "off-the-books" labor, but that gain is swamped by \$27 billion in new spending on benefits. The most expensive benefit enjoyed by Dream Act recipients would be Obamacare subsidies (\$12 billion), followed by the earned income and child tax credits (\$5.5 billion), Medicaid (\$5 billion), and food stamps (\$2 billion).

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<https://cis.org/Richwine/CBO-Young-Illegal-Immigrants-Have-Expensive-Dreams>

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15.

Obama-Era Parole Program Allows 'Entrepreneurs' Access to U.S. for Peanuts

By David North

CIS Immigration Blog, December 20, 2017

. . .

Don't blame this program on the Trumps. It was set in motion in the last year of the Obama administration, suspended by the new administration, and then revived after a court ruling that the suspension was unlawful. It might well be suspended again. It should be.

One of the odd things about this parole problem — over and above the remarkably small amount of money required of the aliens — is the strong focus on the nature and characteristics of the citizen or green card investor who puts up 85 percent of the money (in cases where only one alien investor is involved). While there are detailed rules about the resident investor's past successes and the extent of his or investment (e.g., 20 percent in annual revenue gains), there appear to be few for the alien investor. Does he or she need to speak English, does he or she need a college degree, or a patent, or a copyright? Not that I could tell. The program does have some rules about relatives — the U.S. investor cannot be the parent or the sibling of the alien.

Another odd thing is the provision for a lower amount of investment if a unit of government has "funded" the operation to the extent of \$100,000 or so. A governmental at-risk investment in a private-sector activity would be unusual. Or is it a loan? I can see a city, in which the senior member of the city council is Joe's brother, for example, lending Joe 100 grand at a low rate to reduce the investment his nephews must make. Or, without any nepotism, the city might charge Joe above-market interest rates, knowing that the presence of the city money will reduce the investments of the relatives. Strange.

. . .

<https://cis.org/North/ObamaEra-Parole-Program-Allows-Entrepreneurs-Access-US-Peanuts>

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16.

Congress Takes a Step Against Paying Illegal Aliens to Stay in the U.S

By David North

CIS Immigration Blog, December 19, 2017

. . .

Currently, an illegal alien, even with a shaky Social Security number or an ITIN (individual tax identification number), may claim the up-to-\$1,000-a-head payments even though the kids only have ITINs, which are not proof of legal residence, as SSNs are.

Under the conference committee report, unlikely to be amended at this point, the children must have valid SSNs, but the adult ACTC claimant does not need one.

The new system applies to tax returns filed in 2019, and once in place it is estimated that the savings will be around \$3.9 billion a year. It will have no impact on returns filed this coming spring.

As my colleague Jan Ting (who teaches tax law at Temple Law School) has written, the IRS could have stopped these payments years ago, but for eight years under Obama, and nearly one under Trump, the tax agency has persisted in paying these refunds even to families using the ITIN, not the SSN, to identify children. (The ITIN, an IRS creation, is issued for tax purposes to those who do not qualify for an SSN).

. . .

The ACTC decision is one step forward, but two other SSN-and-taxes decisions were backward movements.

If you search for "child tax credit" in the full text of this long, long bill and the accompanying report, you will find, at footnote 74:

Additionally, a qualifying child who is ineligible to receive the child tax credit because that child did not have a Social Security number as the child's taxpayer identification number may nonetheless qualify for the nonrefundable \$500 credit.

Now, \$500 is less than \$1,100, and it applies to a much smaller and better-off set of illegal alien families, those with an obligation to pay taxes, but the apparent inconsistency is remarkable.

There is a somewhat similar situation involving the American opportunity tax credit, which is a credit for college-level educational expenses. It has a maximum of \$2,500 and is partially non-refundable and partially refundable (the tax law is always complex.) The House version of the tax bill called for this benefit to be awarded only to those with SSNs; the Senate had no such provision, and the conferees adopted the Senate position.

There are, of course, far fewer illegal aliens attending college and paying taxes than there are illegal alien families with children, so the

conferees' failure to insist on the SSN in these two matters is small potatoes compared to the ACTC decision, but it, again, it seems to be inconsistent.

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<https://cis.org/North/Congress-Takes-Step-Against-Paying-Illegal-Aliens-Stay-US>

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17.

H-1B Spouses to Lose Work Authorization

By Preston Huennekens

CIS Immigration Blog, December 20, 2017

. . .

Under the proposed change, H-4 dependents (spouses and children of H-1B workers) would no longer have authorization to work on their own. This decision likely will make it more difficult for some potential H-1B workers to come to the United States, according to some reports. Advocates for expanding the H-1B program have critiqued the move.

In addition to the rule change, the administration has increased the level of scrutiny on H-1B applications. Since the election of President Trump, the number of challenged applications has risen. In November 2016, only 27.2 percent of applications required additional evidence. A year later, almost half of all applications (46.6 percent) required additional evidence. An article sympathetic to expanding the H-1B program described challenging H-1B applications as "a bureaucratic step that can slow an application or lead to its denial."

These are small but important steps toward reforming the H-1B visa system. Critics of the program point out that it is riddled with abuse and fraud. In November, my colleague David North discovered through his research that the government allowed a pizza cook to enter the United States through the H-1B visa.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Huennekens/H1B-Spouses-Lose-Work-Authorization>

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18.

Immigration System Must Finally Put Americans First

Chain migration exemplifies wrong approach to immigration system.

By Michael Cutler

FrontPageMag.com, December 19, 2017

. . .

Every time there is a terror attack the focus turns to the specific visa under which the terror suspect may have entered the United States. This piecemeal approach is ineffective in understanding the true nature of the threats we face.

All categories of visas are problematic. Effective vetting is often not as effective as we would want it to be.

Young people may not have created a track record that could be uncovered during the course of the visa issuance process.

Our officials are forced to rely on watch-lists and databases that may not be complete or where translating names from one language to another further complicates the process as does our reliance of information furnished by foreign governments.

. . .

DACA could represent the tip of a huge immigration iceberg. If these aliens are provided with lawful status, they could become naturalized United States citizens who, under current law, have the absolute right to petition the federal government to provide immigrant visas to each and every one of their siblings and their siblings' family members.

Meanwhile the United States continues to admit approximately one million new immigrants each and every year. By law these aliens may seek to naturalize after they are present in the United States for five years (three years if they are married to a United States citizen spouse).

The system is operating at a level that makes effective screening problematic, to say the least.

. . .

<https://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/268768/immigration-system-must-finally-put-americans-michael-cutler>

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[19.](#)

Republicans Should Try Doing Something Popular

By Ann Coulter

Human Events Online, December 20, 2017

. . .

Picking the battleground on which to fight is one of the most important advantages the ruling party has. But instead of choosing the fights that make Republicans heroes and Democrats swine, House Speaker Paul Ryan and Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell have decided to lead with the GOP's least popular ideas.

They're being bullied by rent-seekers, hucksters and people who don't have America's self-interest as their No. 1 concern — or in their top 20 concerns. Cheap labor advocates don't actively hate America, like university professors do. They're just indifferent to it. *We wish you the best of luck getting re-elected, but in the meantime, we need more foreign workers.*

. . .

Republicans seem to be afraid of having the argument about immigration. What they ought to fear is NOT having that argument.

They need to hold months-long debates on building the wall, ending the anchor baby scam, shutting down sanctuary cities, restricting "refugees," having a total immigration moratorium, and on and on and on.

Not only will they be saving the country, but Republicans will also be bewildered by how popular they'll be. *Why haven't we been talking about immigration for the past 20 years?*

Didn't everyone else just watch a reality TV star win the presidency by running on immigration? Imagine those same issues being pushed by you guys. Wouldn't it be fun to be popular for a change?

. . .

<http://humanevents.com/2017/12/20/republicans-should-try-doing-something-popular/>

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[20.](#)
End Chain Migration, as Trump Wants, and Switch to Merit-Based Immigration

By Steve Cortes
Fox News, December 20, 2017

. . .
Senators Tom Cotton, R-Ark., and David Perdue, R-Ga., are sponsoring the RAISE Act. This bill would create a point system to evaluate potential immigrants based on such factors as age, education, professional skills and English proficiency. We also must, as best we can, determine if potential migrants love our country, respect our Constitution and embrace our values.

Instead, we’ve instituted an insane visa lottery program to supposedly diversify our immigrant pool, where new immigrants are literally selected at random. Among the “lucky” winners was Sayfullo Habibullaevic Saipov from Uzbekistan, an ISIS sympathizer who killed eight people in New York City with his truck.

Because the lottery winners then sponsor relatives via chain migration, our nation has now welcomed 5 million random people here with a path to citizenship. Among those 5 million is Akayed Ullah, the wannabe Port Authority suicide bomber who, thankfully, was better at hating America than he was at making bombs.

Ullah was allowed into America because his aunt won the immigration lottery. We cannot have more “nephew lottery picks” who attack our innocents because they resent Christmas displays.

. . .
<http://www.foxnews.com/opinion/2017/12/20/end-chain-migration-as-trump-wants-and-switch-to-merit-based-immigration.html>

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The 'Big Lie' Starts to Crumble as Feds Release Immigrant Crime Data

By Scott Morefield

Townhall.com, December 22, 2017

. . .

Bolstered by dubious “studies” on the matter by groups like the Cato Institute, the liberal media ran wild with that mantra for years. “Several studies, over many years, have concluded that immigrants are less likely to commit crimes than people born in the United States. And experts say the available evidence does not support the idea that undocumented immigrants commit a disproportionate share of crime,” wrote the New York Times in a January piece that’s par for the course when it comes to liberal thought.

And yet, none of these so-called studies seemed to be able to cite actual government statistics. Why? According to Malia Zimmerman at Fox News, “the government agencies that crunch crime numbers are utterly unable — or unwilling — to pinpoint for the public how many illegal immigrants are arrested within U.S. borders each year.”

Which begs the question, of course - Why on earth would the government, especially when it was run by liberals like President Obama, not want real, quantifiable, relatable statistics out there for everyone to see, especially on an issue as touchy as immigration? I mean, there are real ‘racists’ out there slandering God-fearing, hard-working, law-abiding illegal immigrants and all the government would have to do to shut them up is show us all the real numbers.

But they didn’t, did they? Why? Might the reason possibly be that the government always had something to hide? Might the actual data possibly conflict with the narrative they want to maintain?

. . .

<https://townhall.com/columnists/scottmorefield/2017/12/22/the-big-lie-starts-to-crumble-as-feds-release-immigrant-crime-data-n2426219>

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Aussies Sending Hundreds of 'Mentally Ill' Muslim Migrants to U.S.

After car attack in Australia, more questions arise about 'dumb deal'

By Leo Hohmann

WorldNetDaily.com, December 21, 2017

. . .

Not only was the attacker Afghan (and, therefore, likely Muslim), but he has a history of mental health issues, said Australia's chief of state police.

The suspect, whose name has not been released, is an Australian citizen of Afghan descent who used a technique, car ramming, that has been repeatedly recommended by the Islamic State over the last two years.

What should be disconcerting to every American, and what's not being reported by the establishment media, is that the U.S. has agreed to take up to 1,250 rejected Muslim asylum-seekers off of Australia's hands, most of them from Afghanistan and Pakistan along with stateless Rohingya Muslims from Burma and Bangladesh.

. . .

<http://www.wnd.com/2017/12/aussies-sending-hundreds-of-mentally-ill-muslim-migrants-to-u-s/>

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Illegal Aliens Cash in on Tax Reform

By Bob Dane

ImmigrationReform.com, December 19, 2017

. . .

The Republican tax package agreed upon by the House and Senate gives the tax credit to illegals with American citizen children (a.k.a. anchor babies). The final GOP tax bill doubled the credit from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per child and increases the refundable credit to \$1,400 per child. The latter is received even if no taxes are paid. Such are the perks of birthright citizenship.

That wasn't the plan when Congress created the child tax credit. But the IRS has been flouting congressional intent by issuing child tax credit refunds to people without Social Security numbers. Now Congress has bowed to that administrative fiat.

A 2010 federal audit valued tax credits to illegals at \$4.2 billion annually. If the law had been enforced as written, with Social Security numbers required, Uncle Sam would have saved more than \$40 billion over the past decade.

Instead of fixing the problem, Congress just dug a deeper hole, with no safeguards against fraudsters who loot the program.

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<https://immigrationreform.com/2017/12/19/illegal-aliens-cash-tax-reform/>

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[24.](#)

'Dream Act' Is Taxpayers' Nightmare

By Bob Dane

ImmigrationReform.com, December 19, 2017

. . .

S. 1615 would expand America's welfare state by making up to 2 million deportable aliens eligible for a host of federal benefits — health insurance subsidies, child tax credits, Medicaid, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (a.k.a. food stamps) and higher education assistance, among others.

CBO estimates the bill, introduced by Sen. Lindsey Graham, R-S.C., would increase the federal budget deficit by \$26 billion over the next decade.

The DREAM Act doubles down on a U.S. immigration system that's out of control, literally. President Donald Trump summed up the problem over the weekend.

“Our current immigration system helps special interests, but hurts American workers, taxpayers and national security,” Trump said in his weekly radio address.

FAIR calls the DREAM Act a prime example of dysfunction on Capitol Hill.

. . .

<https://immigrationreform.com/2017/12/18/dream-act-taxpayers-nightmare/>

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[25.](#)

New National Security Strategy Eyes Boosting Border Security and Immigration

By Jennifer G. Hickey

ImmigrationReform.com, December 18, 2017

. . .

President Trump hit the nail on the head again in his recent weekly address by challenging to Congress to create a “merit-based immigration system” by moving on legislation to put an end to chain migration and the visa lottery.

On Friday, the Department of Homeland Security announced it was working with the State Department to strengthen the “national security and immigration enforcement elements” of the Visa Waiver Program (VSP).

The 38 countries whose citizens are currently permitted to travel to the US without a visa would be required to enhance their screening procedures and if their overstay rate exceeded 2 percent, that country would be mandated to launch public information campaigns to educate citizens. Failure to comply with the rules could lead to removal from the program.

. . .

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. . .

<https://immigrationreform.com/2017/12/18/new-national-security-strategy-eyes-boosting-border-security-immigration/>

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Lies, Damn Lies, and Fifth-Grade Math

By Norm Matloff

NormSaysNo.wordpress.com, December 13, 2017

. . .

Cissna was promoting the RAISE Act, which would move U.S. immigration policy in a more skills-based direction. In particular, it would end chain migration, i.e. X sponsors his sister, she later sponsors her mother, who in turn later sponsors her new husband, who then sponsors his sister, etc.

Cissna brought up the recent NYC bombing attack as evidence that current immigration policy needs improvement. His claim was, essentially, that using skills rather than family connections as the basis for choosing immigrants should bring us fewer people who are prone to become terrorists. He didn’t offer data on that, but no one — even those reporters badgering Cissna — would dispute the fact that almost all immigrant terrorists in the U.S. have come here in categories other than the skills-based.

But Cissna allowed the press to change the issue. They started bringing up the usual line that the crime rate among immigrants is lower than that of natives. Likely true, depending on definitions, but **IRRELEVANT**. Note again what I said above. An immigrant admitted on the basis of skills is less likely to become a terrorist than someone admitted through family connections or refugee status.

If Cissna had fully explained that to the press yesterday, they would have had to back off. But no, he allowed them to change to an irrelevant subject.

. . .

The other point is that one journalist dismissed the recent NYC attack as “an isolated incident.” Yes, the 9/11 and San Bernardino attacks were isolated incidents too. But I think all would agree that we must formulate policy, including immigration policy, to avoid such cases as best we can. As I have written before, we must take a critical look at what benefit we hope to get from immigration (not necessarily economic), and how much we are willing to “pay” for that benefit (not necessarily monetary); one such cost is an increased number of these horrific and tragic incidents, even if they are rare.

. . .

<https://normsaysno.wordpress.com/2017/12/13/lies-damn-lies-and-yes-statistics/>

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[27.](#)

Refugee Resettlement: The High Cost of Good Intentions

By Peter B. Gemma

American Thinker, December 19, 2017

. . .

One of the greatest misunderstandings about the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program is that anyone getting into the country as a refugee, or anyone who was granted asylum (after getting here on their own), becomes a legal, permanent resident on track to citizenship. Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, and other nations take many more refugees than the U.S., but there is no comparison: in those countries, refugees are only hosted temporarily and will never be voting citizens.

In the U.S., they are permanent residents and ultimately become voting citizens. In fact, we allow in the largest number of permanent refugees of any country in the world. Those who don’t have a firm handle on legal immigration policies sometimes confuse the refugee program with temporary protected status of immigrants.

. . .

Refugee contractors receive over \$2 billion in taxpayer dollars annually -- between \$2,000 and \$5,000 per refugee -- to create resettlement

plans for hundreds of unsuspecting towns and cities. And it's nice work if you can get it: the Ethiopian Community Development Council President, Tsehay Teferra, makes \$275,000; Linda Hartke, head of Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service, has a \$307,000 compensation package; and Mark Hetfield, CEO of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, pulls down \$358,517 per annum.

. . .

http://www.americanthinker.com/articles/2017/12/refugee_resettlement_the_high_cost_of_good_intentions.html

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What's Going On With These Two Other Illegal Immigrants Seeking U.S. Abortions?

The American Civil Liberties Union is seeking to force the federal government to facilitate abortions for two more illegal immigrants. And the details of the case so far are odd.

By Margot Cleveland

TheFederalist.com, December 21, 2017

. . .

While the government's decision to release Roe rather than initiate removal or criminal proceedings for perjury may seem strange, DHS apparently facilitates abortions for adult detainees, so waving Roe on allows the government to wash its hands of complicity in the killing of her unborn baby. But why, then, did the government stand down in protecting Poe's unborn baby—who at 22 weeks old had a shot at survival?

. . .

<http://thefederalist.com/2017/12/21/whats-going-two-illegal-immigrants-seeking-u-s-abortions/>

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[29.](#)

Amnesty for the 'Best and Brightest' Will Still Cost Taxpayers

By Ira Mehlman
TheHill.com, December 20, 2017

...
What the CBO found was not encouraging for proponents of the DREAM Act and downright disastrous to their broader goal of obtaining amnesty for an estimated 12-15 million people living illegally in the United States. Beneficiaries of the DREAM Act are described glowingly by their advocates and many in the media as the best and brightest who, if their full potential could be tapped, would enrich the nation and its treasury.

Not really.

According the CBO’s analysis, granting amnesty to the “best and the brightest” of the illegal alien population would represent an additional expense to the taxpayers who are already bearing a \$135 billion annual burden as a result of large-scale illegal immigration. Rather than enriching our country, the CBO concluded that enactment of the DREAM Act would add nearly \$27 billion to the deficit over the first decade, based on an assumption that just two million people would gain amnesty under the legislation.

...
<http://thehill.com/opinion/immigration/365847-amnesty-for-the-best-and-brightest-will-still-cost-taxpayers>

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[30.](#)

No Let-Up in Immigration Fakeonomics – and Fake History

By Alan Tonelson
Im-Politic, December 20, 2017

The Open Borders Lobby is now touting a new study claiming that the Trump administration and Congress should permanently legalize the roughly 800,000 so-called “Dreamers” in part because of “the remarkable and persistent importance of immigrants to the creation and growth of America’s largest, most successful, and most valuable companies.” Moreover, it’s making the case that the findings should be shaping the entire

“on-going national debate about immigration policy.”

There just one big problem: If you’re sympathetic to the plight of those immigrant children brought to the United States illegally by their equally illegal parents, and/or to the idea that the country needs an even more lenient immigration policy than the present version, you should hope that much stronger arguments for these positions are developed. Because the study, issued by the Center for American Entrepreneurship (CAE) is a classic of Fake Policy Analysis.

. . .

Counting the children – along with the prominence of these progeny – also seems to undercut the belief that immigrants are outsized business creators either because their very decision to leave their native lands reveals unusually high levels of get-up-and-go; or because as newcomers to the United States, they faced unusual barriers, like discrimination, in achieving prosperity; or some combination of the two.

For immigrant children established considerably more major companies than immigrants themselves. And presumably, they faced fewer obstacles, and were more steeped in native norms, than their foreign-born parents.

. . .

<https://alantonelson.wordpress.com/2017/12/20/im-politic-no-let-up-in-immigration-fakeconomics-and-fake-history/>

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[31.](#)

#DeepState Saboteurs at DHS Legal Office Open Floodgates to Lawsuits

By Federale

VDare.com, December 21, 2017

. . .

The wimpy attorneys at OPLA are either secretly sympathetic to illegal aliens, indolent, or just incompetent. The facts in the above article were easily defensible with valid and precedent legal rulings supporting the facts of the stop of illegal alien Zenon Cruz.

The government would have easily won the legal arguments, the attorneys at OPLA just needed to do some additional work, which they appeared to be unable or unwilling to do. I warned that Thomas Homan, Acting Director of ICE, needed to end this sabotage. Unfortunately,

Homan did not, and now the Treason Bar and civil rights groups are stepping into the breach in immigration enforcement that Homan did not fill.

. . .

<http://www.vdare.com/posts/deepstate-saboteurs-at-dhs-legal-office-open-floodgates-to-lawsuits>

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[32.](#)

Bungling on Immigration Issues

By Esther J. Cepeda

The Milford (MA) Daily News, December 17, 2017

. . .

In fact, the most astute observation I've seen on the matter came courtesy of Mark Krikorian, the executive director of the Center for Immigration Studies, a restrictionist-leaning think tank that the far left has labeled a "hate group:"

"If the DACA amnesty is so popular, why are the Dems afraid to follow thru on their threats to shut govt over it?" Krikorian tweeted. "Don't they think the public would support them?"

Ouch! Krikorian's comment was in response to a Politico story about Democrats backing off from threats to shut down the government.

"Senate Minority Leader Chuck Schumer and House Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi ... [have] subtly shifted their rhetoric in recent days and aren't insisting that deportation relief be paired with a government funding bill this year ... [ensuring that Democrats] won't get blamed for a possible shutdown and won't upend Senate talks on a bipartisan deal combining relief for Dreamers with border security," Politico reported.

Even the editorial board of the left-leaning Sacramento Bee - the capital paper of the state with the most Hispanics and immigrants - said that threatening a shutdown in the name of winning relief for Dreamers was a losing strategy.

. . .

<http://www.milforddailynews.com/opinion/20171217/cededa-bungling-on-immigration-issues>

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[33.](#)

Chain Migration and DACA: An Explainer

By Theresa Cardinal Brown

Bipartisan Policy Center, December 15, 2017

...

How many individuals could DREAMers sponsor for green cards under DREAMer Legislation?

The Migration Policy Institute (MPI) estimates that DREAMers could sponsor an average of 0.65 to 1.03 family members under the parameters set by the Recognizing America’s Children (RAC) Act, the 2017 DREAM Act, the Hope Act, the SUCCEED Act, and the Border Security and Deferred Action Recipient Relief Act. While other organizations have made claims that these individuals would sponsor as many as six family members, these analyses assume that DREAMers are similar to other green card holders, but DREAMers are less likely to have non-U.S. family members than other immigrants.

First, MPI notes that DREAMers arrived in the United States as children, making it less likely that they would have children living outside the United States to be sponsored; their children would more likely be born in the United States, making them U.S. citizens. Because DREAMers grew up in the United States, it is also more likely that those who are married met their spouses in the United States, and that their spouses are U.S. citizens, green card holders, or fellow DREAMers. The undocumented parents of DREAMers may also have other U.S.-born citizen children who could sponsor them once they turn 21, meaning that the parent, if they were eligible, might be sponsored by someone other than the DREAMer. The most likely family members for DREAMers to sponsor would be siblings who reside out of the country—a category that has extremely large backlogs and decades-long wait times, especially for Mexico, where the most DREAMers are from. In short, demographic profiles of this population would likely lead them to sponsor fewer family members over time.

...

<https://bipartisanpolicy.org/blog/chain-migration-and-daca-an-explainer/>

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34.

Rise of Illegal Immigration Was All in the Forecast

By Steven Kopits

TheHill.com, December 19, 2017

. . .

As I note in my article, illegal immigration is likely to continue to rise. This is mostly good news, in the sense that illegal immigrants come for the work. As such, the rate of illegal immigration is a measure of the strength of the U.S. economy — and right now it's quite strong. We expect the economy to be stronger still in 2018. Add to that the residual clean-up and reconstruction work from the fall's hurricanes and the recent California fires, and illegal immigration will come in big in 2018. By the time the numbers settle, we may see the highest number of illegal crossings in a decade.

Expect the statistics to also record the greatest number of deaths in the desert in a long time. Enhanced enforcement coupled with a strong incentive to jump the border means that illegals will be taking ever bigger risks to get into the U.S., and they will increasingly die trying.

U.S. immigration policy remains dysfunctional, and next year we will see the worst of both worlds, both a surge in illegal immigration and a historically high percent of crossers dying in the attempt — perhaps the highest on record.

. . .

<http://thehill.com/opinion/immigration/365625-rise-of-illegal-immigration-was-all-in-the-forecast>

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35.

Immigration in the National Security Strategy

By Emma Ashford and Alex Nowrasteh

Cato at Liberty Blog, December 19, 2017

. . .

The folly of restricting the immigration of STEM workers for national security reasons is best summarized by the tale of Qian Xuesen, a young rocket scientist who emigrated from China in 1935. Legendary aerospace engineer, mathematician, and physicist Theodore von Karman pronounced Qian an “undisputed genius.” He helped research jet propulsion, rockets, and then joined the Manhattan Institute during World War II. In 1949, he was named the first Director of Caltech’s Jet Propulsion Lab (JPL) during the early years of the Cold War.

Qian had two problems: U.S. immigration law and Cold War paranoia. Qian never naturalized and on an immigration form in 1947, he answered that he was not a member of a group conspiring to overthrow the U.S. government. Later unfounded allegations that he associated with Communists led to the revocation of his security clearance and his resignation from the JPL. Despite almost no evidence and frequent denials by him and officials, the federal government ordered him to be deported for answering “no” on that 1947 form and eventually exchanged him for several downed American airmen.

John Logsdon, former director of the Space Policy Institute at George Washington University, said that “[Qian] was Joe McCarthy’s present to the Chinese.” In Communist China, Qian is known as the Rocket King where he was foremost responsible for the research, design, and creation of Communist China’s missile and satellite launch program, including short, medium, and intercontinental ballistic missiles. After Qian’s deportation, the United States had one fewer *potential* subversive who could funnel secrets to the Chinese government while China gained a more advanced rocket, satellite, and nuclear program.

. . .

<https://www.cato.org/blog/immigration-national-security-strategy>

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Will DREAMers Crowd U.S.-Born Millennials Out of Jobs?

By Jeanne Batalova and Michael Fix

Migration Policy Institute, December 2017

. . .

The sectoral distribution of employed DACA recipients differs in significant ways from the millennial workforce in general, and White, Black, Asian, and U.S.-born Hispanic workers, in particular. These differentiated employment patterns likely reduce direct competition.

For example, DACA recipients were more likely than millennials overall to work in hospitality (23 percent versus 16 percent) and construction (11 percent versus 6 percent). Shares of Blacks, Asians, U.S.-born Hispanics, and Whites were all lower than the share of DACA workers in these industries (see Figure 2).

DACA participants were less likely than all other millennials, regardless of their race/ethnicity, to work in education, health, and social services. At the same time, Black and U.S.-born Hispanic millennials were more likely to work in retail trade than DACA recipients (19 percent versus 14 percent). In this case, we focus on DACA recipients rather than on DREAM-eligible young adults because the former already have work permits. DACA recipients represent the core of the DREAM-eligible millennial population, and their industries of employment provide a reasonable prediction of future sectoral distribution of other DREAMers.

...

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/news/will-dreamers-crowd-us-born-millennials-out-jobs>

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Trump Election Hasn’t Sparked Broad Anti-Immigration Sentiment

By Noah Smith

Bloomberg View, December 19, 2017

...

Today, however, the U.S. economy has transitioned from one based on low-wage manufacturing to one based on knowledge work and innovation. Whether immigrants ever threatened the jobs and wages of the native-born once upon a time, they probably don’t threaten them now. There’s plenty of evidence that knowledge workers complement each other, so that high-skilled foreigners raise the wages of high-skilled and low-skilled native-born workers alike.

In other words, enacting new laws and regulations against immigration — such as the RAISE Act now being considered by Congress, or various

other moves by the Trump administration — would strike directly at the heart of U.S. economic leadership. Rather than boosting incomes for the native-born, it would lower them, by weakening American dominance in innovative industries.

So there’s a good chance that history won’t repeat itself. The 2010s and 2020s may not prove to be an echo of the xenophobic moment of 100 years ago. Even if Trump does enact some measures to keep out immigrants, it’s likely that there will be pressure from both the public and from business groups for Trump’s successor to reverse these measures.

. . .

<http://onlineathens.com/opinion/2017-12-19/smith-trump-election-hasn-t-sparked-broad-anti-immigration-sentiment>

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38.

Ground Shifts on Immigration

By Juan Williams

TheHill.com, December 18, 2017

. . .

Trump’s drumbeat of demonization for immigrants gives him unimpeachable credentials among the GOP base.

Along with his March deadline, it creates an opening for him to have a “Nixon to China” moment in which a hardline president turns on a dime to make a surprising political deal.

Trump, unlike any other Republicans, can do his party colleagues in Congressional a huge favor by resolving the issue before the midterm elections. His base may trust him enough not to hold such a move against him.

. . .

<http://thehill.com/opinion/immigration/365296-juan-williams-ground-shifts-on-immigration>

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[39.](#)

Congress Fails to Act on Protection for Dreamers in 2017

By Joshua Breisblatt

ImmigrationImpact.com, December 21, 2017

. . .

Some in Congress argue that they have until March to pass the Dream Act, but the reality is thousands have already lost their DACA, with thousands more set to lose it in the coming months. By agreeing to fund the government without including a legislative solution for Dreamers, Congress has abdicated its responsibility to find a legislative solution for Dreamers

. . .

<http://immigrationimpact.com/2017/12/21/dream-act-2017/>

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What You Need to Know About Temporary Protected Status Recipients from El Salvador

By Eric Gobble

ImmigrationImpact.com, December 21, 2017

. . .

Nearly a third of Salvadorans with TPS own their home, which represents important investments in communities. TPS holders from El Salvador also have high workforce participation rates, with tens of thousands working in construction, an industry in desperate need of workers in the wake of recent hurricanes and wildfires.

Taking away an individual's ability to work and to live without fear of deportation, contradicts our fundamental values of treating people fairly and rewarding hard work, which most Americans value. When we treat people with compassion and fairness, we all benefit. Mutual respect,

compassion and our nation’s prosperity should be the goals of our immigration policies.

. . .

<http://immigrationimpact.com/2017/12/21/temporary-protected-status-el-salvador/>

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[41.](#)

‘Sanctuary’ Policies Do Not Foster Crime, Research Shows

By Guillermo Cantor

ImmigrationImpact.com, December 18, 2017

. . .

According to a recently published extensive literature review, there is no evidence supporting the assertion that the implementation of sanctuary policies encourages crime. And despite the over-politicized public debate surrounding sanctuary cities and its connection with criminal activity, only four empirical studies have systematically analyzed the relationship between limited cooperation policies and crime. None of these studies, which vary in their analytical scope as well as techniques utilized, support the claim that sanctuary jurisdictions are more crime-prone than non-sanctuaries.

. . .

<http://immigrationimpact.com/2017/12/18/sanctuary-policies-foster-crime/>

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[42.](#)

No DREAM, No Deal

How many Democrats will do what’s right and refuse to pass a budget unless Congress authorizes a clean Dream Act?

By Steve Phillips

. . .

Not all Democrats are so resolute, however, and their ambivalence calls into question their conscience and their courage. There are few issues as morally clear-cut as the situation of the Dreamers. These are children, living, in most cases, in the only country they’ve known as home. Even if one accepts this country’s immigration laws as legitimate (something hard to do in a country where the racial superiority of whites was the defining component of immigration policy from 1790 until 1965), these young people are blameless. But the Trump administration has struck fear and uncertainty into the lives of millions of people with its promise to send armed government agents to round up children and ship them out of this country. “Unconscionable” is too soft a word to describe a situation that quite literally evokes prior periods in US history when government-backed slave catchers pursued a different era’s dark-skinned residents.

. . .

<https://www.thenation.com/article/no-dream-no-deal/>

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[43.](#)

Guess Which Country Recently Built a 1,700-mile Wall to Keep Illegals Out

By Ed Straker

AmericanThinker, December 22, 2017

. . .

The country I'm talking about is Morocco! In the 1980s, Morocco made a land grab in the sparsely populated territory to the south called the Western Sahara. It has a problem with illegals infiltrating, and so Morocco built a 1,700-mile wall to keep them out. And it took only five or six years to build

. . .

Morocco built the wall because it was fighting a war with rebels called the Polisario Front. It was also confronted with the problem of illegal immigration.

. . .

http://www.americanthinker.com/blog/2017/12/guess_which_country_recently_built_a_1700mile_wall_to_keep_illegals_out.html#ixzz520U46iYG

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[44.](#)

Climate-Driven Migration in Africa

The total absence of European policies to address climate-driven migration from Africa is deeply concerning.

By Stefano M. Torelli

European Council on Foreign Relations, December 20, 2017

. . .

The combination of poverty, dependence on agriculture, environmental degradation, and population growth are creating a vicious circle, which can be expected to translate into increasing forced migration.

Current data shows that a large majority of those forced to move (more than 90%) choose to remain in the region, rather than travel to Europe. This is largely due to a lack of material resources needed to leave the continent. However, given the demographic trends, neighbouring countries will not be able to absorb the flows forever. As such, it is likely that people will look increasingly toward Europe as their lifeline.

This, of course, is a concern for European policymakers. But what should concern them even more is the complete absence of any long-term policies to address these trends. The EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa is typical in focusing on enhancing border control and fighting smuggling, rather than tackling the long term causes of migration.

. . .

http://www.ecfr.eu/article/commentary_climate_driven_migration_in_africa

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[45.](#)

What the Evidence Says: Immigration is a Positive for the UK

By Mark Pack

MarkPack.org.uk, December 20, 2017

. . .

Unlike the political discourse which has stuck into “immigration is probably good, but” mode, the academic evidence remains almost unequivocally positive. The general public worries that there are many aspects of migration that could go awry and researchers have tried to address them in a similarly detailed fashion.

Take, for example, the concern over unskilled migration waves, and the danger to the welfare system that migrants with little transferable human capital can present. Several recent academic papers have demonstrated that these fears are overstated (see here, here and here, for example). Immigrants to the UK tend to be highly-skilled on average compared to immigrants in other EU member states. In particular, Dustmann and Frattini show that the average level of education, as well as the share of individuals with a tertiary education, has been consistently higher in the UK’s immigrant population than among natives and that this difference has accelerated with the arrival of new immigrants since 2000...

. . .

<https://www.markpack.org.uk/153330/what-the-evidence-says-immigration-is-a-positive-for-the-uk/>

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U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

August 19, 2019

NRC2018159378

Austin Evers
American Oversight
1030 15th St NW, Ste B255
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Austin Evers:

This is a response to your Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act (FOIA/PA) request received in this office relating to e-mails for USCIS employee Robert Law, which was assigned control number NRC2018159378.

We have completed the search for responsive records and are currently reviewing and processing records responsive to your request. Records will be provided on a rolling basis in accordance with the parties' agreement. Enclosed is the fourth production of responsive records, which consists of 521 pages. We have reviewed these records and determined to release all of the pages in full.

If you have any questions about our records production, please contact our attorney, Assistant United States Attorney Scott Sroka.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Jill A. Eggleston".

Jill A. Eggleston
Director, FOIA Operations

From: Center for Immigration Studies
<center=cis.org@mail86.suw111.mcdlv.net> on behalf of
Center for Immigration Studies <center@cis.org>

Sent: Tuesday, December 19, 2017 4:42 PM

To: Law, Robert T

Subject: Tax Bill Limits Payments to Illegal Aliens



Tax Bill Limits Payments to Illegal Aliens

Savings to taxpayers estimated to be \$3.9 billion a year

Washington, D.C. (December 19, 2017) – A Center for Immigration Studies analysis of the conference report of the "Tax Cuts and Jobs Act" examines the tax credit implications for illegal aliens. Presently, illegal alien parents who file tax returns receive billions of dollars in Additional Child Tax Credits (ACTC), even if they do not actually pay any taxes. With passage of the tax bill, the children of illegal alien parents must have valid Social Security numbers (SSN) to qualify for the credit, though the adult ACTC claimant will still not need one.

Congress thus takes a step toward *not* paying illegal aliens federal dollars to stay in the United States through refundable tax credits. Currently, an illegal alien, even with a shaky Social Security number or an ITIN (individual tax identification

number created for tax filers without Social Security numbers), may claim the up-to-\$1,000-a-head payments even though the kids only have ITINs, which are not proof of legal residence (as SSNs are).

David North, a Center fellow and author of the analysis, said, "What is needed, of course, is a law or an IRS ruling that says if a filer's SSN does not match with a legally obtained one, there will be no refunds. None. But this bill does take one big step towards ending a huge welfare benefit that illegal aliens have received for years."

View the entire analysis at: <https://cis.org/North/Congress-Takes-Step-Against-Paying-Illegal-Aliens-Stay-US>

The new system applies to tax returns filed in 2019, and once in place it is estimated that the savings will be around \$3.9 billion a year.

The bill did not make all the needed changes in this area, however; the smaller non-refundable child tax credit, as well as another credit for higher education expenses, are still available to those without SSNs.

Visit Website

Further Reading:

[Tax Cuts Bill Gives Welfare to Illegal Aliens](#)

[IRS Ignores Appeals Court Decision; Continues Paying "Child Tax](#)

Credits" to Illegal Aliens



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From: Center for Immigration Studies
<center=cis.org@mail11.suw111.mcdlv.net> on behalf of
Center for Immigration Studies <center@cis.org>

Sent: Friday, December 22, 2017 3:19 PM

To: Law, Robert T

Subject: VIDEO Immigration Brief: Central American Economic Migration



Video Immigration Brief:
Central American Economic Migration
Search for a better life is not grounds for asylum

Washington, D.C. (December 22, 2017) – After a sharp decline in illegal immigration at the U.S. southern border, the numbers have started to increase again. The Trump administration is considering measures to stop the new influx of families and youths taking the dangerous journey to the border. Kausha Luna, CIS research associate, identifies the majority of these Central American migrants as economic migrants – a population not facing a credible fear of persecution and therefore not qualifying for asylum.



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From: Mark Krikorian <msk@cis.org>
Sent: Tuesday, December 26, 2017 7:23 AM
To: Law, Robert T
Subject: E-Verify data

Rob: Do you know if an actual person I can call at E-Verify for statistics (or maybe in your shop)? I'm trying to go through public affairs, but that may take a while and there's some problems with the numbers at the E-Verify site, and a PR person isn't going to know what I'm talking about. (I'm trying to calculate the share of all new hires in FY 2017 that were screened through the system. The number reported for the first three quarters of the years suggest it's 60%, which would be notable, a kind of tipping point, allowing us to say that mandating for all new hires at this point wouldn't be especially disruptive since it's already become standard practice for most hiring).

FYI, here's the note I sent public affairs (though it was just before the weekend, so it's understandable they haven't gotten back to me yet):

Folks: I'm trying to estimate the share of new hires that are already being screened through E-Verify. The number of employers isn't as useful because there's a small number of large companies that employ a disproportionate share of workers, whereas all E-Verify cases as a share of all hires really gives you a sense of its penetration. I calculated (based on the number of hires reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics) that in FY 2016 almost half of hires were screened through E-Verify.

I want to do it for FY 2017, but I can't find the total number of cases for that year. In the performance data, you report the total for the first three quarters: <https://www.uscis.gov/e-verify/about-program/performance> and on the statistics page: <https://www.uscis.gov/e-verify/about-program/e-verify-statistics> you have the numbers for all of FY 2017, but only broken out by state, without an overall total. Can someone please just send me the total number of E-Verify cases for the whole of 2017?

Based just on the first three quarters, it looks like 60% of hires nationwide were screened through E-Verify, which is a strong selling point in the effort to get Congress to make it mandatory -- it's reached a tipping point and it rapidly becoming a standard part of the hiring process, so mandating it for all employers isn't going to be disruptive.

Anyway, thanks for your help. -- MK

Thanks -- MK

--

Mark Krikorian, Executive Director
Center for Immigration Studies
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msk@cis.org www.cis.org

Twitter: @MarkSKrikorian

From: Center for Immigration Studies
<center=cis.org@mail113.sea61.rsgsv.net> on behalf of
Center for Immigration Studies <center@cis.org>

Sent: Tuesday, December 26, 2017 4:51 PM

To: Law, Robert T

Subject: Immigration Events, 12/26/17



Center for Immigration Studies

Low-immigration, Pro-immigrant



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Forward

Immigration Events, 12/26/17

Support the Center for Immigration Studies by donating on line here: <http://cis.org/donate>

1. 1/3-6, San Diego - Immigration at the Association of American Law Schools annual meeting
2. 1/4-7, DC - Immigration at the American Historical Association annual meeting
3. 1/5-7, Philadelphia - Immigration at the American Economic Association annual meeting
4. 1/10-14, DC - Immigration at the Society for Social Work and Research annual conference
5. 1/11-12, Florence, Italy - Conference on the ethics of migration beyond the immigrant-host state nexus -
[Updated with programme]
6. 1/15-16, Paris - International forum on migration statistics
7. 1/17-19, Ohrid, Macedonia - Conference on migration and diasporas - [New Listing]
8. 1/29-30, Munich - Conference on post-imperial migrations during the first half of the 20th century - [New

Listing]

9. 2/1, Cambridge, MA - Film screening and discussion on global mass human displacement

10. 2/1, Brussels - Conference on the application of EU migration and asylum policies

11. 2/6, DC - USCIS Asylum Division quarterly stakeholder meeting - **[New Listing]**

12. 3/7-9, DC - Certificate program course in international migration studies - **[New Listing]**

1.

Association of American Law Schools Annual Meeting

Wednesday-Saturday, January 3–6, 2018

Marriott Marquis San Diego Marina

San Diego, CA, 92101

<https://www.aals.org/am2018/>

<https://www.aals.org/am2018/program/>

Immigration-related session:

Thursday, January 4, 2018

1:30-3:15 p.m.

Rights Under the Trump Administration

Saturday January 6, 2018

1:30-3:15 p.m.

Immigration Adjudication in an Era of Mass Deportation

Large scale deportation has been a feature of the federal government's immigration enforcement policy for

years. Immigration policies under the new administration suggest even more expansive reliance on the tools associated with mass deportation, such as increasing the number of deportations, the scale of detention, and the categories of persons treated as removal priorities. This program examines the implications of the current administration's mass deportation strategies for existing paradigms in the literature on immigration adjudication. Panelists will address various questions regarding immigration adjudication during this era of mass deportation, including: the rise—and likely expansion—of summary removals and other mechanisms that enable the federal government to effectuate removal in a streamlined manner and without the participation of the immigration courts; the impact of the backlog in the immigration courts on the federal government's ability to achieve mass deportation; the continued relevance of the immigration courts and Board of Immigration Appeals as the central actors in immigration adjudication; post-deportation integration programs; and the influence of policies related to mass deportation on broader themes within immigration law such as judicial review, the rule of law, the constitutional rights of noncitizens, plenary power, or the entry fiction doctrine.

Speakers:

Jason Cade, University of Georgia School of Law

Lucas Guttentag, Stanford Law School

Kevin R. Johnson, University of California, Davis, School of Law

Nora Phillips, Al Otro Lado

Moderator:

Jennifer L Koh, Western State College of Law at Argosy University

3:30-5:15 p.m.

Immigration Law Works in Progress

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2.

American Historical Association Annual Meeting

Thursday-Sunday, January 4-7, 2018

Marriott Wardman Park

2660 Woodley Road NW

Washington, DC 20008

<https://aha.confex.com/aha/2018/webprogram/start.html>

Immigration-related sessions:

Thursday, January 4, 2018

1:30-3:00 p.m.

Migrancy and Empire in the 18th Century: A Roundtable

Reflecting on Renaissance Refugees and Forced Migrations in the Era of the Muslim Ban

3:30-5:00 p.m.

Migration and Irish Identity

Papers:

Irish Women, Poor Law Guardians, and the Challenges of State-Sponsored Migration

Jill C. Bender, University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Narrating the Living Conditions and Life Experiences of Toronto's Irish Poor in the 1850s and 1860s

William Jenkins, York University

Post-Second World War Migration from Ireland and the Caribbean: A Comparative Perspective

Miriam Nyhan Grey, New York University

Friday, January 5, 2018

3:30-5:00 p.m.

Immigration and Transnationalism in the Modern Era

Papers:

Migration and the Limits of Transnationalism

Nancy L. Green, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales

Transnational Dimensions of American Xenophobia

Erika Lee, University of Minnesota

Externalization and Its Limits: The Concentric Rings around the United States

David FitzGerald, University of California, San Diego

Transnational or Transcultural? Migrant Decision Making

Dirk Hoerder, University of Bremen

Session Abstract: In many ways immigration is the quintessential transnational act: it both moves individuals and communities across national boundaries and in the process defines and redefines the nation itself. At the same time, the transnational historiographical turn has prompted historians of immigration to consider new ways of conceptualizing this history, seeing immigration not just as a process of moving from

one nation to another but part of a broader series of global patterns. This roundtable session will explore transnational approaches to the history of immigration in the modern era. The interventions will center around two primary themes. Those by professors Green and Hoerder will consider the challenge posed by transnational history to the migrant experience in general, exploring how individuals and communities cope with the challenges and dislocations of leaving one home behind to find a new one. In contrast, professors Lee and FitzGerald will concentrate on the reception (or non-reception) of immigrants to the United States in the modern era, focusing in particular on fears of immigration and the ways in which America has defined itself as a nation in opposition to the influx of peoples from abroad. As a whole, the roundtable will consider how historians can speak to an issue which contemporary global significance.

Guests and Outsiders: Nativism, Integration, and the Politics of Migration in Europe since 1945

Papers:

Can a Turk Be Gay? Gay Activism and the Politics of Migration, 1969–81

Christopher Ewing, The Graduate Center of the City University of New York

Progressive Nativism? Mobilizing Secularism, Gender, and Sexuality against Muslims in Postwar Europe

Aitana Guia, California State University, Fullerton

Social Science and Single Mothers: Decolonizing the Dutch Welfare State, 1970s–90s

Chelsea Schields, Elizabethtown College

Session Abstract: When German Chancellor Angela Merkel declared in a 2010 speech that Germany's experiment with multiculturalism had failed, she brought the question of immigrant integration - particularly regarding Germany's large Turkish minority - dramatically to the fore. In the context of the recent refugee crisis and ascendant racist nationalism, debates about migration have taken on new urgency across the European Union. However, the question of whether or not immigrants, particularly from majority Muslim countries, could find a place in Western European societies has been debated since the establishment of

guest worker programs after the Second World War and the simultaneous collapse of colonial regimes in North Africa and the Middle East. This session will examine how debates about migration have been articulated through discourses of assimilation, race, and nationalism in several European countries, as well as how telling silences of left-wing activists and mainstream political parties shaped these discourses. These debates were often articulated in highly gendered and sexualized terms, as Europeans across the political spectrum both deployed prevailing notions of gender and sexuality to bolster their positions and, in the case of gay and feminist activists, harnessed racialized political discourses of migration to make forceful claims about the situation of women and sexual minorities in Europe. In using the individual contexts of West Germany, the Netherlands, and Southern Europe as case studies, this panel will highlight both the contingent nature of racial "otherness" as well as the fragility of centrist policies used to negotiate the politics of migration and European integration. In doing so, this panel will examine the longer history multiculturalism in its international context and the deep, racialized fears that immigration, so often supported by Western European governments, could elicit.

5:30-7:00 p.m.

Caribbean Studies Committee Meeting: Flight, Migration, and Borders in the Caribbean from Carib Expansion to 21st-Century Diasporas

Panel:

Linda M. Rupert, University of North Carolina at Greensboro
Jeppe Mulich, London School of Economics and Political Science
Matt D. Childs, University of South Carolina
Monique Bedasse, Washington University in St. Louis

Saturday, January 6, 2018

8:30-10:00 a.m.

Catholics, Migration, and National Identity in the 20th-Century United States

Papers:

Immigrant Aid Agencies in the United States and Europe on the Eve of World War II

Mary Brown, Marymount Manhattan College and Center for Migration Studies

Catholics in America and Germany, 1870–1914: Empire and National Identity

Thomas J. Renna, Saginaw Valley State University

Making a Migrant Ministry in Michigan, 1950–64

Deborah E. Kanter, Albion College

1:30-3:00 p.m.

Filtering the Frontier: Migrants and Refugees at the Border in the Arab Middle East

Papers:

Passports for Refugees: Algerians in Palestine in the 1890s

Michael Talbot, University of Greenwich

Muslim Bans Past: Immobilizing Ottoman Migrants in Wartime America, 1917–20

Stacy Fahrenthold, California State University, Stanislaus

Illicit Border-Crossings in Mandate Palestine: Undermining and Transforming Categories of Race, Ethnicity, and Nationality through Subversive Movement

Lauren Banko, University of Manchester

Nationalities of Nomads and Locusts in the Jazira, 1920–40

Samuel Dolbee, New York University

Session Abstract: This panel explores the relationship between the construction of national borders, the policing of migrants, and the emergence of documentary regimes in the post-Ottoman Middle East. The

states which emerged in Syria, Lebanon, and Palestine after the First World War imposed new restrictions on the mobility of Arab residents, creating nationality regulations which often committed the state to sedentarizing citizens while policing nomads, refugees, and migrants. Cross-border movements were recast as subversive and potentially criminal, and regulations multiplied to manage the movements of everyday migrants. These four papers will closely examine the use of passports and identity documents in this process, arguing that the passport allowed states to legitimate certain types of movement while prohibiting others. The session also gives a close look at connected processes like passport fraud, migrant smuggling, and evasion of state authorities in Arab border regions. Collectively the papers illustrate two global countervailing pressures: the intensification of migration within and beyond the Middle East after 1918, and increasingly rigorous attempts by Middle Eastern states to curb human traffic. In a historiography preoccupied with the relationship of nationalism to elite “imaginings,” this work strikes a blow for the state’s resort to registration and documentation technologies to police who belongs to the nation, and who is excluded from it.

Polish Immigrants in the United States since the 1970s

Papers:

Not All in the Family: American Polonia in the Decade of the 1970s

Anna D. Jaroszynska-Kirchmann, Eastern Connecticut State University

Between Now and Then: Contemporary Processes of European Migration to the United States

Anna Fin, Pedagogical University of Kraków

Seeing Greenpoint Change: Polish Americans and Gentrification in Brooklyn

Jerome Krase, Brooklyn College, City University of New York

Polish Greenpoint and New York City: Gentrification, Ethnoracial Relations, and Immigrant Labor Market at the Turn of the 21st Century

Anna Sosnowska, University of Warsaw

3:30-5:00 p.m.

Polish Immigrants in Greenpoint, Brooklyn: Exploring the Transformations of a Polish Ethnic Enclave

Papers:

Greenpoint, Brooklyn Then and Now: A View from the Street

Judith DeSena, St. John's University

"Living Is Simply Different Here": The American Dream in Greenpoint

Ewa Dzurak, College of Staten Island, City University of New York

Aging in an Ethnic Enclave: Barriers and Opportunities for Older Polish Migrants in Greenpoint

Karolina Lukasiewicz, New York University; Marta Pawlaczek, New York University

Tadeusz Chabrowski and Greenpoint: The History of Polish Neighborhood Seen through the Biography of Its Prominent Resident

Izabela Barry, College of Staten Island, City University of New York; Ewa Maliga, College of Staten Island, City University of New York

Sunday, January 7, 2018

9:00-10:30 a.m.

Eyes on Different Shores: Early African American Immigration and Identity Formation

Papers:

Making a Middle Class: African American Women and the Emergence of the Liberian Nation

Marie Stango, California State University, Bakersfield

In Word and Image: The Promise of Haitian Culture and Politics in 19th-Century Philadelphia

Aston Gonzalez, Salisbury University

Leaving for Lands Unknown: The 1820s African American Emigration to Haiti

Sara Fanning, Texas Woman's University

Session Abstract: Scholars have studied the history of African American migration to Haiti and Liberia during the nineteenth century and shown how fear surrounding growing enslaved populations and the constriction of free black rights prompted waves of international travel. Additional research on the production of nineteenth century black political discourse has demonstrated the promise and possibilities of these two black republics for African Americans. This panel offers detailed studies of those who made this journey and how their travel to these countries prompted sometimes radical ways that they envisioned themselves, their communities, and their ability to alter broader conceptions of blackness during the nineteenth century.

By focusing on the experiences of several African Americans traveling to and from Haiti and Liberia, this panel explores their changing conceptions of themselves as people of African descent. In keeping with the theme of the Annual Meeting, this panel “explores the ways in which racial distinctions have contributed to the formation of national identities and nation-states as political entities” by investigating how African Americans became Liberians and Haitians while often holding on to elements of their American identities. The papers reveal the circumstances that enabled African descended peoples to reimagine and remake their futures after traveling to, and residing in, Liberia and Haiti. Each focus on the lived experiences of people of African descent who arrived in new lands with varied expectations and came to understand themselves as dramatically different individuals belonging to more expansive communities. Marie Stango’s paper identifies the overlooked participation of African American women in and after the 1847 independence movement in Liberia. Previously enslaved in the United States, many of these women fashioned their identities as free people in a new country across the Atlantic. In doing so, they presented themselves as a model for emancipatory politics by adopting and disseminating middle class values and practices. As a result, these women displayed for American and international audiences the extent to which Liberian society had developed into a middle class nation. Aston Gonzalez’s paper traces the Haitian travels of a black Philadelphian artist, who, taken with the black nationalistic fervor there, returned to Philadelphia to teach

African American audiences about the possibilities of embracing black nationalism and learning from Haitian leaders. In lectures and paintings inspired by his stay, he stressed the possibilities of independent black communities. Sara Fanning's paper analyzes African Americans formulated freedom dreams in Haiti. More specifically, her paper investigates the tension between embracing and resisting a new identity for African Americans in Haiti. This tension arises from the mismatched expectations and realities of life in Haiti; she pinpoints the conditions that prompted many to yearn for home while simultaneously embracing the political freedoms they enjoyed there.

Each paper on this panel threads together the themes of shifting African American identities, emigration, and black political activism. The papers work together to highlight the conflicts and collaborations in which black Americans took part in their attempts to create a world that recognized and supported black freedoms.

11:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

Race and Immigration in the Era of Decolonization

Papers:

Youth, Race, and Immigration Control in 1960s Britain

Radhika Natarajan, Reed College

Citizenship at the Border: Stowaways, State Power, and the Making of Immigration Policy

Kennetta Hammond Perry, East Carolina University

The Demographic Defense of the White Nation: Entwined Histories of Race and Immigration in South Africa and the United Kingdom in the 1960s and 1970s

Jean Smith, King's College London

Session Abstract: The British Nationality Act of 1948 guaranteed the right of abode in the United Kingdom to all people resident in the Empire-Commonwealth. Commonwealth Citizenship presented a universalist ideal, but as decolonization created distinct nation-states from the empire, ideas of racial difference and more

restrictive views of citizenship based on ancestry hollowed out its broad promise. By the 1960s amid racially-charged concerns about rising immigration from former colonies, the United Kingdom implemented immigration restrictions beginning with the 1962 Commonwealth Immigrants Act. In 1981, the British Nationality Act reversed the 1948 Act and defined citizenship and right of abode in ancestral terms. In assessing this change, the main focus of scholarship has been the question of whether this shift stemmed from policy-making elites themselves or pressure from an illiberal and racist public.

The contribution of this panel is to shed new light on the role of racial ideology in the formulation and, crucially, the execution of immigration policies in decolonising Britain. We pay attention to both the broader transnational context in which such policies were formulated and the ways in which they were put into practice, both directly in terms of post-1962 family reunion cases and indirectly in terms of state-sanctioned violence against Commonwealth immigrants. Moving chronologically, Kennetta Hammond Perry's paper focuses on the carceral powers of immigration officials and the anxieties that West African and Caribbean stowaways generated in regards to the exercise of Commonwealth citizenship through the act of migration in the years preceding the passage of the first wave of Commonwealth immigration restrictions. Jean Smith's paper highlights ongoing connections between the United Kingdom and apartheid South Africa not only in terms of both states' racialised immigration policies but also in the ways in which concerns about demographic change in Britain contributed to the dramatic increase in British emigration to South Africa in the 1960s and 1970s. Radhika Natarajan examines the problem posed by young migrants from the Caribbean and South Asia who traveled to Britain for reunification with their families. This group produced anxiety on the part of immigration officers who doubted the integrity of their family ties and generated racialized discourses to discount their claims to entry to Britain. These papers share a focus on the experiences of individual migrants rather than racialised immigration policies in the abstract, or the viewpoint of the policy-maker. The Commonwealth promise of a multi-racial family of nations created a framework for the emergence of nations defined on ethnic and racial terms. By focusing on migration, this panel demonstrates the particular patterns of race and exclusion in the decolonizing British Empire. The questions regarding mobility and belonging raised in these papers continue to haunt us in the present.

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3.

American Economic Association Annual Meeting

Friday-Sunday, January 5-7, 2018

The Marriott Philadelphia Downtown (HQ)

Loews Philadelphia (co-HQ)

<https://www.aeaweb.org/conference/>

Friday, January 5, 2018

10:15 a.m.-12:15 p.m.

Immigrants and Hispanics Facing Hardships

Papers:

The Differential Incidence and Severity of Food Insecurity by Racial, Ethnic, and Immigrant Groups Over the Great Recession in the United States

Alfonso Flores-Lagunes, Syracuse University

Hugo Jales, Syracuse University

Judith Liu, Syracuse University

Norbert Wilson, Tufts University

Abstract: Perennially, Hispanic- and black-headed households have substantially higher rates of food insecurity (19.1% and 21.5% in 2015, respectively) than the national average (12.5% in 2015), according to

the U.S. Department of Agriculture. We document the evolution of both the incidence and severity of food insecurity by race/ethnicity and immigrant status from 2003 to 2015. We define as incidence the traditional binary measure employed in the literature, while intensity is based on the continuous measure available from the survey questions in the food security supplement. We conduct a decomposition analysis to assess the contribution of different factors to the observed differences in food insecurity across these demographic groups over the years before, during, and after the Great Recession.

Using Eye Tracking to Study Migrant Remittances

Angelino Viceisza, Spelman College

Eduardo Nakasone, Michigan State University

Maximo Torero, World Bank

Abstract: It is well documented that migrant remittances are a significant driver of global development and serve as a pillar of economic stability (e.g. The World Bank 2015, Yang 2011). In fact, it is estimated that remittance flows to developing countries will reach US\$ 479 billion in 2017 – a number that far exceeds official development assistance. Nonetheless, sending remittances remains costly. The World Bank estimates that, as of 2014, the global average cost of sending US\$ 200 held steady at 8 percent of the transaction value. In some instances, transfer fees may surpass 20 percent, leaving quite some money on the table. The creation of publicly available comparison databases containing detailed information on the costs, speed, and reliability of sending remittances has been identified as one of the most efficient means to achieve the above aims. At the same time, this requires such services to be simple and accessible. This study will partner with RemitRight (www.remitright.com, RR), which has built and maintains the first World Bank-certified metasearch web and mobile platform for online money transfers from the US to top remittance-receiving countries, to test behavioral foundations and relevant attributes of comparison-shopping using a range of field experiments. One of the study’s main intellectual merits lies in the fact that it uses non-choice (neuro) data in the form of eye tracking (and facial expression) to unpack “the black box” of experimentally elicited choice data in the form of migrant remittance decisions. In so doing, the study sheds light on (1) how neuroeconomic data can be used in field contexts to identify relevant attributes of choice and (2) the resulting welfare effects that could accrue to migrants and recipients from comparison-shopping and

increased transparency.

Split Families and the Future of Children: Immigration Enforcement and Foster Care Placements

Catalina Amuedo-Dorantes, San Diego State University

Esther Arenas-Arroyo, Queen Mary University of London

Abstract: Intensified immigration enforcement, particularly at the local and state level, has been responsible for roughly 1.8 million deportations between 2009 and 2013 alone (Vaughan 2013). Deportations have broken up households and changed the structure of many families headed by an unauthorized parent – typically through the deportation of fathers (Capps et al. 2016). In some instances, the children enter the foster care system when their parents (or single parent) are detained by Immigration Customs Enforcement (ICE) and the children are left alone. In this regard, at least 5,100 children were in the foster care system and could not be reunited with their parents due to a parents’ detention or deportation. This figure is estimated to increase strongly over the next years (Wessler 2011). Aside from the fact that, on average, it costs state and federal governments approximately \$26,000/year to foster a child, foster care children have worse and fewer labor market opportunities (Doyle 2007), and are far more likely to commit crimes (Doyle 2008). Given these facts, our aim is to assess how the escalation of immigration enforcement taking place at the local and state levels since the early 2000s has contributed to the growing number of caseloads of Hispanic youth in foster care, especially in areas with a greater concentration of likely undocumented immigrants. To that end, we combine national data on state-level foster care placements from the 2001-2015 Adoption and Foster Case Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) Foster Care files, with detailed information on the intensification of immigration enforcement at the state level. In order to gauge if intensified enforcement has contributed to the share of Hispanic children in foster care, we exploit the temporal and geographic variation in interior immigration policies using a quasi-experimental differences-in-differences approach.

Economics of Immigration

Papers:

10:15 a.m.-12:15 p.m.

Information, Perceived Education Level, and Attitudes Toward Refugees: Evidence From a Randomized Survey Experiment

Lisa K. Simon, ifo Institute

Philipp Lergetporer, ifo Institute

Marc Piopiunik, ifo Institute

Abstract: In 2014 and 2015, Europe has witnessed an unprecedented influx of refugees. While natives' attitudes toward refugees are decisive for the political feasibility of asylum policies, little is known about how these attitudes are shaped by refugees' characteristics. We study the causal effect of refugees' perceived education level on natives' attitudes toward them, since education and skill levels will be decisive for refugees' labor market- and social integration. Assessing the true education level of refugees has proven very difficult and is subject to a high degree of uncertainty. Consequently, contradicting information has entered the public discourse. We implemented a randomized online survey experiment with almost 5,000 students at four German universities, i.e. among high skilled natives. To exogenously shift the perception of the education level of refugees, we randomly assigned respondents to one of three experimental groups. The control group reported their attitudes toward refugees without any information on the education level of refugees, while the High Skilled treatment group was informed about a study which finds that refugees are rather well-educated, and the Low Skilled treatment group was informed about a study that finds the opposite. We find that these information treatments strongly shift respondents' perceptions of the education level of refugees in the expected way. These significant perception shifts translate into respondents' labor market concerns, as predicted by the labor market competition model, in which natives are more skeptical of immigrants with similar skill levels as their own. Compared to the control group, respondents in the High Skilled (Low Skilled) treatment are more (less) likely to state that refugees will increase labor market competition. These concerns however, do not translate into general attitudes because economic aspects are rather unimportant for the attitude formation process. Finally, treatment effects differ by respondents' migration status and socioeconomic background.

Is It Merely A Labor Supply Shock? Impacts of Syrian Migrants on Local Economies in Turkey

Doruk Cengiz, University of Massachusetts-Amherst

Hasan Tekguc, Kadir Has University

Abstract: Since the beginning of the Syrian Civil War in 2011, more than 2.7 million Syrian nationals have fled their homes and started living in Turkey. This is the largest refugee flow since the 1950s. Exploiting the highly unequal spatial distribution of Syrian “guests” across Turkish regions, we analyze impacts of the forced migration on local economies. Using the recently available province-level residence data of Syrian population in Turkey, our difference-in-difference estimates or estimates by generalized synthetic control method (Xu 2015) yield no significant or sizable adverse employment or wage effects of Syrians on native workers. We show that the estimated negative employment effect in some of the previous studies (e.g. Tumen 2016) are not robust to alternative control regions, and due to incorrect standard error calculation. Furthermore, we show that residential building construction industry, a relatively labor-intensive industry that employs low-skilled workers, has experienced a boom with the arrival of migrants. The number of new building permits increased, on average, by 40% after the shock. New firm establishments have also increased by approximately 35% after the migration wave, which is partly explained by investments made by Syrian entrepreneurs. These reflect an increase in the aggregate regional demand and the supply of capital, and potentially explain the absence of the adverse labor market effects. We claim that omitting the former effects misleads the theory, and a thorough analysis of the effects of migration should account for the migration-induced demand and capital supply boost.

Migrants, Ancestors, and Foreign Investments

Tarek A. Hassan, Boston University, NBER, and CEPR

Thomas Chaney, Toulouse School of Economics and CEPR

Konrad Burchardi, Institute for International Economic Studies, Stockholm University, BREAD, and CEPR

Abstract: We use 130 years of data on historical migrations to the United States to show a causal effect of the ancestry composition of US counties on foreign direct investment (FDI) sent and received by local firms. To isolate the causal effect of ancestry on FDI, we build a simple reduced-form model of migrations: Migrations from a foreign country to a US county at a given time depend on (i) a push factor, causing

emigration from that foreign country to the entire United States, and (ii) a pull factor, causing immigration from all origins into that US county. The interaction between time-series variation in origin-specific push factors and destination-specific pull factors generates quasi-random variation in the allocation of migrants across US counties. We find that a doubling of the number of residents with ancestry from a given foreign country relative to the mean increases by 4 percentage points the probability that at least one local firm engages in FDI with that country. We present evidence this effect is primarily driven by a reduction in information frictions, and not by better contract enforcement, taste similarities, or a convergence in factor endowments.

Rainfall Fluctuation and Selection Patterns of Mexico-United States Migration

Shan Li, Central University of Finance and Economics

Ram Fishman, Tel Aviv University

Abstract: This paper studies the role of climate fluctuation, changes in rainfall, in determining self-selection patterns of Mexico-U.S. migration. Taking migration costs and returns to education into consideration, a simple theoretical model shows how the climate fluctuation affects migration incentives at different education levels and how this influences the education distribution of migrants. Empirically, we examine the effects of rainfall on Mexicans' migration intention for two education groups separately. In the group of less educated people, those with relatively more years of schooling are more likely to move to the U.S. in a drought year, yet the positive selection is impaired. In the group of more educated people, those with relatively fewer years of schooling are more likely to migrate in a drought year, reinforcing the negative selection.

Saturday, January 6, 2018

Foreign STEM Students and Immigration Policy

Papers:

2:30-4:40 p.m.

Will the United States Keep the Best and the Brightest? Career and Location Preferences of Foreign STEM PhDs

Ina Ganguli , University of Massachusetts-Amherst

Patrick Gaulé, CERGE-EI

Abstract: A key factor behind the emergence and persistence of U.S. leadership in STEM fields has been its ability to attract and retain top tier talent from other countries. Talented foreigners have typically come to the U.S. as graduate students and stayed in the U.S. in academic or industry careers.

The current U.S. political climate is characterized by uncertainty regarding H1B visas, a rise in anti-immigrant sentiment, and possible cuts in federal funding for scientific research, all of which could affect the location preferences of foreign STEM PhDs. Time will tell whether the location decisions of foreign STEM students will change; however, an early indicator of potentially shifting location preferences can be obtained by surveying them.

In this paper, we discuss findings from a recent novel survey of current doctoral students in a major STEM field – Chemistry – conducted in 2017 at 50 U.S. institutions about their career and location preferences. Unlike previous studies, we use hypothetical choice methods to determine students' valuation of similar jobs in U.S. vs. non-U.S. locations, and we match students to actual measures of ability based on publication measures. We are particularly interested in understanding how location preferences vary across the ability distribution and differ across source countries, and how they compare to the preferences of native US STEM PhDs. We also provide novel evidence on which countries may be best placed to attract foreign US-trained talent.

Postdoctoral Researchers: The Impact of Labor Regulations and Visa Policy

Sarah E. Turner, University of Virginia

Abstract: A key component of innovation in the U.S. economy is the scientific research done at universities. In the pipeline for scientific research at U.S. universities, a critical input to research and part of the

development of scientific expertise is the post-doctoral appointment. Even as job opportunities for faculty and permanent employment in university science have stagnated, the number of post-doc appointments has continued to grow, particularly in the life sciences and biomedical fields, with numbers rising from 18,399 in 1980 to 63,593 in 2014 (NSF SESTAT). In turn, the pool of researchers working in the scientific programs at U.S. universities is increasingly international; the share of temporary residents among post-doctoral scientists at U.S. universities ranges from about 49% in the health sciences to about 62% in engineering.

Immigration policies affect “price” and “quantity” in the scientific labor market to the extent that they impact what universities must pay research personnel and costs of hiring post-doctorate scientists. With a substantial (and growing) pool of students and doctorate recipients from abroad, changes in immigration policies that impact terms of stay affect costs of recruiting non-residents. Major changes include the extension of J-1 visas (from a 3 to 5 years) in 2005 and the extension of F-1 visas to allow 29 months of employment for STEM degree recipients in 2008, which was additionally extended to 36 months in May of 2016.

The focus of this research is how changes in visa policies affect the postdoc utilization of US born doctorate recipients, foreign-born recipients of doctorates in the US, and doctorate-level scientists born and educated abroad. Data for this analysis includes administrative data from the U.S. Customs and Immigration Services and employment data from public research universities, which are generally required to disclose annually compensation, employment and job title for all salaried workers.

Sunday, January 7, 2018

Employment, Migration and Inequality

Papers:

10:15 a.m.-12:15 p.m.

Child Labour Among Refugees and Host Communities: Evidence From Jordan

Rami Galal, American University in Cairo

Abstract: The refugee crisis stemming from the conflict in Jordan has brought over 600,000 registered refugees to Jordan with close to a third of them under the age of 17. The Jordanian government has sought to provide schooling for under-aged refugees, but the magnitude of the influx has strained available resources. Estimates suggest that there are 70,000 child labourers in Jordan, 80% of whom are Jordanian and 15% Syrian refugees. Using panel survey micro data on Jordan in two rounds from 2010 and 2016, our plan in this paper is to exploit this natural experiment of the refugee crisis to measure the impact of forced migration on child labour among both the local population as well as the refugee community using a variety of econometric techniques. The value added of this research is threefold: (1), filling in the knowledge gap of the impacts of the refugee crisis on child labour for host children and refugee children, (2), employing new and reliable datasets with robust methodologies, and (3), providing evidence for policy on how to reduce the propensity of child labour amidst the refugee crisis.

Inequality Between and Within Immigrant Groups in the United States

Hisham Foad, San Diego State University

Abstract: The increase in income inequality has been one of the defining economic trends of the past forty years. The increase in inequality in the United States has been attributed to skill-biased technological change, globalization, and a changing institutional environment. To what extent can these factors explain rising inequality? I attempt to answer this question by looking at income inequality both within and between immigrant groups in the United States. There is tremendous variation in income inequality between these groups, with Gini coefficients ranging from 0.59 for immigrants from the MENA to 0.42 for immigrants from Mexico. To what extent are differences in inequality between immigrant groups driven by observable characteristics that differentiate these groups? There are also large differences in inequality between different enclaves of immigrants from the same source country. For example, MENA immigrants living in Michigan have an income Gini coefficient of 0.61 as compared to 0.55 for MENA immigrants living in New Jersey. What features of these immigrant enclaves drive differences in immigrant inequality? In this study, I exploit the variation in income inequality both between and within immigrant groups to estimate the micro

level determinants of income inequality using a broad sample of 32 immigrant groups distributed across a wide range of ethnic enclaves derived from ACS data. Initial results suggest that inequality is highest for those groups with the highest skill levels, even though these groups have higher average incomes. That inequality is highest for the most skilled migrants suggests a more nuanced view of the role that technology, globalization and institutions play in influencing inequality

Lessons from Historical Immigration Policy

Papers:

1:00-3:00 p.m.

Closing Heaven's Door: Evidence From the 1920s United States Immigration Quota Acts

Philipp Ager, University of Southern Denmark

Casper Worm Hansen, University of Copenhagen

Abstract: The introduction of immigration quotas in the 1920s fundamentally changed US immigration policy. We exploit this policy change to estimate the economic consequences of immigration restrictions at the county, city, and individual level. The quotas led to a relative decline in population growth in areas with larger pre-existing immigrant communities of affected nationalities. This effect is largely driven by the policy restricted supply of newly arriving immigrants from quota affected nationalities and lower fertility rates of foreign-born women due to declining marriage rates. The more restrictive immigration policy led to significant labor productivity losses in the manufacturing sector of urban counties and cities. Our main finding is that native workers living in areas more exposed to the quota system were pushed into lower-wage occupations, while black workers living in the same areas gained from the quota system.

Adaptation of Native Labor and Capital to Mass Migration: Evidence From the Immigration Act of 1924

Ran Abramitzky, Stanford University

Leah Platt Boustan, Princeton University

Abstract: During the Age of Mass Migration (1850-1913), the US economy absorbed 30 million immigrants. The foreign-born share of the male labor force in the US reached 23 percent by 1910, and was as high as 50 percent in some metropolitan areas. Immigrant inflows slowed suddenly in the 1920s when the US government imposed strict immigration quotas favoring immigrants from Northern and Western Europe over immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe. These swings in national immigration flows differentially affected some local areas more than others depending on the country-of-origin composition of the local immigrant population. We use both the rise and fall of immigrant flows to examine how native-born workers adapted to immigrant-induced changes in labor supply. We focus on two potential margins of adjustment: propensity to finish high school in order to differentiate oneself from immigrant labor and propensity to move out of the local area altogether. We also study how firms adjusted their capital investment in response to changes in immigrant inflows.

Immigration Restrictions as Active Labor Market Policy: Evidence From the Mexican Bracero Exclusion

Michael A. Clemens, Center for Global Development

Ethan G. Lewis, Dartmouth College

Hannah M. Postel, Center for Global Development

Abstract: An important class of active labor market policy has received little rigorous impact evaluation: immigration barriers intended to improve the terms of employment for domestic workers by deliberately shrinking the workforce. Recent advances in the theory of endogenous technical change suggest that such policies could have limited or even perverse labor-market effects, but empirical tests are scarce. We study a natural experiment that excluded almost half a million Mexican ‘bracero’ seasonal agricultural workers from the United States, with the stated goal of raising wages and employment for domestic farm workers. We build a simple model to clarify how the labor-market effects of bracero exclusion depend on assumptions about production technology, and test it by collecting novel archival data on the bracero program that allow us to measure state-level exposure to exclusion for the first time. We cannot reject the hypothesis that bracero exclusion had no effect on U.S. agricultural wages or employment, and find that important mechanisms for

this result include both adoption of less labor-intensive technologies and shifts in crop mix.

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4.

Society for Social Work and Research Annual Conference

Wednesday-Sunday, January 10-14, 2018

Marriott Marquis

901 Massachusetts Ave NW

Washington, DC 20001

<http://secure.sswr.org/2018-conference-home/>

Immigration-related sessions:

Thursday, January 11, 2018

Section: **Immigrants and Refugees**

1:30-3:00 p.m.

Symposia: They Survived, We Can Help Them Thrive: Evidence-Based Recommendations for Social Work with Forced Migrants

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session8829.html>

Measuring Refugee Poverty Using Deprivation Versus Income: The Case of Afghans in Iran

Mitra Ahmadinejad, MA, Florida International University; Shanna Burke, PhD, Florida International University; Miriam Potocky, PhD, Florida International University

Developing a Reliable Assessment Tool for Refugee Survivors of Torture

Michaela Zajicek-Farber, PhD, BCD, LCSW-C, The Catholic University of America; Joan Hodges-Wu, MA, MSW, LGSW, Asylum Seeker Assistance Project; Sarah Moore Oliphant, MSW, PhD, The Catholic University of America

Hiding in Plain Sight: A Qualitative Analysis of Survival Strategies for LGBT Forced Migrants

Edward J. Alessi, PhD, Rutgers University

Performing for Their Lives: The Psychological Toll of 'Reverse Covering' for Sexual and Gender Minority Refugee Claimants in Canada

Sarilee Kahn, PhD, McGill University

Friday, January 12, 2018

8:00-9:30 a.m.

Symposia: **Multi-Level Risk Factors Related to the Health and Mental Health of Migrant Populations from Non-Western Low and Middle Income Countries**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9267.html>

The Risk Environment for Perpetration of Partner Violence Among Male Migrant Market Workers in Central Asia

Louisa Gilbert, PhD, Columbia University; Lynn Michalopoulos, PhD, Columbia University; Xin Ma, MS, Emory University; Tina Jiwatram-Negron, PhD, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor; Assel Terlikbayeva, MD, Columbia University Global Health Research Center of Central Asia; Sholpan Primbetova, MSW, Columbia University Global Health Research Center of Central Asia; Tara McCrimmon, MPH, Columbia University Global Health Research Center of Central Asia; Mingway Chang, PhD, Columbia University; Timothy Hunt,

PhD, Columbia University; Stacey Shaw, PhD, Brigham Young University; Gaukhar Mergenova, MSW, Columbia University

Multi-Level HIV Risk Factors Among Female Fish Traders and Male Truckers in Zambia: A Qualitative Study Comparison

Lynn Michalopoulos, PhD, Columbia University; Nomagugu Ncube, MPH, International Organization for Migration; Simona Simona, MA, University of Zambia; Alexander Ncube, BA, Columbia University; Tina Jiwatram-Negron, PhD, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor; Stefani Baca-Atlas, MSW, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Chronic Disease and Mental Health Prevalence Among Migrants in Central Asia

Angela Aifah, MA, Columbia University

Displaced, Overlooked, and Disadvantaged: A Systematic Review of Mental Health Studies of Adult Syrian Refugees

Melissa Meinhart, MSW, Columbia University; Erin Mills, BA, Columbia University; Lynn Michalopoulos, PhD, Columbia University; Nabila El-Bassel, PhD, Columbia University

9:45 a.m.

Mental Health Issues and Service Needs for African Refugee Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Paper33402.html>

Allison Ward, MSW, Graduate Student, Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ

Jill Messing, MSW, PhD, Associate Professor, Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ

Bushra Sabri, PhD, MSW, Research Faculty, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD

Jacquelyn Campbell, PhD, RN, FAAN, Professor, Anna D. Wolf Chair, The Johns Hopkins University,

Baltimore, MD

10:15 a.m.

Refugee Women's Health: The Effects of Pre-Migration and Post-Migration Stressors

Cindy Sangalang, PhD, Assistant Professor, California State University, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Paper33406.html>

10:45 a.m.

The Relationship between Immigration Enforcement and Mental Health Among Latino Immigrants

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Paper33407.html>

David Becerra, PhD, Assistant Professor, Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ

Jason Castillo, PhD, Associate Professor, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT

Francisca Porchas, BA, Organizing Director, Puente Arizona, Phoenix, AZ

9:45-11:15 a.m.

Symposia: Examining Factors Affecting the Health and Wellbeing of Refugees, Immigrants, and Indigenous Populations in the US

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9290.html>

Mental Health Issues and Service Needs for African Refugee Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence

Allison Ward, MSW, Arizona State University; Jill Messing, MSW, PhD, Arizona State University; Bushra Sabri, PhD, MSW, The Johns Hopkins University; Jacquelyn Campbell, PhD, RN, FAAN, The Johns Hopkins University

Refugee Women's Health: The Effects of Pre-Migration and Post-Migration Stressors

Cindy Sangalang, PhD, California State University, Los Angeles

The Relationship between Immigration Enforcement and Mental Health Among Latino Immigrants

David Becerra, PhD, Arizona State University; Jason Castillo, PhD, University of Utah; Francisca Porchas, BA, Puente Arizona

Discrimination and Environmental Changes As Stressors Among Indigenous Peoples in South Louisiana

Shanondora Billiot, PhD, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Roundtables: **Advancing the Welfare of Immigrant Children in the U.S**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9128.html>

Speakers/Presenters:

Alan Dettlaff, PhD, University of Houston; Luis Zayas, PhD, University of Texas at Austin; Michelle Johnson-Motoyama, Ph.D., University of Kansas; Jodi Berger Cardoso, PhD, University of Houston; Benjamin Roth, PhD, University of South Carolina; and Megan Finno-Velasquez, PhD, New Mexico State University

1:45-3:15 p.m.

Symposia: **Trauma and Resilience: Understanding Mental Health Among Refugees**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9162.html>

The Long-Term Mental Health Effects of Pre-Migration Trauma and Post-Resettlement Factors for Southeast Asian Refugees

Cindy Sangalang, PhD, Arizona State University; Tracy Harachi, PhD, University of Washington

Ethnic Differences in Behavioral Health Status: Burman Vs. Karen Refugees

Isok Kim, PhD, University at Buffalo

Factors Associated with Depression, Anxiety, and PTSD Symptoms Among Bhutanese-Nepali Refugees

Wooksoo Kim, PhD, University at Buffalo; Isok Kim, PhD, University at Buffalo; Anita Sharma, University at

Buffalo; Sarah Stanford, University at Buffalo

Religion As a Source of Strength for Recently Resettled Refugees from Syria

Diane Mitschke, PhD, University of Texas at Arlington; Nabiha Hasan, University of Texas at Arlington

3:30-5:00 p.m.

Roundtables: **Addressing Ethical Challenges in Refugee Based Research**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9157.html>

Speakers/Presenters:

Miriam George, PhD and Anita Vaillancourt, PhD

5:15-6:45 p.m.

Oral Presentations: **ACCESS & UTILIZATION OF HEALTH SERVICES AMONG IMMIGRANTS IN THE U.S**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9333.html>

Comparison of Barriers to Health Care before and after Receiving Health Insurance Due to Aca's Individual Mandate Among Self-Employed Korean Immigrants

Chung Hyeon Jeong, MSW, University of Southern California; Hyunsung Oh, PhD, Arizona State University

Limited English Proficiency, Access to Health Care, and Health Services Use Among Asian

Chung Hyeon Jeong, MSW, University of Southern California; Lawrence Palinkas, PhD, University of Southern California

“Their Needs Are Higher Than What I Can Do”: Providers' Experiences of Working with Latino Immigrant Families

Katarzyna Olcon, MSW, University of Texas at Austin; Lauren Gulbas, PhD, University of Texas at Austin

Community Health Workers Addressing Reproductive Health Disparities in Immigrant Latino

Communities

Amittia Parker, LMSW, University of Kansas; Michelle Johnson-Motoyama, Ph.D., University of Kansas; Susana Mariscal, PhD, University of Kansas; Vincent Guilamo-Ramos, PhD, New York University; Cielo Fernandez, University of Kansas; Elizabeth Reynoso, University of Kansas

Saturday, January 13, 2018

8:00-9:30 a.m.

Oral Presentations: **EXPLORING PSYCHOSOCIAL WELLBEING ACROSS THE LIFE COURSE**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9367.html>

Social Support Under Siege: An Examination of Women's Forced Migration

Karin Wachter, MEd, University of Texas at Austin

Latino Traditional Healthcare Use: The Social Network Effect

Victor Figuereo, MSW, MA, Boston College; Rocio Calvo, PhD, Boston College

Race, Ethnicity, and Birth Place As Predictors of Well-Being Among Older Adults

Heehyul Moon, PHD, University of Louisville; Sunshine Rote, PHD, University of Louisville

Factors Contributing to Migrant Children's Well-Being in China: Implications on Involuntary Migration of Displaced Children

Limin Xu, PhD, Tianjin University of Technology; Patrick Leung, PhD, University of Houston; Yongxiang Xu, PhD, East China University of Science and Technology

9:45-11:15 a.m.

Oral Presentations: **IMMIGRATION & BEHAVIORAL HEALTH**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9385.html>

Factors Related to Adverse Functioning for Unaccompanied Children in Long-Term Foster Care in the United States: An Exploratory Study

Robert Hasson, MSW, Boston College; Thomas Crea, PhD, Boston College; Dawnya Underwood, MSW, Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service

Development and Preliminary Validation of the Multidimensional Attitudes Toward Immigrants and Immigration Instrument

Elizabeth Kiehne, MSW, Arizona State University; German Cadenas, PhD, University of California, Berkeley

Enforced Separations: A Qualitative Examination on the Impact of Parental Deportation on Latino/a Youth and Families

Kristina Lovato-Hermann, PhD, CSU Long Beach

Health and Mental Health Effects of Local Immigration Enforcement

Julia Shu-Huah Wang, PhD, The University of Hong Kong; Neeraj Kaushal, PhD, Columbia University

12:30-1:30 p.m.

Immigration and refugees studies

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9576.html>

Speakers/Presenters:

Mitra Ahmadinejad-Naseh, and Michaela Zajicek-Farber, MSW PhD, The Catholic University of America

4:00-5:30 p.m.

Oral Presentations: IMMINENT RISKS IMPACTING DACA RECIPIENTS AND IMMIGRANT YOUTH

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9386.html>

The Growing Significance of Place: Assessing the Diverging Trajectories of Daca-Eligible Young Adults in the New South

Roberto G. Gonzales, PhD, Harvard University; Benjamin Roth, PhD, University of South Carolina; Kristina Brant, Harvard University

“Estaba Bien Chiquito” (I Was Very Young): The Pathways to Adulthood of Undocumented Adolescent Arrivals

Daysi Diaz-Strong, MSW, University of Chicago

Effects of in-State Tuition on Undocumented Immigrants' Education and Future: A Synthetic Control Approach

Xiaoning Huang, MSW, Columbia University

Family Structure and Health Outcomes Among Children of Immigrants

Jina Chang, MSW, Boston University

Sunday, January 14, 2018

8:00-9:30 a.m.

Oral Presentations: **REFUGEES & ASYLEES: SOCIAL WELFARE CHALLENGES**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9446.html>

Barriers to Higher Education for Asylum Seeking Students from Central Africa

Paula Gerstenblatt, PhD, University of Southern Maine

Examining LGBTQ Asylum Seekers' Psychosocial Stress and Individual and Collective Resilience: An Application of the Minority Stress Model

Megan Stanton, PhD, Housing Works, Inc.; Samira Ali, PhD, University of Houston; Farnaz Malik, MPH, Housing Works, Inc.; Virginia Shubert, JD, Housing Works, Inc.

Achieving Equity in Mental Health Services for Refugees: A Focused Ethnography of Public Health

Providers' Perspectives on Mental Health Screening Processes

Raiza Beltran, MPH, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities; Patricia Shannon, PhD, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities

Refugee Assistance on the Ground. the Case Social Welfare Policy for Refugees Operated in NYC Area

Karolina Lukasiewicz, PhD, New York University; Agnes Nzomene, MSW, Catholic Charities

8:30 a.m.

Examining LGBTQ Asylum Seekers' Psychosocial Stress and Individual and Collective Resilience: An Application of the Minority Stress Model

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Paper32806.html>

Megan Stanton, PhD, Research Consultant, Housing Works, Inc., Storrs, CT

Samira Ali, PhD, Assistant Professor, University of Houston, Houston, TX

Farnaz Malik, MPH, Research Consultant, Housing Works, Inc., Brooklyn, NY

Virginia Shubert, JD, VP Advocacy Research, Housing Works, Inc., Brooklyn, NY

9:45-11:15 a.m.

Oral Presentations: **SOCIAL SUPPORT & RESILIENCE: U.S. & INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9456.html>

A Randomized Trial Testing Group Mental Health Supports for Afghan Refugees in Malaysia

Stacey Shaw, PhD, Brigham Young University; Kaitlin Ward, BS, Brigham Young University; Veena Pillai, MBBS, Dhi Consulting & Training

Resettlement Post Conflict: Risk and Protective Factors and Resilience Among Women in Northern Uganda

Joanne Corbin, PhD, Smith College; J Camille Hall, PhD, LCSW, University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Community Resilience in Lebanon: A Time-Series Cross-Sectional Study of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon and Host Communities

Taylor Long, MSW, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor

It Takes a Community to "Raise" Immigrant High-School Graduates: An Ecological Prespective to Understand Strategies to Enhance Equity of Opportunities

Abbie Frost, Ph.D., Simmons College School of Social Work; Hugo Kamya, PhD, Simmons College School of Social Work

10:45 a.m.

Community Resilience in Lebanon: A Time-Series Cross-Sectional Study of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon and Host Communities

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Paper32497.html>

Taylor Long, MSW, Doctoral Candidate, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor, Beirut, Lebanon

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5.

The Ethics of Migration Beyond the Immigrant-Host State Nexus

Thursday-Friday, January 11-12, 2018

European University Institute

Via dei Roccettini, 9

50014 San Domenico di Fiesole

Florence, Italy

<http://www.migrationpolicycentre.eu/event/the-ethics-of-migration-beyond-the-immigrant-host-state-nexus11-12-january-2018-european-university-institute-florence-italy/>

Description: The Department of Ethics, Law and Politics at MPI-MMG and the Migration Policy Centre (MPC) at the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies (RSCAS), European University Institute (EUI) are delighted to invite submissions for the "Ethics of Migration beyond the Immigrant –Host State Nexus" conference which is to be held on 11-12 January 2018, European University Institute, Florence, Italy. This conference provides a forum to explore the following and related normative questions:

- * Responsibility-sharing in refugee protection
- * The right to control emigration
- * Responsibilities towards expatriate citizens
- * The ethics of diaspora politics
- * The role of subnational governments and supranational institutions in migration regimes
- * The role of non-state actors in migration management
- * The ethics of resisting migration controls
- * Migration and interpersonal morality

Programme:

Thursday, January 11, 2018

10:00–11:00 a.m.

Keynote: Responsibility for Emigration

Valeria Ottonelli, University of Genova

11:00 a.m.–12:30 p.m.

Panel 1: Sending states, diasporas and transnational responsibility

Towards the Responsibility to Represent: Unpacking State Responsibilities for Migrants Within and Beyond
Takeshi Miyai, EUI

Injecting Moral-laden Discourses into Global Migration Governance: Recruitment of Filipino Nurses to Germany
Cleovi Mosuela, University of Bielefeld

The Ethics of Diaspora Politics: How Do Diasporas Engage in the Debate?
Lola Guyot, EUI

Migration and Democratic Decline
Vesco Paskalev, University of Hull

1:30–3:00 p.m.

Panel 2: Migrants, social ethics and civil society

Temporary migrants and, social morals
Chuanfei Chin, National University of Singapore

Social work as a prerequisite for permanent residence
Bouke de Vries, MPI-MMG

Activism in Whose Interest? ProRefugee Volunteering in Germany and Its Pitfalls
Tanita Jill Poeggel, University of Edinburgh

Migration crisis, cultural industry and tourist gaze. Which ethics for a complex relationship?

Marxiano Melotti, Niccolò Cusano University

3:00–4:15 p.m.

Panel 3: Borders and resistance

What kind of act is unauthorised border-crossing? Four possibilities

Guy Aitchison, University College Dublin

Justifying Resistance to Immigration Law: The Role of Legitimacy

Caleb Yong, MPI-MMG

Who should resist unjust deportations?

Rutger Birnie, EUI

4:45–6:00 p.m.

Panel 4: Nonstate actors in migration governance

Just Migrant Repatriation

Molli Gerver, Newcastle University

Beyond the state: the moral nexus between private corporations and would-be immigrants

Benedikt Buechel, University of Edinburgh

The Global Governance of Migration and the Catholic Church: beyond the “Pope Francis effect”

Sara Silvestri, City, University of London

6:00–7:00 p.m.

Keynote: The Good Migrant: Justice, Reciprocity, and Jeb Bush

Michael Blake, University of Washington

Friday, January 12, 2018

9:00–10:00 a.m.

Keynote: Private Government, New Technologies and the Future of Citizenship

Rainer Bauböck, EUI

10:00–11:45 a.m.

Panel 5: Cities, local communities and migrant rights

From the city of refuge to #citieswelcomerefugees: Towards an urban turn in the ethics of migration

Benjamin Boudou, MPI-MMG

Immigrant sanctuaries and the right to include

Zsolt Kapelner, Central European University

Migration Ethics, Republican Liberty, and Sanctuary Cities

J. Matthew Hoye, Netherlands Institute for Advanced Study

Resisting brain hubs

Corrado Fumagalli, University of Milan

Place-Related Collectives and Immigrant Rights

Jakob Huber, Goethe University Frankfurt

11:45 a.m.–12:00 p.m.

Introduction to the photography exhibition ‘The Game’ by Mario Badagliacca, Archivio delle Memorie

Migranti

1:00–2:00 p.m.

Keynote: Justice, States, and Global Migration Governance

David Owen, University of Southampton

2:00–3:45 p.m.

Panel 6: International and supranational migration governance

Is There a Human Right to Migrate?

Graham Finlay, University College Dublin

The Migrant, the State, and the Impartial Agency: Converging Justifications for an International Authority over Migration

Dario Mazzola, Università degli Studi di Milano

Teaming up or tearing apart? An account of interstate solidarity in the context of the European refugee emergency

Eleonora Milazzo, EUI

Should the European Union curtail the Member States' competence to adopt rules on the acquisition and loss of nationality?

Martijn van den Brink, MPI-MMG

Ethics & Migrants' Rights: What's with the "Right to Migrate"?

Luisa Feline Freier, Universidad del Pacífico

4:15–5:30 p.m.

Panel 7: Future challenges of displacement

Political Institutions and Future Refugees

Blair Peruniak, University of Oxford

Recognition at the Time of Relocation: Small Island States and the Complex Right to Continuous Statehood

Milla Emilia Vaha, University of Tampere

“A problem not of space”: Rethinking solutions in refugee protection

Dana Schmalz, MPI-MMG

5:30–6:30 p.m.

Keynote: The Duties of Refugees

Matthew Gibney, University of Oxford

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6.

International Forum on Migration Statistics

Monday-Tuesday, January 15-16, 2018

OECD Conference Centre

2 Rue André Pascal, 75016 Paris, France

<http://www.oecd.org/migration/forum-migration-statistics/IFMS-2018-draft-programme.pdf>

Description: The International Forum on Migration Statistics (IFMS-2018) aims to mobilise expertise from a

wide range of disciplines – such as statistics, economics, demography, sociology, geospatial science, and information technology – that can contribute to improving global understanding of the migration phenomenon. It will explore innovative ways to measure population mobility and generate timely statistics and ways to create synergies between different stakeholders and perspectives, with representatives from 'origin', 'transit' and 'host' countries of migrants. The Forum will also provide a unique opportunity for policy-makers migration data experts to exchange on data needs to support policy evaluations and identify best policy options.

The Forum will be organized around the following four main themes:

- (i) Migration measurement (concepts, definitions, disaggregation by migratory status, etc.)
- (ii) Innovation in data sources (new sources and approaches to migration data collection, realtime data, etc.)
- (iii) Understanding migration (gaps in migration statistics, data to address policy concern, etc.),
- (iv) Cooperation, data governance and capacity building (stakeholder coordination, data sharing/exchange, strategies to enhance institutional capacity, data literacy, use of statistics, etc.).

The Forum will take place over two days, at the OECD Headquarters in Paris from 15 to 16 January 2018, with a mix of plenary with high-level speakers and parallel sessions. Around 400 people are expected to participate in the Forum.

The Forum is co-organised by the OECD, IOM and UNDESA, in collaboration with a number of partner organisations including UNECE, Eurostat, ILO, UNHCR, UNODC and the World Bank. Depending on the interest expressed and the feedback received, the International Forum on Migration Statistics may become an annual event in the future.

Programme:

Monday January 15, 2018

Plenary Session 1

10:00-10:45 a.m.

Challenges for improving the production and use of migration data: country perspectives: How are National Statistical Offices (NSOs) responding to the growing demand for migration data? What is needed to improve the availability and timeliness of migration data? What is the role of NSOs to facilitate better and more appropriate uses of migration data?

Parallel Sessions 1

11:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

Assessing the prevalence of trafficking in persons through targeted surveys

Attitudes/Diversity

Child and youth migrants: can existing data sources address their experiences and needs? How can we improve them?

Combining different datasets

Data and analysis on migrant integration at the local level

Data integration for measuring migration

Forced Migration within state borders: the challenges and opportunities of understanding internal displacement

Hard-to-count migrants

Parallel Sessions 2

1:30-3:00 p.m.

Improving Data on Refugees: Lessons from the Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics

Improving migration data for policy. Capacity building in Africa at national and regional levels: the example of ECOWAS

Indicators on immigrant integration: what matters and how can it be measured?

Innovative uses of administrative data for statistical purposes

Integration I

Integration II

International Students and Temporary Skilled Workers: Comparing Data from around the Globe

Investigating the Impacts of Displacement in East Africa

Plenary Session 2

3:15-4:45 p.m.

Global initiatives on migration and data needs: Conversation about data needs for the UN Global

Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and the UN Global Compact for Refugees

Parallel Sessions 3

5:00-6:30 p.m.

Issues and challenges in measuring Female Genital Cutting in migration countries

Linkage of Data

Measuring Emigration

Measuring emigration through population censuses and destination-country statistics

Measuring future migration flows – potential and limits of different approaches

Measuring Migration in the Context of the 2030 Agenda

Measuring return and reintegration outcomes

Measuring the migration-environment nexus: State of the Art

Tuesday January 16, 2018

Keynote address

9:00-9:30 a.m.

The future of migration and implications for the international statistical community

Plenary Session 3

9:30-10:45 a.m.

Panel on Public opinion and migration: What is the evidence regarding the gap between perceptions and realities of migration? What are the best ways to communicate facts and figures on migration? How can policy makers undertake reform of migration policy in the context of polarized public opinion on migration?

Parallel Sessions 4

11:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

Migrant flows and recruitment pathways: Collecting data on mobile populations in the context of migration to the GCC

Migration between the United States, Mexico and the Northern Triangle of Central America (NCTA): Emerging Challenges and Prospects

Migration Measurement I

Migration Measurement II

Migration Policies

Migration Statistics Challenges in Africa

Migration Traceability

Plenary Session 4

1:30-2:45 p.m.

Panel on Data innovation and big data for migration: What is the potential of big data for migration statistics? What are the risk factors (continuity, confidentiality, reliability)?

Parallel Sessions 5

2:45-4:15 p.m.

Mobilizing big data to measure highly skilled migration: lessons and challenges

Return and Onward Migration: What do we know? And what we would like to know?

Sampling migrants comparatively: challenges and possibilities

Skills

Statistics on international labour migration: statistical standards, sampling issues, and methodology of global estimates

The future census as a source of data on migrant populations

Using indirect methods to assess trafficking in persons

Plenary Session 5

4:30-5:45 p.m.

Concluding Panel on capacity building for migration data: what are the migration-data needs of developing countries (analysing existing data on migration, developing new instruments to capture data on migration...)? What types of support do these needs imply (financial assistance, training, information technology...)?

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7.

Diaspora, Transnationalism, Transculturalism and Inter-Cultural Communications as New Forms of Social Capital

Wednesday-Friday, January 17-19, 2018

Ohrid, Macedonia

<https://armacad.info/2017-10-27--conf-cfp-diaspora-transnationalism-transculturalism-and-inter-cultural-communications-as-new-forms-of-social-capital-17-19-january-2018-macedonia>

Information about conference venue will be announced soon.

Overview: Migration and migration-related topics currently have a prominent place in social sciences and humanities. Among an assortment of topics social scientists are involved in the study of areas such as migration and identities, citizenship, law and legal status, religion, family and kinship, children and ‘the second-generation’, language, education, health, media consumption, internet use, the construction of ‘home’, sexuality, remittances, hometown associations, development and social change, local politics, workplaces and labour markets.

Contemporary migration is a complex and multiple process and the movements of people often are not unidirectional – migrants could continually move between different places. All the more so as contemporary modes of communication and transport across the borders enabled them to work and live in different countries, keeping in touch with those left behind as never before (Foner 1997, Morawska 1999). Socio-cultural transnational activities cover a wide array of social and cultural transactions through which not only economical resources but also ideas, meanings and practices are exchanged, organized and transformed. Levitt and Glick Schiller (2004). Recent researches have established the concept and importance

of social remittances(Levitt 1998) which provide a distinct form of social capital between migrants living abroad and those who remain at home. To say that immigrants build social fields that link those abroad with those back home is not to say that their lives are not firmly rooted in a particular place and time. Indeed, they are as much residents of their new community as anyone else.

Individuals may migrate out of desire for a better life, or to escape poverty, political persecution, or social or family pressures. There are often a combination of factors, which may play out differently for women and men. Intra-family roles, statuses, relations and inequalities related to generation and gender affect who migrates and the impacts on migrants themselves, as well as on sending and receiving areas. Experience shows that migration can provide new opportunities to improve women's lives and change oppressive gender relations – even displacement as a result of conflict can lead to shifts in gendered roles and responsibilities to women's benefit. However, migration can also entrench traditional roles and inequalities and expose women to new vulnerabilities as the result of precarious legal status, exclusion and isolation. The impact of migration upon children is also considerable. Those remained in the place of origin may have better living condition due to material point of view, but often they suffer because of the lack of intimacy with their parents working abroad.

On researching of diaspora context, there are studies of the second generations and their successful integrational trajectories based on the various forms of transculturalism and inter-cultural interactions and communication. Other empirical data, however, show that the second generation often may continue maintaining a strong sense of belonging and ethnic enclosure. Among some compact migrant communities mixed marriages are socially unacceptable. To find a spouse back in the sending areas is an actual practice. The everlasting flow of new migrants to diaspora areas has a double impact. Diaspora clubs and organizations support easier settlement and employment for the newcomers. Simultaneously migrants carry with them a specific local ethnic culture, religious traditions and behavioral habits of their birthplaces.

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8.

Representing Migration: The Legacy of Post-Imperial Migrations from World War I to the Cold War

Monday-Tuesday, January 29-30, 2018

Center for Advanced Studies

Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

Geschwister-Scholl-Platz 1

80539 Munich

Germany

<https://armacad.info/confcfp-representing-migration-the-legacy-of-post-imperial-migrations-from-world-war-i-to-the-cold-war-29-30-january-2018-germany>

Overview: The routes of migration in the “long” twentieth century constitute passages through which not only people have changed their location, but also the material and immaterial goods which they have taken with them. Scholars from many disciplinary backgrounds have studied the symbols of migrants remembering their origins, which manifest themselves in objects, artifacts, songs, monuments, newspapers and magazines, letters and photographs, performative exclamations and orally transmitted memories. Such representations of migration can freeze positive memories of that which needs preservation or melancholic memories of an often-dramatic migration experience taking place in a distant world.

This is certainly the case for tens of millions of people from the Habsburg, Russian, and Ottoman Empires. With the variable waves of migration subjects of these empires generating a flurry of transformative experiences that have left their imprint well into the Cold War era, it is time to consider what can be salvaged from these events and analyzed in critical new ways.

In the hope of opening a new set of comparative and perhaps collaborative investigations into the long-term

impact of the explosive migrations out of these three empires, we are organizing a two-day conference to facilitate discussion between advanced graduate students and established scholars. The aim of the gathering in Munich at the beginning of 2018 is to produce a framework in which new inquiries into the dynamics around migration within and beyond the late Habsburg, Ottoman, and Russian Empires are possible. With special focus on the traumas and transformations taking place from the 1870s until the early Cold War, we believe there is an important new, often trans-national perspective to be developed for the study of migration. Post-imperial experiences for millions of people make it necessary to take methodological paths that are trans-regional, comparative and consciously seeks to tie together the socio-economic, cultural, and political consequences of these experiences. In the hope of opening a new set of comparative and perhaps collaborative investigations into the long-term impact of the explosive migrations out of these three empires, we are calling for contributions that could push the confines of how the migratory legacy is currently understood. The time frame and geographic centering, as the disciplinary foundation, are open.

The ideal range of papers extends from the events leading to the collapse of these empires, to monitoring where exiles of these events end up and hopefully include a focus on how these diasporas ultimately shaped early Cold War societies. Contributions are especially sought from those who can locate the imprints of these migrations to regions well beyond the territorial confines of the three empires, perhaps even introducing new avenues of analysis that tie the migrants from these multi-national empires to the creation of diasporas in the Americas, Southeast Asia as well as throughout Eurasia and Mediterranean world.

Considering this, we are especially seeking contributions that treat these migratory experiences as a field of research that may be approached in a processual, interdisciplinary manner. Meanwhile, such migrations should be understood not so much through the construction of identities as distinctive of others, but rather through di-verse forms of representation manifested as migrants are faced with dynamic conditions in exile. Urban settings and the use of urban space for the presentation and re-experiencing of migration are another focus we are particularly interested in. That be-ing said, the time frame and geographic centering, as the disciplinary foundation, are open.

While resources are limited to cover the expenses of all participants, priority is given to advanced graduate

students who wish to use this conference to explore ways to further expand their original projects to accommodate the themes of transnational migration proposed here. Draft papers shall ideally be distributed prior to the conference and will become part of an edited volume published in a peer reviewed academic press.

The conference will take place at the Center for Advanced Studies at LMU Munich and is part of the CAS research focus “Representing Migration”.

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9.

Starr Forum: Human Flow (film screening)

3:30-6:00 p.m. Thursday, February 1, 2018

Building 10, 250

222 Memorial Drive

Cambridge, MA 02139

https://calendar.mit.edu/event/starr_forum_human_flow

Description: Over 65 million people around the world have been forced from their homes to escape famine, climate change and war in the greatest human displacement since World War II. Human Flow, an epic film journey led by the internationally renowned artist Ai Weiwei, gives a powerful visual expression to this massive human migration. The documentary elucidates both the staggering scale of the refugee crisis and its profoundly personal human impact.

Captured over the course of an eventful year in 23 countries, the film follows a chain of urgent human stories that stretches across the globe in countries including Afghanistan, Bangladesh, France, Greece, Germany, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Mexico, and Turkey. Human Flow is a witness to its subjects and their desperate search for safety, shelter and justice: from teeming refugee camps to perilous ocean crossings to barbed-wire borders; from dislocation and disillusionment to courage, endurance and adaptation; from the haunting lure of lives left behind to the unknown potential of the future. Human Flow comes at a crucial time when tolerance, compassion and trust are needed more than ever. This visceral work of cinema is a testament to the unassailable human spirit and poses one of the questions that will define this century: Will our global society emerge from fear, isolation, and self-interest and choose a path of openness, freedom, and respect for humanity?

Amazon Studios and Participant Media present, in association with AC Films, Human Flow, a film directed by Ai Weiwei. Human Flow is produced by Ai Weiwei, Chin-Chin Yap and Heino Deckert and executive produced by Andrew Cohen of AC Films with Jeff Skoll and Diane Weyermann of Participant Media.

Co-sponsors: MIT Center for International Studies

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10.

Conflict and Compromise Between Law and Politics in EU Migration and Asylum Policies

9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m., Thursday, February 1, 2018

Université libre de Bruxelles – Campus du Solbosch

Buildings K and R42

Avenue Franklin Roosevelt 50

1050 Bruxelles, Belgium

<http://odysseus-network.eu/conference-2018/>

Program:

9:00-10:00 a.m.

Opening Plenary Session: **Accessing the Implementation of the Agenda on Migration**

Several questions related to the implementation of the European Agenda on Migration will be analysed in relation with the Commission Communications of 27 September and 7 December 2017.

Welcome speech by Philippe De Bruycker, Coordinator of the Odysseus Academic Network, ULB, Brussels

“From illegal to legal migration: the importance of pull factors” by François Crépeau, Professor, McGill University, Canada; Former UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants

“From Dublin to sharing people: a viable model of solidarity?” by Francesco Maiani, Associate Professor, University of Lausanne, Switzerland

Comments by Simon Mordue, Deputy Director-General, DG Migration and Home Affairs, European Commission

10:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

Stream One - Externalization:

International Responsibility for the Cooperation of the EU & its Member States with the Libyan Coastguard?

Whilst they avoid triggering directly the application of the ECHR, the EU and its Member States collaborate

closely with the Libyan coastguard by providing training, equipment and/or funding. Can these policies lead to international responsibility of the EU and its Member States and, if yes, which court(s) would establish jurisdiction?

Convener:

Achilles Skordas, Professor, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Ramses Wessel, Professor of International Law and Governance, University of Twente, the Netherlands

Mariagiulia Giuffre, Senior Lecturer in Law, Department of Law and Criminology, Edge Hill University, United Kingdom

Sonja Boelaert, Senior Legal Adviser, Council of the EU

Carolyn Moser, Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law, Heidelberg, Germany

Stream Two - Human Rights:

The Human Right to Leave a Country: to Protect or Forget?

The freedom to leave any country including his own recognised under human rights law is challenged by pull-back practices as part of the fight against irregular migration and the externalisation of the EU migration policy. Turkey is requested to prevent migrants and asylum seekers to leave its territory. Transit countries like Libya if not origin countries, are asked to act in a similar way. The compatibility of such measures with the right to leave should be assessed.

Convener:

Elsbeth Guild, Jean Monnet Professor ad personam, Queen Mary University of London

Nora Markard, Junior Professor of Public and International Law, University of Hamburg

Adriano Silvestri, Head of Sector Asylum, Migration and Borders, European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights

Pia Oberoi, Advisor on Migration and Human Rights, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Ulrike Brandl, Associate Professor, Department of Public Law and European Union Law, Faculty of Law, University of Salzburg

Stream Three - Institutions:

Monitoring and Steering Through Frontex and Easo 2.0: The Rise of a new model of JHA Agencies?

The (envisaged) enhanced mandate of key EU JHA agencies goes far beyond support, or administrative cooperation, and includes functions that have the potential to directly steer the implementation of EU policies, as well as monitoring functions. This creates obvious tensions with the agencies' internal governance structures which are largely intergovernmental, and more broadly with the legal, and political limits to their functioning. This workshop integrates insights from practice, policy input, and legal debate and critically assesses: the (envisaged) design and operationalisation of these monitoring and steering functions; the level of independence afforded to JHA agencies; the effectiveness of existing accountability mechanisms.

Convener:

Lilian Tsourdi, Doctor, Lecturer, Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford

Kris Pollet, Senior Legal and Policy Officer, ECRE

Richard Ares Baumgartner, EU Affairs Strategic Advisor, Frontex

Patricia Van de Peer, Head Department of Asylum Support, European Asylum Support Office

1:30-3:30 p.m.

Visas For Asylum: Not under EU Law or Not at All?

While asylum seekers have recourse to smugglers because they cannot travel legally to the EU, the CJEU ruled on 7 March 2017 on the application of a Syrian family for a short-term visa that would have allowed them to travel and apply for asylum in Belgium. The severely criticized decision of the Court in X & X denying its jurisdiction should be scrutinized, including the issue if the refusal of a visa may lead to a violation of non-refoulement in relation with the own initiative report of the European Parliament on humanitarian visas.

Convener:

Violeta Moreno-Lax, Doctor, Associate Professor in Law, Queen Mary University of London

Emmanuelle Bribosia, Director of the Center for European Law, Institute for European Studies, ULB

Juan Fernando Lopez-Aguilar, Member of the European Parliament, Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

Sophie Magennis, Head of Policy and Legal Support Unit, UNHCR, Bureau for Europe

Adriano Silvestri, Head of Sector Asylum, Migration and Borders, European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights

Collective Expulsion or Not? Individualisation of Decision Making in Migration and Asylum Law

The ECtHR delivered two contradictory rulings on collective expulsion in the case *Khlaifia*. The recent ruling in *N.D. & N.T.* on 3 October 2017 about returns from Mellila to Morocco adds a seventh case to the list of violations of Article 4 of the ECHR on the prohibition of collective expulsions. What is at stake is the level of individualisation of return decisions required by judges. This principle of administrative law appeared also in the case law of the CJEU on family reunification. But what does individualisation require precisely?

Convener:

Jean-Yves Carlier, Professor, Faculté de droit, Université Catholique de Louvain

Luc Leboeuf, Scientific Collaborator, Institut pour la recherche interdisciplinaire en sciences juridiques, Université Catholique de Louvain

François Crépeau, Professor, McGill University, Canada; Former UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants

Marta Hirsch-Ziembinska, Principal Legal Adviser of the European Ombudsman and member of the Research Network on EU Administrative Law

External Competence and Representation of the EU and its Member States in the Area of Migration and Asylum

The General Court considered in case T-192/16 that the EU-Turkey Statement of 18 March 2016 was not adopted by the European Council but rather by the Heads of State or Government of the Member States. If that is the case, can we consider the collective action of Member States in fields within the scope of EU external competences to be lawful? The current discussions in the UN of the Global Compacts on refugees and migration also raise questions regarding who takes part in those negotiations on behalf of the EU and its Member States.

Convener:

Paula Garcia Andrade, Associate Professor of Public International law and EU law, Universidad Pontificia Comillas, Madrid

Juan Santos Vara, Jean Monnet Chair in EU External Action, University of Salamanca, Spain

Thomas Spijkerboer, Professor of Migration Law, VU University of Amsterdam

Mauro Gatti, Research Associate, University of Luxembourg

Sonja Boelaert, Senior Legal Adviser, Council of the EU

4:00-5:00 p.m.

Final Plenary Session - **Towards “Judicial Passivism” in EU Migration and Asylum Law?**

Convener:

Iris Goldner Lang, Jean Monnet Professor of EU Law, University of Zagreb, Croatia; UNESCO Chair on Free Movement of People, Migration and Inter-Cultural Dialogue

Françoise Tulkens, Former Judge and Vice-President of the ECtHR

Eleanor Sharpston, Advocate General, CJEU

Franklin Dehousse, Professor, University of Liège, Belgium; Former Judge at the General Court, CJEU

Henri Labayle, Professeur de Droit Européen, Université de Pau et des Pays de l’Adour, France

Daniel Thym, Jean-Monnet Chair of Public, European and International Law, University of Konstanz, Germany

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11.

Asylum Division Quarterly Stakeholder Meeting

2:00-4:00 p.m. ET, Tuesday, February 6, 2018

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Tomich Center

111 Massachusetts Ave. NW

Washington, DC 20001

<https://www.uscis.gov/outreach/asylum-division-quarterly-stakeholder-meeting-11>

Description: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) invites you to participate in a quarterly stakeholder meeting on Feb. 6, 2018, from 2 to 4 p.m. (Eastern) to receive updates from the Asylum Division and engage with subject matter experts during a question-and-answer session.

Participation Details:

You may attend this engagement either in person at the Tomich Center, 111 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, D.C., or by teleconference (listen only).

To register, please follow these steps:

* Visit our registration page:

https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/USDHSCISINVITE/subscriber/new?topic_id=USDHSCISINVITE_324

* Enter your email address and select "Submit"

* Select "Subscriber Preferences"

* Select the "Event Registration" tab

* Provide your full name and organization, if any

* Complete the questions and select "Submit"

If you wish to attend in person, please indicate so in your subscriber preferences when selecting your method of attendance. Please note that seating is limited, so we encourage you to register early. Once we process your registration, you will receive a confirmation email with additional details.

To submit non-case specific questions as agenda items before the engagement, email us at uscis-igaoutreach@uscis.dhs.gov by Dec. 29, 2017, at 5 p.m. (Eastern).

If you have any questions regarding the registration process, or if you have not received a confirmation email a week before the engagement date, please email us at the same address.

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12.

Certificate program course in International Migration Studies

XCPD-703 - Newcomers to Citizens: Immigrant Integration

9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Wednesday-Friday, March 7-9, 2018

Georgetown University School of Continuing Studies

640 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Room C227

Washington, DC 20001

<https://portal.scs.georgetown.edu/search/publicCourseSearchDetails.do?method=load&courseId=14536>

Course Description: With a record 200 million people living outside their country of birth, immigration is a

global phenomenon with profound demographic, economic, social, and political implications for both sending and receiving countries. The debate over immigration law and policy has become increasingly volatile and, in some instances, characterized by misinformation, hate, and xenophobia. Beyond the politics of immigration, genuine challenges to immigrant integration abound. Successful integration of immigrants is critical to the long-term prosperity of host countries that rely on immigrants as workers, consumers, taxpayers, innovators, and entrepreneurs in light of their aging native-born populations and lower birth rates. In this course we will explore integration law, policies, judicial cases and practices in both traditional immigrant-receiving countries—such as the United States and Canada and new countries of permanent immigration such as France, Germany, the United Kingdom. We will raise questions about traditional understandings of nationality, loyalty, place and identity. We will also discuss citizenship laws, models of multicultural citizenship, as well as transnationalism and post-nationalism, paradigms that challenge an integrationist reading of migration. Using case studies from North America and Europe we will pay special attention to the different modes of immigrant civic engagement and political participation on their road from newcomers to citizens.

Course Objectives

At the completion of the course, a successful student will be able to:

- * Discuss the integration law, policies, judicial cases and practices in both traditional immigrant-receiving and source countries.
- * Recognize questions about traditional understandings of nationality, loyalty, place and identity.
- * Discuss citizenship laws, models of multicultural citizenship, as well as transnationalism and post-nationalism.
- * Compare different modes of immigrant civic engagement and political participation.

Notes: This course is an open enrollment course. No application is required and registration is available by clicking "Add to Cart." Current students must register with their Georgetown NetID and password. New students will be prompted to create an account prior to registration.

Instructors: Susan Martin, Elzbieta Gozdzia

Tuition: \$995.00, 24 contract hours

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To: Law, Robert T

Subject: 2016 Immigrant Arrival Numbers Match Highest Level in U.S.
History



2016 Immigrant Arrival Numbers Match
Highest Level in U.S. History
53% increase since low point in 2011

Washington, D.C. (December 28, 2017) - An analysis by the Center for Immigration Studies of newly released Census Bureau data shows that 1.03 million immigrants (legal and illegal) settled in the United States in the first six months of 2016. Based on prior patterns, a total of 1.8 million immigrants likely came in all of 2016. The data comes from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey and shows a dramatic rebound in the number of new immigrants settling in the country, since bottoming out in 2011, when new arrivals fell after the Great Recession. Newly arrived immigrants include new green card holders (permanent residents), long-term term "temporary" visitors (e.g. guest

workers and foreign students), new asylum seekers, as well as new illegal immigrants.

As Steven Camarota, the Center's Director of Research and co-author of the report observes, "These dramatic increases are truly extraordinary. Our generous legal immigration system allows in a huge number of immigrants and then permits them to sponsor their relatives creating a multiplier effect. This chain migration has contributed to nearly 14 million immigrants settling here between 2006 to 2016. The numbers have profound implications for American schools, taxpayers, workers as well as our culture and national security. Yet the whole system is allowed to run largely on autopilot with few asking whether any of this makes sense for our country."

View the entire analysis at: <https://cis.org/Report/18-Million-Immigrants-Likely-Arrived-2016-Matching-Highest-Level-US-History>

- More than one million new immigrants (legal and illegal) settled in the country in the first six months of 2016. This represents a 13 percent increase over the same period in 2015, a 24 percent increase over 2014, and a 53 percent increase over the first half of 2011.
- Based on past patterns, it seems almost certain that when data becomes available for all of 2016 it will show 1.8 million new immigrants arrived in 2016, matching 1999 —the highest level of new immigration in a single year in American history.

- The 1.8 million immigrants who likely came in 2016 and the 1.6 million who came in 2015 are a continuation of a dramatic rebound in immigration since 2011. In 2014, 1.5 million came, in 2013 1.3 million arrived, in 2012 it was 1.2 million and in 2011 1.1 million new immigrants settled in the country.
- Regions showing the most dramatic increase in new arrivals between 2011 and 2015 are Central America (up 132 percent), South America (up 114 percent), the Caribbean (up 64 percent), and the Middle East and South Asia both up 52 percent. South Asia includes Indian, Pakistan and Bangladesh.
- Mexico remains the top sending country, with 190,000 immigrants (legal and illegal) settling in the United States in 2015, and 216,000 likely coming in all of 2016. While the number of new arrivals from Mexico has roughly doubled since 2011, the number coming remains well below the annual level more than decade ago.
- The dramatic increase in new immigrants settling in the United States in recent years is primarily driven by the nation's generous legal immigration system, both long-term temporary visa holders (e.g. guest workers and foreign students) and new permanent residents (green cards).

- There is also evidence that the arrival of new illegal immigrants may have also rebounded in the last few years. The number of new less-educated younger immigrants arriving each year from Latin American roughly doubled between 2011 and 2016. However, the level remains well below what it was before the recession.
- The decision to admit large numbers of unaccompanied minors at the southern border, along with the adults traveling with them, likely accounts for some of the increase in new illegal immigration, particularly from Central America.

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Subject: Immigration Opinions, 12/30/17



Center for Immigration Studies

Low-immigration, Pro-immigrant



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Immigration Opinions, 12/30/17

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27. "Stop DACA Amnesty and All Chain Migration," Frosty Wooldridge
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29. "Ideology vs. Logic on Immigration," Jim Schnieder
30. "Top Five Immigration Stories of 2017," Melissa Cruz
31. *France*: "Macron Gets Tough as France Struggles to Deal with Migrants," Townhall.com

32. Austria: "Austria's Welcome Mat for Migrants Just Got Considerably Less Welcoming,"
Jazz Shaw

1.

Lowballing the Economic and Public Safety Costs of a 'Dreamers' Amnesty

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, December 29, 2017

...

The DREAM Act, readers may recall, is the one that raised eyebrows when, on December 15, the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office (CBO), in conjunction with the Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT), released its analysis of what it would cost U.S. taxpayers. And what a budget-busting stunner the analysis was, too, as others here at the Center have already discussed.

...

There are four primary sponsors for the DREAM Act, including Democrats Durban and Chuck Schumer (N.Y.) and Republicans Graham and Jeff Flake (Ariz.). All four sponsors are part of the "Gang of Eight" that introduced the overweening and intellectually dishonest amnesty legislation into the Senate in 2013 only to see it go down in flames in the House.

The projected deficit the legislation would create is huge, and poses serious questions about both Flake's and Graham's claims to being fiscal conservatives, as my colleague Art Arthur has already noted. This is from Graham's official website:

...

Most significantly: Is it possible that the CBO and JCT have underestimated the true costs to the taxpayer? I think it's entirely possible, even likely, as my colleague Jason Richwine has suggested.

I believe this based on an examination of the underlying assumptions made in arriving at the

figures, and comparing those assumptions with past history and the very language embedded in the draft bill.

Specifically, the cost analysis of the bill is built around a series of funnel-like assumptions that don't seem to hold water when examined critically:

...

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Lowballing-Economic-and-Public-Safety-Costs-Dreamers-Amnesty>

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2.

The Counterintuitive World of Immigration Enforcement

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, December 29, 2017

...

As a matter of politics, amnesty discussions inevitably lead to a "race to the bottom", as congressional opportunists attempt to expand the pool of aliens who will eventually be covered. Why only aliens who entered on or before June 15, 2007? What about all the children who have entered the United States since then — don't they count, too? As a matter of logic, if a foreign national is contemplating illegal entry to the United States, and sees that this country is not serious about enforcing its laws (the inevitable conclusion from any amnesty), then that foreign national would have a greater incentive to enter illegally. In my experience, both are true, and each encourages additional illegal immigration.

In any event, the current administration is reportedly considering various options to dissuade

aliens, and in particular FMUs and UACs, from entering illegally. Among the reported ideas is a plan to separate parents from their children in detention, as well as a plan "to target parents for deportation after they attempt to regain custody of their children from government shelters."

. . .

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Counterintuitive-World-Immigration-Enforcement>

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3.

Get Minors Out of Immigration Court

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, December 28, 2017

. . .

Congress should consider amending the INA to create a non-adversarial proceeding for unaccompanied alien children. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) already conducts non-adversarial credible fear proceedings under 8 C.F.R. § 208.30(d), as well as non-adversarial affirmative asylum interviews under 8 C.F.R. § 208.9(b). The agency could specially train adjudicators to determine whether UACs are removable, and whether they are eligible for any relief from removal.

This would likely be a simpler process than it sounds. Once it is established that of individual is an "alien", the only issues are whether the alien is admissible to the United States, and if not, whether the alien is eligible for any form of relief. USCIS adjudicators would need to be trained in the grounds of inadmissibility, however; in the case of a UAC, the sole issue (as a

practical matter) would be whether the alien had a visa or other document that allowed him or her to be admitted to the United States.

With respect to relief, there are, generally, only three avenues to immigration benefits: through a familial or employment relationship, or through humanitarian relief. Most USCIS adjudicators are at least as skilled in making a determination of whether a UAC would be eligible for one of these forms of relief as an immigration judge.

The non-adversarial nature of this proceeding would also give the USCIS adjudicator more leeway in adducing information from the UAC than even an immigration judge would have. In addition, such a proceeding could still allow for the UAC to be represented by counsel, facilitating the process even more.

...

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Get-Minors-Out-Immigration-Court>

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4.

Niece-Visa Terrorist?

Another F43 in the news

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, December 27, 2017

...

It is unclear at this point when the 27-year-old Shahnaz originally came to the United States. Because she came on an F43 visa, however, under sections 101(b)(1) and 203(d) of the

Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), she would have had to have entered before her 21st birthday.

Nor is it clear why, if the charges are true, she decided to assist ISIS. NPR reports that she lived in Brentwood, N.Y., and worked as a lab technician in a Manhattan hospital until June of this year. She has pled not guilty to the charges.

...

In addition, between May and June 2017, she allegedly performed Google searches "for known ISIS recruiters, financiers, and fighters, including those who have urged lone-wolf attacks against American targets;" accessed "ISIS-produced internet magazines, including an issue which featured various suggestions to ISIS sympathizers living in the West for hostage takings and attacks;" and "search[ed] for 'medical students ISIS,'" as well as internet "[a]rticles about women joining and fighting for ISIS, including one entitled 'Islamic State: Who are the Top Female Jihadis'."

In a December 20, 2017, post, I discussed the issues related to chain migration and assimilation in the United States. By all appearances, Shahnaz was fairly well integrated into American society. As noted, she had been working as a lab technician in a New York Hospital, a position that the U.S. Attorney's Office asserts paid her "approximately \$71,000 per year", but "[u]nbeknownst to her family" she "obtained a Pakistani passport and quit her job in June of 2017." Despite these facts, however, she is facing federal terrorism charges.

Again, lawful permanent resident status in the United States is a valuable commodity, and one that this country should only bestow on those who have demonstrated an allegiance to our principles and institutions. If the charges against her are true, somewhere along the line, Shahnaz failed that test.

...

<https://cis.org/Arthur/NieceVisa-Terrorist>

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5.

Refugee Admissions Under the Trump Administration

By Nayla Rush

CIS Immigration Blog, December 29, 2017

As 2017 is coming to an end, let's take a quick look at refugee admissions under President Trump from the time he took office on January 20, 2017, through December 20, 2017 (a total of 11 months). For comparison, let's also check admissions under President Obama for the same period in 2016.

State Department data shows that the numbers fell dramatically (by 70 percent) under President Trump. Refugees admitted in the first 11 months of the Trump administration were mostly Christian (53.2 percent), while Muslims accounted for 32 percent and Buddhists and Hindus accounted for 9.2 percent. For the same period in 2016 under Obama, the refugees admitted were plurality Muslim (45 percent), while Christians accounted for 44.2 percent and Buddhists and Hindus accounted for 5.4 percent.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Rush/Refugee-Admissions-Under-Trump-Administration>

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6.

Three Tidbits of Immigration Policy News

By David North

CIS Immigration Blog, December 27, 2017

. . .

Birthright Citizenship. Speaking of islands, and Wall Street, the *Wall Street Journal* sent a reporter 7,806 miles west of its newsroom to write about birth tourism in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, just north of Guam in the Pacific.

The reporter, Jon Emont, wrote:

The number of American babies born here to Chinese women who entered as tourists ... climbed — to 472 last year from eight in 2009 — according to the Northern Marianas government. Last year, for the first time, more Chinese tourists gave birth here than Americans.

The attraction to the Chinese parents, as I noted some years ago, are multiple: The child is an instant U.S. citizen; that child, 21 years later, can start the process of chain migration on behalf of his or her parents; and a pregnant mother can come to the CMNI for the birth without even a tourist visa because of a DHS-created parole program designed to bring tourists to these islands.

The attractions to the CNMI government are multiple, also: The arrivals of the prospective parents support tourism, the islands' main source of income; and the father, mother, and baby leave the island a week or so after birth, and are highly likely never to return, thus putting the burden of the additional population onto the Mainland, not on the islands. (The

grown-up CNMI babies are much more likely to settle, in future years, in some part of the United States other than CNMI).

The Trump administration can end CNMI birth tourism with a press release, preferably in both Mandarin and English, which says that while it will continue the tourist parole program generally, it will no longer accept the arrival of pregnant alien women. Will it do that? We will see.

I doubt it for two reasons: The U.S. government is hopelessly short-sighted on population issues, generally, and this administration, in particular, is not good at nuance, and cutting off the birth tourism trade in the Marianas is certainly a policy nuance. I hope I am wrong.

. . .

<https://cis.org/North/Three-Tidbits-Immigration-Policy-News>

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7.

32% of Federal Inmates Are Aliens

By Preston Huennekens

CIS Immigration Blog, December 26, 2017

. . .

DHS reported a total of 58,766 "known or suspected" aliens in the custody of federal authorities. According to the Federal Bureau of Prisons, there are 184,379 total federal inmates, meaning that almost 32 percent of all federal inmates are aliens. The number of aliens in federal custody has risen since the last report: At that time, the Justice Department

estimated that there were 42,000 aliens, representing 24 percent of the federal prison population.

Of the 58,766 "known or suspected" aliens, ICE could confirm that 37,557 (64 percent) are confirmed aliens, defined as meaning that they are non-citizens and foreign-born. From that group of 37,557 ICE-confirmed aliens, an astonishing 35,334 (94 percent) were illegally residing in the United States.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Huennekens/32-Federal-Inmates-Are-Aliens>

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8.

Debunking Lies About Immigration and "Family Reunification"

Time to put the interests of American families first.

By Michael Cutler

FrontPageMag.com, December 29, 2017

. . .

Today much has been made about chain migration and the underlying principle of "family reunification." The idea is that if an alien is granted lawful immigrant status and subsequently becomes a United States citizen, he/she may then petition the U.S. government to have their brothers and sisters become resident aliens along with all of their spouses and minor children.

The incredible lie is that it is unfair for aliens to legally immigrate to the United States and

thus be separated from their families. The Obama administration went even beyond the provisions of the immigration laws and mandated that so-called illegal alien “unaccompanied minors” be permitted to enter the United States to be “reunified” with their illegal alien family members who were already living illegally in the United States.

Under current immigration laws, aliens who become lawful immigrants are able to bring their nuclear families with them as immigrants. This means that their spouses and minor children are also granted Alien Registration Cards (Green Cards). This makes perfect sense.

However, when lawful immigrants become United States citizens, they are then entitled to petition to have their parents and all of their brothers and sisters admitted as lawful immigrants in their own rights. Furthermore, their siblings are also entitled, as immigrants, to have all of their spouses and minor children granted green cards as well.

. . .

<https://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/268867/debunking-lies-about-immigration-and-family-michael-cutler>

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9.

Deterrence Works, Now Stop It!

By Matt O'Brien

ImmigrationReform.com, December 29, 2017

. . .

According to The Atlantic, “The United States has long relied on deterrence policy as a way

of dissuading migrants from entering the country illegally. This has been true under Democratic and Republican administrations alike.” The Post makes similar arguments.

But The Atlantic, and the Post, have gotten it exactly wrong. Deterrence isn’t a policy. It is the natural effect of vigorous adherence to the rule of law. Currently, we don’t have deterrence because too many Democratic and Republican administrations have played fast and loose with the requirements of the Immigration and Nationality Act. The net result has always been a clear message to would-be illegal aliens that there are no consequences for violating our immigration laws.

. . .

<https://immigrationreform.com/2017/12/29/deterrence-works-now-stop/>

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10.

California Gov. Jerry Brown’s Gift to Illegal Alien Felons

By Jennifer G. Hickey

ImmigrationReform.com, December 26, 2017

. . .

The pardons may wipe the criminal slate clean, it is not enough to erase an illegal entry into the United States.

Even Cecilia Munoz, a domestic policy adviser under President Obama, admitted as much.

“I know people are hoping that pardon authority is a way to protect people. It’s ultimately not,

for a couple of reasons: one is that pardon authority is generally designed for criminal violations not civil, but also it doesn't confer legal status; only Congress can do that. So ultimately it wouldn't protect a single soul from deportation," she said in a November 2016 interview.

California, New York and other sanctuary jurisdictions are likely to continue to challenging the constitutional authority of Congress to set the criteria for offenses that make a noncitizen subject to deportation. And there is little doubt they will be cheered by the mainstream media. What remains an unanswered question is whether Congress or the Justice Department will reassert the powers granted to them under the U.S. Constitution.

...

<https://immigrationreform.com/2017/12/26/california-gov-jerry-browns-gift-illegal-alien-felons/>

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11.

'Stoking Fears, Trump Defied Bureaucracy to Advance Immigration Agenda'

By Rich Lowry

The Corner at National Review Online, December 24, 2017

...

This *New York Times* piece has, at times, a hostile tone, as you'd expect. But it is a good account of how the Trump administration found its footing and began to re-orient immigration policy. In my column last week about Trump's successes, I noted a few areas where he's probably been better than a more cautious, conventional Republican — this is another one of them.

. . .

<http://www.nationalreview.com/corner/454935/stoking-fears-trump-defied-bureaucracy-advance-immigration-agenda>

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12.

Under Trump, Immigration Hawks Learn the 'Art of the Deal'

By W. James Antle III

Washington Examiner, December 27, 2017

. . .

Under Trump, the immigration conversation has broadened. Immigration hawks in Congress are offering to combine elements of bipartisan bills that would protect DACA beneficiaries from deportation — in some cases, even bestowing a more permanent legal solution — with specific restrictionist policy proposals: limits on family reunification; penalties for municipal authorities who don't help enforce federal immigration detainer orders, known as sanctuary cities; stronger E-Verify to add teeth to prohibitions against hiring illegal immigrants.

. . .

<http://www.washingtonexaminer.com/under-trump-immigration-hawks-learn-the-art-of-the-deal/article/2644423>

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13.

Are All DREAMers Students and Soldiers?

By Rick Moran

American Thinker Blog, December 26, 2017

. . .

A minimum requirement for illegal aliens to be made legal should be an ability to support oneself. That so many cannot master the English language should give Congress pause when considering allowing millions of nearly illiterate, non-English-speaking DREAMers to remain in the U.S. with their illegal parents. Not every DREAMer can work at a company where most employees speak Spanish. The English requirement should be non-negotiable, or we will end up with another permanent underclass, wholly dependent on the government to live.

This is a situation that calls for examining each case on an individual basis rather than granting mass amnesty to a class of illegal alien. Criminals, illiterates, and Spanish-only-speaking DREAMers need to be excluded from any consideration for being granted legal status. Otherwise, we open the door to more illegal immigration.

. . .

http://www.americanthinker.com/blog/2017/12/are_all_dreamers_students_and_soldiers.html

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14.

DACA Recipients Not So DREAMy After All

By Dave Ray

ImmigrationReform.com, December 28, 2017

. . .

However, data that has since been released has challenged the true face of DACA, and has painted a more realistic picture of this illegal population demanding legalization. Despite the fluency in English demonstrated by Silva, a key factor in upward mobility in the U.S., the Center for Immigration Studies estimates that nearly one-fourth of the “DACA-eligible population fall into the functionally illiterate category and another 46 percent have only ‘basic’ English ability.”

Amnesty advocates love to use the use of the words “valedictorian” and “DACA” in the same sentence. But, in reality, less than half of the DACA population has actually graduated from high school. This is despite the fact that the average age of a DACA recipient is 25 with the oldest in their late 30s.

In terms of military service, roughly 900 DACA recipients – or a little more than one-tenth of one percent – have actually served in the U.S. military. This clearly calls into question just how different are they than the rest of the illegal alien population, and why would they, above any others, deserve legalization?

. . .

<https://immigrationreform.com/2017/12/28/daca-recipients-not-dreamy/>

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15.

Trump: Bipartisan DACA Deal is Within Reach, You Know

By Ed Morrissey

HotAir.com, December 29, 2017

...

The question eventually will be whether Democrats want to go to the mattresses on budget negotiations over DACA to exclude any of Trump's priorities. They have threatened a government shutdown over immigration policy before, and they'll have an opportunity to make good on that threat by mid-January, but it's dangerous in more than one way. The White House can shape battlefields even better on shutdowns by selectively choosing which shuttered functions to highlight, and how much to do so. Barack Obama turned out to play hardball pretty well when he had the opportunity, and Trump might be more inclined than most to squeeze Democrats.

It's dangerous in another sense, too. While the progressive base wants Pelosi and Schumer to block Trump's immigration policies at all costs, it became clear in the 2016 cycle that people outside the urban cores of Democratic support are a lot less sympathetic about illegal immigration. Those are the districts that Democrats need to win to take back control of the House, and giving Trump an opportunity to play hardball on immigration might push midterm voters back into Trump's column. Democrats might be better off taking a win on DACA in exchange for reform on chain migration and ending the visa lottery system. Trump can claim some victories too in that exchange, but taking immigration reform off the table in the midterms helps Democrats more than Trump even with a win in January. By November, both that win and a Democratic concession will be mainly forgotten.

...

<https://hotair.com/archives/2017/12/29/trump-bipartisan-daca-deal-within-reach-know/>

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16.

Anchor Baby Population in U.S. Exceeds One Year of American Births... Illegal Immigration Bankrupting America

InvestmentWatch Blog, December 30, 2017

. . .

While in-migration in small numbers may be sensible for specific reasons, bringing countless third-world people to the U.S. with no strategic plan or goals proves foolish and dangerous. Sufficient reasons exist for first-world nations to enforce their immigration laws: to protect jobs and citizens.

Few Americans comprehend the various impacts and financial costs of illegal migration into the United States. Like a cancer, it enters the body while proliferating until, at some point, it compromises, then destroys the integrity of surrounding tissue. Illegal "migration" encroaches on legal American taxpayers who work honestly within their system.

. . .

<http://investmentwatchblog.com/anchor-baby-population-in-u-s-exceeds-one-year-of-american-births-illegal-immigration-bankrupting-america/>

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17.

The Privilege of Citizenship

By Susan Allen

American Thinker, December 29, 2017

. . .

Citizenship represents membership in a nation, with all the rights, privileges, and benefits granted to the members by the Constitution. But the requirement to actively support and defend the ideals of the nation has been stripped away, diminishing the value of citizenship. Sanctions exist, but they are applied arbitrarily, sporadically, and inconsistently by excessive layers of government bureaucracy. Rights and benefits are extended to citizens and non-citizens alike, even those who actively work to undermine the ideals of the Constitution.

What would change if citizenship were treated as a thing of value to be earned?

Would citizens in good standing demand an education system that prepares their children for membership application? Would the curriculum include all of the elements necessary to pass the citizenship test, including the ability to properly communicate in American English, an understanding of the principles of the constitution and the reasons behind its creation, and the responsibilities expected in return for the privilege of membership?

. . .

http://www.americanthinker.com/blog/2017/12/the_privilege_of_citizenship.html

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18.

Trump: DACA Isn't Happening Without a Border Wall

By Katie Pavlich

Townhall.com, December 29, 2017

...

"We're working on a plan - subject to getting massive border controls. We're working on a plan for DACA. People want to see that happen. You have 800,000 young people, brought here, no fault of their own. So we're working on a plan, we'll see how it works out. We're going to get massive border security as part of that. And I think something can happen, we'll see what happens, but something will happen," Trump said according to the pool report.

"The wall will come later, we're right now renovating large sections of wall, massive sections, making it brand new...We want to get massive border security. And I think that both Nancy Pelosi and Chuck Schumer, I think they agree with it," he continued. "I think we're fairly close but we have to get past the border security."

...

<https://townhall.com/tipsheet/katiepavlich/2017/12/29/trump-daca-isnt-happening-without-a-border-wall-n2428146>

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19.

Judicial Assault on Trump Admin. Immigration Actions Continues

By Warren Mass

The New American, December 28, 2017

...

The day before Trump issued the executive order, Secretary of State Rex Tillerson, Acting

Homeland Security Secretary Elaine Duke, and Director of National Intelligence Daniel Coats sent a memo to the president stating that certain refugees must be banned unless additional security measures are implemented.

In it's lawsuit against the administration, the ACLU argued that the memo provided no evidence for why additional security was needed and didn't specify a timeframe for implementing the changes. The two plaintiffs asserted that the process for imposing the policy violated a federal law.

The 11-nation refugee ban (which covers Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Yemen, South Sudan and North Korea) is a separate executive order from the administration's suspension on travel from six majority-Muslim countries. Those nations are Iran, Libya, Syria, Yemen, Somalia, and Chad. The Supreme Court on December 4 granted a stay of the October rulings by two lower courts that had blocked the Trump administration from enforcing its suspension on travel from those countries.

The High Court's decision stays the previous lower court rulings against the administration until a ruling is made on the administration's appeal in the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit in Richmond, Virginia. The decision states: "In light of its decision to consider the case on an expedited basis, we expect that the Court of Appeals will render its decision with appropriate dispatch."

. . .

<https://www.thenewamerican.com/usnews/immigration/item/27824-trump-administration-11-nation-refugee-ban-partially-blocked-by-judge>

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20.

Pardon Me, Governor Brown

By Katy Grimes

Canada Free Press, December 30, 2017

. . .

California is home to one-third of the nation's welfare recipients, but according to Jerry Brown, they are not freeloaders—taxpayers are. The millions of illegal immigrants living in California's sanctuary cities and receiving every government provided benefit imaginable at the cost of taxpayers are not freeloaders, according to Jerry Brown.

California is home to the most residents living below the poverty line in the country. And now with our politicians' disregard for federal immigration laws, more than a quarter of the 38 million Californians were not even born in the United States. An average of 4.4 million Californians received welfare food benefits each month in fiscal year 2015, according to the Public Policy Institute of California, a number much higher in 2017. Overall, Californians received nearly \$7.53 billion, or 10.8% of the total national spending on SNAP benefits. California has a small state-funded program (\$80 million in fiscal year 2015) to assist non-citizen legal permanent residents who are ineligible for federal benefits.

. . .

So pardon me, Governor Brown, but your aberrant style of leadership has been as maniacal as a third-World dictator, and your legacy is a complete and total failure, tainted by frequent lunatic ravings. Brown says humankind would face dire straits if his climate change policies are not fulfilled. "Maybe not in my life, I'll be dead...Most of you people, when I look out here, a lot of you people are going to be alive," Brown recently said at a legislative hearing extending his cap and trade legislation for another decade, despite no evidence of air quality improvements. "And you're going to be alive in a horrible situation. You're going to see mass migrations, vector diseases, forest fires, Southern California burning up. That's real guys.

That's what the scientists of the world are saying.”

...

<http://canadafreepress.com/article/pardon-me-governor-brown>

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21.

California Governor Pardons Felons Set for Deportation

By Dave Bohon

The New American, December 27, 2017

...

The two men, 39-year-old Mony Neth and Rottanak Kong, 42, came to the United States as children when their parents fled the communist Khmer Rouge regime in Cambodia. Kong was convicted of felony joyriding in 2003 and Neth was convicted in 1995 on a felony weapons charge with a gang enhancement.

While neither has been charged with a crime since, both had been scheduled to be deported on December 25. With the pardons from Brown, a federal judge stepped in with a temporary restraining order, allowing the two to appeal deportation efforts. The pardon from Brown could even allow the two to apply for U.S. citizenship.

California's *Sacramento Bee* noted that Gov. Brown has made it a special mission to thwart the Trump administration's efforts to tighten up on the decades-long flood of illegal immigration into the country. In October Brown signed a law making California a so-called “sanctuary state,” limiting the ability of state and local law enforcement to help enforce

federal immigration statutes.

Additionally, reported the *Bee*, Brown “fortified the state budget with millions more in spending to help mount a range of immigration-related legal challenges, including cases over the ending of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program (DACA). Other cases seek to prevent construction of a U.S.-Mexico border wall, and to stop the federal government from withholding public safety grants from localities that don’t expend public resources on immigration enforcement.”

...

<https://www.thenewamerican.com/usnews/crime/item/27817-california-governor-pardons-felons-set-for-deportation>

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22.

San Francisco’s Shame

An illegal-alien killer is set free in a mockery of the rule of law.

By Heather Mac Donald

City Journal, December 1, 2017

...

Donald Trump turned the Steinle case into a powerful rallying cry for immigration enforcement during his presidential run. The illegal-alien lobby, by contrast, denied that San Francisco’s sanctuary policy had anything to do with the killing. California even *strengthened* its status as an immigration scofflaw after the Steinle homicide. This October, Governor Jerry Brown signed SB 54, the California Values Act, which turns the entire state into an

immigration-enforcement-free haven for all but the most heinous illegal-alien criminals. (Brown has been assiduously silent on the Garcia Zarate acquittal.) San Francisco imperceptibly tweaked its local sanctuary policy following the killing; today, it would again release Garcia Zarate if asked under the same conditions to hold him for ICE custody.

...

<https://www.city-journal.org/html/san-francisco%E2%80%99s-shame-15590.html>

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23.

The Remedy For Chain Migration: Chain Deportation!

By Paul Nachman

VDare.com Blog, December 28, 2017

...

Note that the Numbers ad centers on the chains that would be launched by legalization of the DACA-protected illegal aliens, not from legally-admitted seed immigrants. But the phenomenon and its societal impacts are comparable.

So it's a great triumph for the forces of immigration sanity that "chain migration" is—at long last!—a concept that's surfaced in the national conversation, since these chains make up a large fraction of the legal-immigration influx.

(Why should national recognition of this obvious concept be considered a "triumph"? Because most Americans know next-to-nothing about immigration beyond such weary slogans—actually, sales pitches—as "We're a nation of immigrants." National politicians, too:

In 2000, immigration-sanity guerrilla Craig Nelsen of the late Project USA demonstrated publicly that presidential-disaster-to-be George “Dubya” Bush was clueless about chain migration.)

. . .

<http://www.vdare.com/posts/the-remedy-for-chain-migration-chain-deportation>

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24.

Where 2017's Joyride Might Lead In 2018

By Rachel Marsden

Townhall.com, December 27, 2017

. . .

-- With disenchanted Western-bred jihadists waltzing back into Western countries after spending a few years abroad honing their propaganda-creating and head-chopping skills, expect the issues of immigration and national security to remain on the front burner, particularly as these people settle back into civilian life and get reacquainted with rental vehicles, which will continue to be mysteriously attracted to populated sidewalks.

. . .

The palpable anti-establishment streak in each of these leaders may knock a few more of their counterparts off the mindless globalist automaton bandwagon. One major globalist figure to be mugged by a new reality in 2017 was longtime German Chancellor Angela Merkel, now forced to form a coalition government after a drubbing at the polls owed primarily to her come-one, come-all immigration policy. While strong leaders such as Trump and Macron won't agree on everything, it's enough that they exist independently, much like a

few smaller vortices can form a tornado.

. . .

<https://townhall.com/columnists/rachelmarsden/2017/12/27/where-2017s-joyride-might-lead-in-2018-n2427114>

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25.

Adiós, Portavoz

New York says goodbye to outgoing City Council Speaker Melissa Mark-Viverito.

By Seth Barron

City Journal, December 20, 2017

. . .

The Right to Know Act continues Mark-Viverito's efforts to depolice New York City—public urination, subway-fare evasion, hanging out in parks all night, drinking in public, smoking pot, and other “victimless” crimes now merit little more than a civil citation. In the past, if a low-level miscreant ignored a summons to appear before a judge, the city would issue a warrant; outstanding warrants could lead to arrest the next time that the scofflaw misbehaved. This was unfair, Mark-Viverito believed. “We are a City that believes in justice,” she declaimed in her most recent State of the City speech, “not in supporting a broken summons system. This is who we are.”

The speaker's definition of “who we are” includes illegal aliens. Her views go well beyond standard municipal sanctuary policy of “don't-ask-don't-tell,” extending to active protection and sheltering of unlawful residents. She pushed for and passed laws forbidding the city

from offering assistance to federal immigration officers; had ICE removed from Rikers Island; and stopped the police, the Department of Correction, and the Department of Probation from detaining illegal aliens on ICE's behalf without a judicial warrant. The city now pays lawyers to defend illegal-alien convicted criminals in immigration court removal proceedings. In 2014, the city authorized the issuance of municipal identification cards to all residents—on the grounds that the “undocumented” lacked, well, documents. Following Donald Trump's election last year, in order to protect illegal aliens from potential enforcement of immigration law, Mark-Viverito joined de Blasio in seeking to destroy documentation and records pertaining to the IDNYC program—an effort that remains tied up in the courts.

. . .

<https://www.city-journal.org/html/adios-portavoz-15614.html>

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26.

Assaults On The Border Patrol Heat Up—More Federal Prosecutions Needed

By Federale

VDare.com Blog, December 27, 2017

. . .

Attacks on Border Patrol Agents are increasing. Desperation among criminal aliens and other illegal aliens is at record levels as the crackdown on illegal aliens continues.

Democrats are, of course, silent as illegal aliens are their constituency. It will likely get worse before it gets better as prosecutions of criminal aliens, smugglers, family members who pay for smuggling, and illegal aliens themselves increase. While previously the war on Border Patrol Agents was led by Barack Hussein Obama and his minions, things have changed and

the Trump Administration is at least talking about prosecuting these attackers. (This correspondent covered the Obama war, in collusion with the press, on the Border Patrol extensively.)

. . .

Desperation appears to be the problem, as criminal aliens are increasingly captured and deported, interrupting the cycle of deportation and immediate re-entry, which annoys the criminal alien and increases his antipathy to Border Patrol Agents.

. . .

Hopefully the lack of prosecution, a legacy policy of Obama and the holdovers in the Justice Department, will end under Jeff Sessions.

. . .

Sabotage by #DeepState operatives is suspected and this writer agrees. The various U.S. Attorneys' Offices are not on board with immigration prosecutions, nor with prosecuting those who assault or interfere with ICE agents or Border Patrol Agents.

. . .

<http://www.vdare.com/posts/assaults-on-the-border-patrol-heat-up-more-federal-prosecutions-needed>

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27.

Stop DACA Amnesty and All Chain Migration

By Frosty Wooldridge

NewsWithViews.com, December 18 2017

. . .

Ironically, Dick Durbin and Lindsey Graham led the charge against E-Verify for the past 15 years. They led the charge to give amnesty in the 2013 S744 bill that gave 20 million illegal immigrants a free pass, but jumped legal immigration from 1.2 million annually to 2 million annually. They've done nothing to stop the 350,000 'anchor baby' phenomenon annually, where pregnant mothers violate our borders to birth a child in our country—for bogus instant citizenship. The kid gets a free ride while the mother gets a free house, food and medical care—paid for by you. It's been going on for 30 years at a cost of countless billions.

You might ask the question: “Who are those guys working for and why are they working against us when we pay their salaries to represent us and our best interests?”

While many feel that those children suffered an unfair practice of “being dragged across our borders by their lawless parents,” what about our unemployed citizens, our poor and our 13 million American children living below the poverty line? What about our laws? What about our astronomical national debt?

What does “chain-migration” look like. Please watch this 30 second video to show you how their lawlessness ends up being a bonanza to them and Mexico: Mexico gets ride of its poorest and most unskilled citizens, but they send back \$25 billion annually in cash transfers.

What chain-migration looks like: it's like inviting someone you don't know into your home—and then, you allow them to invite in as many unknown people from their families as they wish. It's exponential growth totally out of control:

. . .

<https://newswithviews.com/stop-daca-amnesty-and-all-chain-migration/>

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28.

Why Numbers Alone Obscure the Real Deportation Story

The total number of deportations is down under Trump, but don't confuse that with leniency.

By Julianne Hing

The Nation, December 28, 2017

. . .

As it is, Trump has authorized his agents to do things that other administrations declined to do. Obama said that he was focused on removing “felons, not families.” These days, anyone who’s deportable—from restaurant-owning, decades-long residents to DACA-approved Dreamers—is a priority. ICE is now willing to arrest people with no criminal record, people who are guilty only of immigration violations. Even ICE’s gang-enforcement operations—designed, supposedly, to capture the most hardened criminals—have netted a disturbing number of people with no criminal record. It’s an unleashing that, to immigrants, feels like a kind of terrorism.

To make matters worse, ICE agents stalk places that were once no-go areas for apprehending immigrants: churches, courthouses, even school drop-off sites. In November, dozens of public defenders gathered for an impromptu protest outside a Brooklyn courthouse just after ICE agents arrested a man who had shown up at court. That arrest was one of approximately 40 such incidents in 2017 in New York City alone—a 900 percent increase compared with last year, according to the Immigrant Defense Project. Lawyers and judges have reported similar activity in Arizona, California, Connecticut, Colorado, New Jersey, Oregon, Texas, Washington, and the rest of New York State. Denver City Attorney Kristin Bronson said that she’s given up on four domestic-violence cases since Trump’s election, because the victims were too afraid that ICE would be lurking to appear in court.

. . .

<https://www.thenation.com/article/why-numbers-alone-obscure-the-real-deportation-story/>

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29.

Ideology vs. Logic on Immigration

By Jim Schnieder

The Reno Gazette-Journal, December 27, 2017

. . .

Do "illegals" dilute our culture and increase crime? Not according to an article in The New York Times ("Contrary to Trump's claims, immigrants are less likely to commit crimes", Jan. 26). The article goes on to point out that illegal immigrants commit more crimes than legal immigrants, but fewer than native-born Americans. As for diluting our culture, "you know someone is an American if they or their ancestors came from somewhere else."

Our friends and neighbors south of the border are kind, gentle, hardworking, friendly people who have a strong sense of family and are steeped in positive values. Perhaps unbeknownst to you, a longtime friend, neighbor, classmate or coworker is undocumented.

"Throw the bum out"? No, let's affirm our humanitarian foundations by protecting those who will undoubtedly eventually become fellow citizens, and voters with a multigenerational memory.

. . .

<http://www.rgj.com/story/opinion/voices/2017/12/27/ideology-vs-logic-immigration->

[schnieder/985687001/](#)

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30.

Top Five Immigration Stories of 2017

By Melissa Cruz

ImmigrationImpact.com, December 22, 2017

. . .

Termination of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals initiative

President Trump ended the Obama-era Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) initiative in September, despite promising to show the 800,000 recipients of the initiative “great heart.” The administration announced its termination after being threatened with litigation by several states’ attorneys general who wanted it ended.

The administration allowed anyone whose DACA was ending by March 5, 2018 to apply for one final renewal, leading to a sweeping panic among young immigrants, many of whom scrambled to submit a lengthy and expensive renewal application within the one-month deadline given by the government. This anxiety was compounded by the fact that a slowdown with the U.S. Postal Service caused many applications to arrive at USCIS past the deadline.

. . .

<http://immigrationimpact.com/2017/12/22/top-five-immigration-stories-2017/>

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31.

Macron Gets Tough as France Struggles to Deal with Migrants

Townhall.com, December 26, 2017

. . .

Macron said in a speech in July in Orleans before a group of new citizens that he wanted people "off the streets, out of the woods" by the end of 2017. "I want emergency lodgings everywhere."

While his words conveyed humanity, the underlying message bites.

Macron has made clear he wouldn't accept economic migrants in France, wants those who don't qualify for asylum expelled and doesn't want them even trying to come to France.

The French president has been rolling out a multi-pronged approach that stretches to Africa, with points set up in Chad and Niger to pre-select those certain of gaining asylum — and weed out potential economic migrants.

At home, Interior Minister Gerard Collomb has ordered prefects, regional representatives of the state, to crack down on illegal immigration, "act quickly" to expel those who fail to gain asylum and report results within weeks, according to a November order cited by the newspaper Le Monde.

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32.

Austria's Welcome Mat for Migrants Just Got Considerably Less Welcoming

By Jazz Shaw

HotAir.com, December 29, 2017

. . .

Under these new marching orders, migrants attempting to enter the country will face new entry requirements and an enhanced vetting protocol which includes surrendering their phones, as well as forfeiting cash to help pay for the cost of supporting migrant populations. (Daily Wire)

. . .

This is yet another move in the ongoing battle between different factions in the EU over open border policies and endless immigration. Of course, this fight has been going on for a while now. You may recall that the Green Party President, Alexander Van der Bellen, is only in office because the liberals in Austria were knocked out of the 2016 elections in the first round and had to form a coalition with him. In the runoff, he barely defeated right-wing candidate Norbert Hofer in a race so close they had to hold the election twice. Hofer was a Freedom Party candidate who was pushing policies precisely like the ones mentioned above, and while he failed to take the presidency, his campaign clearly set the stage for Kurz's remarkable rise to power as one of the youngest national leaders in Europe.

Seizing the phones from migrants attempting to enter the country will raise some hackles, but it's probably seen as a sensible way to verify the identity of the new arrivals as well as checking on who they may have been in contact with. Taking their money to pay for the care and feeding of new arrivals will likely drive the Angela Merkel faction nuts, but Austrian mayors have already been complaining about how the swelling number of migrants has

pushed their available resources to the breaking point.

...

<https://hotair.com/archives/2017/12/29/austrias-welcome-mat-migrants-just-got-considerably-less-welcoming/>

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Video Immigration Brief: What to Do About DACA

A DACA solution must balance the effects of an amnesty

Washington, D.C. (January 2, 2018) – As congressional leaders and the White House prepare to meet this week to discuss the controversial Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program (DACA), Center for Immigration Studies Executive Director Mark Krikorian lays out the issues at play. In the latest installment in the Center's Immigration Brief video series, Krikorian explains the measures required to balance any amnesty for the nearly 700,000 illegal aliens whose two-year work permits granted under this unlawful program will begin expiring in March 2018.

As of September 2017,
approximately 690,000
people were enrolled in
the DACA program.

Mark Krikorian, Executive Director

[Visit Website](#)

Further Reading:

[The right way to save DACA: Now, Congress must ensure that E-Verify goes national, and that chain immigration as we know it ends](#)

[Time to End DACA](#)

[CBO Says Senate DREAM Act Would Cost Taxpayers Billions](#)

[Oversight of the Administration's Decision to End Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals: Testimony Before the U.S. Senate Committee on the Judiciary](#)

[The Real Problem with DACA](#)



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Center for Immigration Studies

Low-immigration, Pro-immigrant



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Immigration Events, 1/3/18

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1. 1/3-6, San Diego - Immigration at the Association of American Law Schools annual meeting
2. 1/4-7, DC - Immigration at the American Historical Association annual meeting
3. 1/5-7, Philadelphia - Immigration at the American Economic Association annual meeting
4. 1/10-14, DC - Immigration at the Society for Social Work and Research annual conference
5. 1/11, DC - Discussion on the real costs of a border barrier between the U.S. and Mexico - **[New Listing]**
6. 1/11-12, Florence, Italy - Conference on the ethics of migration beyond the immigrant-host state nexus
7. 1/15-16, Paris - International forum on migration statistics
8. 1/17-19, Ohrid, Macedonia - Conference on migration and diasporas
9. 1/26-27, Las Vegas - EB-5 and investment immigration convention - **[New Listing]**

- 10. 1/29-30, Munich - Conference on post-imperial migrations during the first half of the 20th century
- 11. 1/31-2/2, San Antonio, TX - Annual border security conference and expo - **[New Listing]**
- 12. 2/1, Cambridge, MA - Film screening and discussion on global mass human displacement
- 13. 2/1, Brussels - Conference on the application of EU migration and asylum policies
- 14. 2/6, DC - USCIS Asylum Division quarterly stakeholder meeting
- 15. 3/7-9, DC - Certificate program course in international migration studies

1.

Association of American Law Schools Annual Meeting

Wednesday-Saturday, January 3–6, 2018

Marriott Marquis San Diego Marina

San Diego, CA, 92101

<https://www.aals.org/am2018/>

<https://www.aals.org/am2018/program/>

Immigration-related session:

Thursday, January 4, 2018

1:30-3:15 p.m.

Rights Under the Trump Administration

Saturday January 6, 2018

1:30-3:15 p.m.

Immigration Adjudication in an Era of Mass Deportation

Large scale deportation has been a feature of the federal government's immigration enforcement policy for years. Immigration policies under the new administration suggest even more expansive reliance on the tools associated with mass deportation, such as increasing the number of deportations, the scale of detention, and the categories of persons treated as removal priorities. This program examines the implications of the current administration's mass deportation strategies for existing paradigms in the literature on immigration adjudication. Panelists will address various questions regarding immigration adjudication during this era of mass deportation, including: the rise—and likely expansion—of summary removals and other mechanisms that enable the federal government to effectuate removal in a streamlined manner and without the participation of the immigration courts; the impact of the backlog in the immigration courts on the federal government's ability to achieve mass deportation; the continued relevance of the immigration courts and Board of Immigration Appeals as the central actors in immigration adjudication; post-deportation integration programs; and the influence of policies related to mass deportation on broader themes within immigration law such as judicial review, the rule of law, the constitutional rights of noncitizens, plenary power, or the entry fiction doctrine.

Speakers:

Jason Cade, University of Georgia School of Law

Lucas Guttentag, Stanford Law School

Kevin R. Johnson, University of California, Davis, School of Law

Nora Phillips, Al Otro Lado

Moderator:

Jennifer L Koh, Western State College of Law at Argosy University

3:30-5:15 p.m.

Immigration Law Works in Progress

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2.

American Historical Association Annual Meeting

Thursday-Sunday, January 4-7, 2018

Marriott Wardman Park

2660 Woodley Road NW

Washington, DC 20008

<https://aha.confex.com/aha/2018/webprogram/start.html>

Immigration-related sessions:

Thursday, January 4, 2018

1:30-3:00 p.m.

Migrancy and Empire in the 18th Century: A Roundtable

Reflecting on Renaissance Refugees and Forced Migrations in the Era of the Muslim Ban

3:30-5:00 p.m.

Migration and Irish Identity

Papers:

Irish Women, Poor Law Guardians, and the Challenges of State-Sponsored Migration

Jill C. Bender, University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Narrating the Living Conditions and Life Experiences of Toronto's Irish Poor in the 1850s and 1860s

William Jenkins, York University

Post-Second World War Migration from Ireland and the Caribbean: A Comparative Perspective

Miriam Nyhan Grey, New York University

Friday, January 5, 2018

3:30-5:00 p.m.

Immigration and Transnationalism in the Modern Era

Papers:

Migration and the Limits of Transnationalism

Nancy L. Green, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales

Transnational Dimensions of American Xenophobia

Erika Lee, University of Minnesota

Externalization and Its Limits: The Concentric Rings around the United States

David FitzGerald, University of California, San Diego

Transnational or Transcultural? Migrant Decision Making

Dirk Hoerder, University of Bremen

Session Abstract: In many ways immigration is the quintessential transnational act: it both moves individuals and communities across national boundaries and in the process defines and redefines the nation itself. At the same time, the transnational historiographical turn has prompted historians of immigration to

consider new ways of conceptualizing this history, seeing immigration not just as a process of moving from one nation to another but part of a broader series of global patterns. This roundtable session will explore transnational approaches to the history of immigration in the modern era. The interventions will center around two primary themes. Those by professors Green and Hoerder will consider the challenge posed by transnational history to the migrant experience in general, exploring how individuals and communities cope with the challenges and dislocations of leaving one home behind to find a new one. In contrast, professors Lee and FitzGerald will concentrate on the reception (or non-reception) of immigrants to the United States in the modern era, focusing in particular on fears of immigration and the ways in which America has defined itself as a nation in opposition to the influx of peoples from abroad. As a whole, the roundtable will consider how historians can speak to an issue which contemporary global significance.

Guests and Outsiders: Nativism, Integration, and the Politics of Migration in Europe since 1945

Papers:

Can a Turk Be Gay? Gay Activism and the Politics of Migration, 1969–81

Christopher Ewing, The Graduate Center of the City University of New York

Progressive Nativism? Mobilizing Secularism, Gender, and Sexuality against Muslims in Postwar Europe

Aitana Guia, California State University, Fullerton

Social Science and Single Mothers: Decolonizing the Dutch Welfare State, 1970s–90s

Chelsea Schields, Elizabethtown College

Session Abstract: When German Chancellor Angela Merkel declared in a 2010 speech that Germany's experiment with multiculturalism had failed, she brought the question of immigrant integration - particularly regarding Germany's large Turkish minority - dramatically to the fore. In the context of the recent refugee crisis and ascendant racist nationalism, debates about migration have taken on new urgency across the European Union. However, the question of whether or not immigrants, particularly from majority Muslim

countries, could find a place in Western European societies has been debated since the establishment of guest worker programs after the Second World War and the simultaneous collapse of colonial regimes in North Africa and the Middle East. This session will examine how debates about migration have been articulated through discourses of assimilation, race, and nationalism in several European countries, as well as how telling silences of left-wing activists and mainstream political parties shaped these discourses. These debates were often articulated in highly gendered and sexualized terms, as Europeans across the political spectrum both deployed prevailing notions of gender and sexuality to bolster their positions and, in the case of gay and feminist activists, harnessed racialized political discourses of migration to make forceful claims about the situation of women and sexual minorities in Europe. In using the individual contexts of West Germany, the Netherlands, and Southern Europe as case studies, this panel will highlight both the contingent nature of racial "otherness" as well as the fragility of centrist policies used to negotiate the politics of migration and European integration. In doing so, this panel will examine the longer history multiculturalism in its international context and the deep, racialized fears that immigration, so often supported by Western European governments, could elicit.

5:30-7:00 p.m.

Caribbean Studies Committee Meeting: Flight, Migration, and Borders in the Caribbean from Carib Expansion to 21st-Century Diasporas

Panel:

Linda M. Rupert, University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Jeppe Mulich, London School of Economics and Political Science

Matt D. Childs, University of South Carolina

Monique Bedasse, Washington University in St. Louis

Saturday, January 6, 2018

8:30-10:00 a.m.

Catholics, Migration, and National Identity in the 20th-Century United States

Papers:

Immigrant Aid Agencies in the United States and Europe on the Eve of World War II

Mary Brown, Marymount Manhattan College and Center for Migration Studies

Catholics in America and Germany, 1870–1914: Empire and National Identity

Thomas J. Renna, Saginaw Valley State University

Making a Migrant Ministry in Michigan, 1950–64

Deborah E. Kanter, Albion College

1:30-3:00 p.m.

Filtering the Frontier: Migrants and Refugees at the Border in the Arab Middle East

Papers:

Passports for Refugees: Algerians in Palestine in the 1890s

Michael Talbot, University of Greenwich

Muslim Bans Past: Immobilizing Ottoman Migrants in Wartime America, 1917–20

Stacy Fahrenthold, California State University, Stanislaus

Illicit Border-Crossings in Mandate Palestine: Undermining and Transforming Categories of Race, Ethnicity, and Nationality through Subversive Movement

Lauren Banko, University of Manchester

Nationalities of Nomads and Locusts in the Jazira, 1920–40

Samuel Dolbee, New York University

Session Abstract: This panel explores the relationship between the construction of national borders, the

policing of migrants, and the emergence of documentary regimes in the post-Ottoman Middle East. The states which emerged in Syria, Lebanon, and Palestine after the First World War imposed new restrictions on the mobility of Arab residents, creating nationality regulations which often committed the state to sedentarizing citizens while policing nomads, refugees, and migrants. Cross-border movements were recast as subversive and potentially criminal, and regulations multiplied to manage the movements of everyday migrants. These four papers will closely examine the use of passports and identity documents in this process, arguing that the passport allowed states to legitimate certain types of movement while prohibiting others. The session also gives a close look at connected processes like passport fraud, migrant smuggling, and evasion of state authorities in Arab border regions. Collectively the papers illustrate two global countervailing pressures: the intensification of migration within and beyond the Middle East after 1918, and increasingly rigorous attempts by Middle Eastern states to curb human traffic. In a historiography preoccupied with the relationship of nationalism to elite “imaginings,” this work strikes a blow for the state’s resort to registration and documentation technologies to police who belongs to the nation, and who is excluded from it.

Polish Immigrants in the United States since the 1970s

Papers:

Not All in the Family: American Polonia in the Decade of the 1970s

Anna D. Jaroszynska-Kirchmann, Eastern Connecticut State University

Between Now and Then: Contemporary Processes of European Migration to the United States

Anna Fin, Pedagogical University of Kraków

Seeing Greenpoint Change: Polish Americans and Gentrification in Brooklyn

Jerome Krase, Brooklyn College, City University of New York

Polish Greenpoint and New York City: Gentrification, Ethnoracial Relations, and Immigrant Labor Market at the Turn of the 21st Century

Anna Sosnowska, University of Warsaw

3:30-5:00 p.m.

Polish Immigrants in Greenpoint, Brooklyn: Exploring the Transformations of a Polish Ethnic Enclave

Papers:

Greenpoint, Brooklyn Then and Now: A View from the Street

Judith DeSena, St. John's University

"Living Is Simply Different Here": The American Dream in Greenpoint

Ewa Dzurak, College of Staten Island, City University of New York

Aging in an Ethnic Enclave: Barriers and Opportunities for Older Polish Migrants in Greenpoint

Karolina Lukasiewicz, New York University; Marta Pawlaczek, New York University

Tadeusz Chabrowski and Greenpoint: The History of Polish Neighborhood Seen through the Biography of Its Prominent Resident

Izabela Barry, College of Staten Island, City University of New York; Ewa Maliga, College of Staten Island, City University of New York

Sunday, January 7, 2018

9:00-10:30 a.m.

Eyes on Different Shores: Early African American Immigration and Identity Formation

Papers:

Making a Middle Class: African American Women and the Emergence of the Liberian Nation

Marie Stango, California State University, Bakersfield

In Word and Image: The Promise of Haitian Culture and Politics in 19th-Century Philadelphia

Aston Gonzalez, Salisbury University

Leaving for Lands Unknown: The 1820s African American Emigration to Haiti

Sara Fanning, Texas Woman's University

Session Abstract: Scholars have studied the history of African American migration to Haiti and Liberia during the nineteenth century and shown how fear surrounding growing enslaved populations and the constriction of free black rights prompted waves of international travel. Additional research on the production of nineteenth century black political discourse has demonstrated the promise and possibilities of these two black republics for African Americans. This panel offers detailed studies of those who made this journey and how their travel to these countries prompted sometimes radical ways that they envisioned themselves, their communities, and their ability to alter broader conceptions of blackness during the nineteenth century.

By focusing on the experiences of several African Americans traveling to and from Haiti and Liberia, this panel explores their changing conceptions of themselves as people of African descent. In keeping with the theme of the Annual Meeting, this panel “explores the ways in which racial distinctions have contributed to the formation of national identities and nation-states as political entities” by investigating how African Americans became Liberians and Haitians while often holding on to elements of their American identities. The papers reveal the circumstances that enabled African descended peoples to reimagine and remake their futures after traveling to, and residing in, Liberia and Haiti. Each focus on the lived experiences of people of African descent who arrived in new lands with varied expectations and came to understand themselves as dramatically different individuals belonging to more expansive communities. Marie Stango’s paper identifies the overlooked participation of African American women in and after the 1847 independence movement in Liberia. Previously enslaved in the United States, many of these women fashioned their identities as free people in a new country across the Atlantic. In doing so, they presented themselves as a model for emancipatory politics by adopting and disseminating middle class values and practices. As a result, these women displayed for American and international audiences the extent to which Liberian society had developed into a middle class nation. Aston Gonzalez’s paper traces the Haitian travels of a black

Philadelphian artist, who, taken with the black nationalistic fervor there, returned to Philadelphia to teach African American audiences about the possibilities of embracing black nationalism and learning from Haitian leaders. In lectures and paintings inspired by his stay, he stressed the possibilities of independent black communities. Sara Fanning's paper analyzes African Americans formulated freedom dreams in Haiti. More specifically, her paper investigates the tension between embracing and resisting a new identity for African Americans in Haiti. This tension arises from the mismatched expectations and realities of life in Haiti; she pinpoints the conditions that prompted many to yearn for home while simultaneously embracing the political freedoms they enjoyed there.

Each paper on this panel threads together the themes of shifting African American identities, emigration, and black political activism. The papers work together to highlight the conflicts and collaborations in which black Americans took part in their attempts to create a world that recognized and supported black freedoms.

11:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

Race and Immigration in the Era of Decolonization

Papers:

Youth, Race, and Immigration Control in 1960s Britain

Radhika Natarajan, Reed College

Citizenship at the Border: Stowaways, State Power, and the Making of Immigration Policy

Kennetta Hammond Perry, East Carolina University

The Demographic Defense of the White Nation: Entwined Histories of Race and Immigration in South Africa and the United Kingdom in the 1960s and 1970s

Jean Smith, King's College London

Session Abstract: The British Nationality Act of 1948 guaranteed the right of abode in the United Kingdom to all people resident in the Empire-Commonwealth. Commonwealth Citizenship presented a universalist

ideal, but as decolonization created distinct nation-states from the empire, ideas of racial difference and more restrictive views of citizenship based on ancestry hollowed out its broad promise. By the 1960s amid racially-charged concerns about rising immigration from former colonies, the United Kingdom implemented immigration restrictions beginning with the 1962 Commonwealth Immigrants Act. In 1981, the British Nationality Act reversed the 1948 Act and defined citizenship and right of abode in ancestral terms. In assessing this change, the main focus of scholarship has been the question of whether this shift stemmed from policy-making elites themselves or pressure from an illiberal and racist public.

The contribution of this panel is to shed new light on the role of racial ideology in the formulation and, crucially, the execution of immigration policies in decolonising Britain. We pay attention to both the broader transnational context in which such policies were formulated and the ways in which they were put into practice, both directly in terms of post-1962 family reunion cases and indirectly in terms of state-sanctioned violence against Commonwealth immigrants. Moving chronologically, Kennetta Hammond Perry's paper focuses on the carceral powers of immigration officials and the anxieties that West African and Caribbean stowaways generated in regards to the exercise of Commonwealth citizenship through the act of migration in the years preceding the passage of the first wave of Commonwealth immigration restrictions. Jean Smith's paper highlights ongoing connections between the United Kingdom and apartheid South Africa not only in terms of both states' racialised immigration policies but also in the ways in which concerns about demographic change in Britain contributed to the dramatic increase in British emigration to South Africa in the 1960s and 1970s. Radhika Natarajan examines the problem posed by young migrants from the Caribbean and South Asia who traveled to Britain for reunification with their families. This group produced anxiety on the part of immigration officers who doubted the integrity of their family ties and generated racialized discourses to discount their claims to entry to Britain. These papers share a focus on the experiences of individual migrants rather than racialised immigration policies in the abstract, or the viewpoint of the policy-maker. The Commonwealth promise of a multi-racial family of nations created a framework for the emergence of nations defined on ethnic and racial terms. By focusing on migration, this panel demonstrates the particular patterns of race and exclusion in the decolonizing British Empire. The questions regarding mobility and belonging raised in these papers continue to haunt us in the present.

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3.

American Economic Association Annual Meeting

Friday-Sunday, January 5-7, 2018

The Marriott Philadelphia Downtown (HQ)

Loews Philadelphia (co-HQ)

<https://www.aeaweb.org/conference/>

Friday, January 5, 2018

10:15 a.m.-12:15 p.m.

Immigrants and Hispanics Facing Hardships

Papers:

The Differential Incidence and Severity of Food Insecurity by Racial, Ethnic, and Immigrant Groups Over the Great Recession in the United States

Alfonso Flores-Lagunes, Syracuse University

Hugo Jales, Syracuse University

Judith Liu, Syracuse University

Norbert Wilson, Tufts University

Abstract: Perennially, Hispanic- and black-headed households have substantially higher rates of food

insecurity (19.1% and 21.5% in 2015, respectively) than the national average (12.5% in 2015), according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. We document the evolution of both the incidence and severity of food insecurity by race/ethnicity and immigrant status from 2003 to 2015. We define as incidence the traditional binary measure employed in the literature, while intensity is based on the continuous measure available from the survey questions in the food security supplement. We conduct a decomposition analysis to assess the contribution of different factors to the observed differences in food insecurity across these demographic groups over the years before, during, and after the Great Recession.

Using Eye Tracking to Study Migrant Remittances

Angelino Viceisza, Spelman College

Eduardo Nakasone, Michigan State University

Maximo Torero, World Bank

Abstract: It is well documented that migrant remittances are a significant driver of global development and serve as a pillar of economic stability (e.g. The World Bank 2015, Yang 2011). In fact, it is estimated that remittance flows to developing countries will reach US\$ 479 billion in 2017 – a number that far exceeds official development assistance. Nonetheless, sending remittances remains costly. The World Bank estimates that, as of 2014, the global average cost of sending US\$ 200 held steady at 8 percent of the transaction value. In some instances, transfer fees may surpass 20 percent, leaving quite some money on the table. The creation of publicly available comparison databases containing detailed information on the costs, speed, and reliability of sending remittances has been identified as one of the most efficient means to achieve the above aims. At the same time, this requires such services to be simple and accessible. This study will partner with RemitRight (www.remitright.com, RR), which has built and maintains the first World Bank-certified metasearch web and mobile platform for online money transfers from the US to top remittance-receiving countries, to test behavioral foundations and relevant attributes of comparison-shopping using a range of field experiments. One of the study’s main intellectual merits lies in the fact that it uses non-choice (neuro) data in the form of eye tracking (and facial expression) to unpack “the black box” of experimentally elicited choice data in the form of migrant remittance decisions. In so doing, the study sheds light on (1) how neuroeconomic data can be used in field contexts to identify relevant attributes of choice and

(2) the resulting welfare effects that could accrue to migrants and recipients from comparison-shopping and increased transparency.

Split Families and the Future of Children: Immigration Enforcement and Foster Care Placements

Catalina Amuedo-Dorantes, San Diego State University

Esther Arenas-Arroyo, Queen Mary University of London

Abstract: Intensified immigration enforcement, particularly at the local and state level, has been responsible for roughly 1.8 million deportations between 2009 and 2013 alone (Vaughan 2013). Deportations have broken up households and changed the structure of many families headed by an unauthorized parent – typically through the deportation of fathers (Capps et al. 2016). In some instances, the children enter the foster care system when their parents (or single parent) are detained by Immigration Customs Enforcement (ICE) and the children are left alone. In this regard, at least 5,100 children were in the foster care system and could not be reunited with their parents due to a parents’ detention or deportation. This figure is estimated to increase strongly over the next years (Wessler 2011). Aside from the fact that, on average, it costs state and federal governments approximately \$26,000/year to foster a child, foster care children have worse and fewer labor market opportunities (Doyle 2007), and are far more likely to commit crimes (Doyle 2008). Given these facts, our aim is to assess how the escalation of immigration enforcement taking place at the local and state levels since the early 2000s has contributed to the growing number of caseloads of Hispanic youth in foster care, especially in areas with a greater concentration of likely undocumented immigrants. To that end, we combine national data on state-level foster care placements from the 2001-2015 Adoption and Foster Case Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) Foster Care files, with detailed information on the intensification of immigration enforcement at the state level. In order to gauge if intensified enforcement has contributed to the share of Hispanic children in foster care, we exploit the temporal and geographic variation in interior immigration policies using a quasi-experimental differences-in-differences approach.

Economics of Immigration

Papers:

10:15 a.m.-12:15 p.m.

Information, Perceived Education Level, and Attitudes Toward Refugees: Evidence From a Randomized Survey Experiment

Lisa K. Simon, ifo Institute

Philipp Lergetporer, ifo Institute

Marc Piopiunik, ifo Institute

Abstract: In 2014 and 2015, Europe has witnessed an unprecedented influx of refugees. While natives' attitudes toward refugees are decisive for the political feasibility of asylum policies, little is known about how these attitudes are shaped by refugees' characteristics. We study the causal effect of refugees' perceived education level on natives' attitudes toward them, since education and skill levels will be decisive for refugees' labor market- and social integration. Assessing the true education level of refugees has proven very difficult and is subject to a high degree of uncertainty. Consequently, contradicting information has entered the public discourse. We implemented a randomized online survey experiment with almost 5,000 students at four German universities, i.e. among high skilled natives. To exogenously shift the perception of the education level of refugees, we randomly assigned respondents to one of three experimental groups. The control group reported their attitudes toward refugees without any information on the education level of refugees, while the High Skilled treatment group was informed about a study which finds that refugees are rather well-educated, and the Low Skilled treatment group was informed about a study that finds the opposite. We find that these information treatments strongly shift respondents' perceptions of the education level of refugees in the expected way. These significant perception shifts translate into respondents' labor market concerns, as predicted by the labor market competition model, in which natives are more skeptical of immigrants with similar skill levels as their own. Compared to the control group, respondents in the High Skilled (Low Skilled) treatment are more (less) likely to state that refugees will increase labor market competition. These concerns however, do not translate into general attitudes because economic aspects are rather unimportant for the attitude formation process. Finally, treatment effects differ by respondents' migration status and socioeconomic background.

Is It Merely A Labor Supply Shock? Impacts of Syrian Migrants on Local Economies in Turkey

Doruk Cengiz, University of Massachusetts-Amherst

Hasan Tekguc, Kadir Has University

Abstract: Since the beginning of the Syrian Civil War in 2011, more than 2.7 million Syrian nationals have fled their homes and started living in Turkey. This is the largest refugee flow since the 1950s. Exploiting the highly unequal spatial distribution of Syrian “guests” across Turkish regions, we analyze impacts of the forced migration on local economies. Using the recently available province-level residence data of Syrian population in Turkey, our difference-in-difference estimates or estimates by generalized synthetic control method (Xu 2015) yield no significant or sizable adverse employment or wage effects of Syrians on native workers. We show that the estimated negative employment effect in some of the previous studies (e.g. Tumen 2016) are not robust to alternative control regions, and due to incorrect standard error calculation. Furthermore, we show that residential building construction industry, a relatively labor-intensive industry that employs low-skilled workers, has experienced a boom with the arrival of migrants. The number of new building permits increased, on average, by 40% after the shock. New firm establishments have also increased by approximately 35% after the migration wave, which is partly explained by investments made by Syrian entrepreneurs. These reflect an increase in the aggregate regional demand and the supply of capital, and potentially explain the absence of the adverse labor market effects. We claim that omitting the former effects misleads the theory, and a thorough analysis of the effects of migration should account for the migration-induced demand and capital supply boost.

Migrants, Ancestors, and Foreign Investments

Tarek A. Hassan, Boston University, NBER, and CEPR

Thomas Chaney, Toulouse School of Economics and CEPR

Konrad Burchardi, Institute for International Economic Studies, Stockholm University, BREAD, and CEPR

Abstract: We use 130 years of data on historical migrations to the United States to show a causal effect of the ancestry composition of US counties on foreign direct investment (FDI) sent and received by local firms. To isolate the causal effect of ancestry on FDI, we build a simple reduced-form model of migrations:

Migrations from a foreign country to a US county at a given time depend on (i) a push factor, causing emigration from that foreign country to the entire United States, and (ii) a pull factor, causing immigration from all origins into that US county. The interaction between time-series variation in origin-specific push factors and destination-specific pull factors generates quasi-random variation in the allocation of migrants across US counties. We find that a doubling of the number of residents with ancestry from a given foreign country relative to the mean increases by 4 percentage points the probability that at least one local firm engages in FDI with that country. We present evidence this effect is primarily driven by a reduction in information frictions, and not by better contract enforcement, taste similarities, or a convergence in factor endowments.

Rainfall Fluctuation and Selection Patterns of Mexico-United States Migration

Shan Li, Central University of Finance and Economics

Ram Fishman, Tel Aviv University

Abstract: This paper studies the role of climate fluctuation, changes in rainfall, in determining self-selection patterns of Mexico-U.S. migration. Taking migration costs and returns to education into consideration, a simple theoretical model shows how the climate fluctuation affects migration incentives at different education levels and how this influences the education distribution of migrants. Empirically, we examine the effects of rainfall on Mexicans' migration intention for two education groups separately. In the group of less educated people, those with relatively more years of schooling are more likely to move to the U.S. in a drought year, yet the positive selection is impaired. In the group of more educated people, those with relatively fewer years of schooling are more likely to migrate in a drought year, reinforcing the negative selection.

Saturday, January 6, 2018

Foreign STEM Students and Immigration Policy

Papers:

2:30-4:40 p.m.

Will the United States Keep the Best and the Brightest? Career and Location Preferences of Foreign STEM PhDs

Ina Ganguli , University of Massachusetts-Amherst

Patrick Gaulé, CERGE-EI

Abstract: A key factor behind the emergence and persistence of U.S. leadership in STEM fields has been its ability to attract and retain top tier talent from other countries. Talented foreigners have typically come to the U.S. as graduate students and stayed in the U.S. in academic or industry careers.

The current U.S. political climate is characterized by uncertainty regarding H1B visas, a rise in anti-immigrant sentiment, and possible cuts in federal funding for scientific research, all of which could affect the location preferences of foreign STEM PhDs. Time will tell whether the location decisions of foreign STEM students will change; however, an early indicator of potentially shifting location preferences can be obtained by surveying them.

In this paper, we discuss findings from a recent novel survey of current doctoral students in a major STEM field – Chemistry – conducted in 2017 at 50 U.S. institutions about their career and location preferences. Unlike previous studies, we use hypothetical choice methods to determine students' valuation of similar jobs in U.S. vs. non-U.S. locations, and we match students to actual measures of ability based on publication measures. We are particularly interested in understanding how location preferences vary across the ability distribution and differ across source countries, and how they compare to the preferences of native US STEM PhDs. We also provide novel evidence on which countries may be best placed to attract foreign US-trained talent.

Postdoctoral Researchers: The Impact of Labor Regulations and Visa Policy

Sarah E. Turner, University of Virginia

Abstract: A key component of innovation in the U.S. economy is the scientific research done at universities.

In the pipeline for scientific research at U.S. universities, a critical input to research and part of the development of scientific expertise is the post-doctoral appointment. Even as job opportunities for faculty and permanent employment in university science have stagnated, the number of post-doc appointments has continued to grow, particularly in the life sciences and biomedical fields, with numbers rising from 18,399 in 1980 to 63,593 in 2014 (NSF SESTAT). In turn, the pool of researchers working in the scientific programs at U.S. universities is increasingly international; the share of temporary residents among post-doctoral scientists at U.S. universities ranges from about 49% in the health sciences to about 62% in engineering.

Immigration policies affect “price” and “quantity” in the scientific labor market to the extent that they impact what universities must pay research personnel and costs of hiring post-doctorate scientists. With a substantial (and growing) pool of students and doctorate recipients from abroad, changes in immigration policies that impact terms of stay affect costs of recruiting non-residents. Major changes include the extension of J-1 visas (from a 3 to 5 years) in 2005 and the extension of F-1 visas to allow 29 months of employment for STEM degree recipients in 2008, which was additionally extended to 36 months in May of 2016.

The focus of this research is how changes in visa policies affect the postdoc utilization of US born doctorate recipients, foreign-born recipients of doctorates in the US, and doctorate-level scientists born and educated abroad. Data for this analysis includes administrative data from the U.S. Customs and Immigration Services and employment data from public research universities, which are generally required to disclose annually compensation, employment and job title for all salaried workers.

Sunday, January 7, 2018

Employment, Migration and Inequality

Papers:

10:15 a.m.-12:15 p.m.

Child Labour Among Refugees and Host Communities: Evidence From Jordan

Rami Galal, American University in Cairo

Abstract: The refugee crisis stemming from the conflict in Jordan has brought over 600,000 registered refugees to Jordan with close to a third of them under the age of 17. The Jordanian government has sought to provide schooling for under-aged refugees, but the magnitude of the influx has strained available resources. Estimates suggest that there are 70,000 child labourers in Jordan, 80% of whom are Jordanian and 15% Syrian refugees. Using panel survey micro data on Jordan in two rounds from 2010 and 2016, our plan in this paper is to exploit this natural experiment of the refugee crisis to measure the impact of forced migration on child labour among both the local population as well as the refugee community using a variety of econometric techniques. The value added of this research is threefold: (1), filling in the knowledge gap of the impacts of the refugee crisis on child labour for host children and refugee children, (2), employing new and reliable datasets with robust methodologies, and (3), providing evidence for policy on how to reduce the propensity of child labour amidst the refugee crisis.

Inequality Between and Within Immigrant Groups in the United States

Hisham Foad, San Diego State University

Abstract: The increase in income inequality has been one of the defining economic trends of the past forty years. The increase in inequality in the United States has been attributed to skill-biased technological change, globalization, and a changing institutional environment. To what extent can these factors explain rising inequality? I attempt to answer this question by looking at income inequality both within and between immigrant groups in the United States. There is tremendous variation in income inequality between these groups, with Gini coefficients ranging from 0.59 for immigrants from the MENA to 0.42 for immigrants from Mexico. To what extent are differences in inequality between immigrant groups driven by observable characteristics that differentiate these groups? There are also large differences in inequality between different enclaves of immigrants from the same source country. For example, MENA immigrants living in Michigan have an income Gini coefficient of 0.61 as compared to 0.55 for MENA immigrants living in New Jersey. What features of these immigrant enclaves drive differences in immigrant inequality? In this study, I

exploit the variation in income inequality both between and within immigrant groups to estimate the micro level determinants of income inequality using a broad sample of 32 immigrant groups distributed across a wide range of ethnic enclaves derived from ACS data. Initial results suggest that inequality is highest for those groups with the highest skill levels, even though these groups have higher average incomes. That inequality is highest for the most skilled migrants suggests a more nuanced view of the role that technology, globalization and institutions play in influencing inequality

Lessons from Historical Immigration Policy

Papers:

1:00-3:00 p.m.

Closing Heaven's Door: Evidence From the 1920s United States Immigration Quota Acts

Philipp Ager, University of Southern Denmark

Casper Worm Hansen, University of Copenhagen

Abstract: The introduction of immigration quotas in the 1920s fundamentally changed US immigration policy. We exploit this policy change to estimate the economic consequences of immigration restrictions at the county, city, and individual level. The quotas led to a relative decline in population growth in areas with larger pre-existing immigrant communities of affected nationalities. This effect is largely driven by the policy restricted supply of newly arriving immigrants from quota affected nationalities and lower fertility rates of foreign-born women due to declining marriage rates. The more restrictive immigration policy led to significant labor productivity losses in the manufacturing sector of urban counties and cities. Our main finding is that native workers living in areas more exposed to the quota system were pushed into lower-wage occupations, while black workers living in the same areas gained from the quota system.

Adaptation of Native Labor and Capital to Mass Migration: Evidence From the Immigration Act of 1924

Ran Abramitzky, Stanford University

Leah Platt Boustan, Princeton University

Abstract: During the Age of Mass Migration (1850-1913), the US economy absorbed 30 million immigrants. The foreign-born share of the male labor force in the US reached 23 percent by 1910, and was as high as 50 percent in some metropolitan areas. Immigrant inflows slowed suddenly in the 1920s when the US government imposed strict immigration quotas favoring immigrants from Northern and Western Europe over immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe. These swings in national immigration flows differentially affected some local areas more than others depending on the country-of-origin composition of the local immigrant population. We use both the rise and fall of immigrant flows to examine how native-born workers adapted to immigrant-induced changes in labor supply. We focus on two potential margins of adjustment: propensity to finish high school in order to differentiate oneself from immigrant labor and propensity to move out of the local area altogether. We also study how firms adjusted their capital investment in response to changes in immigrant inflows.

Immigration Restrictions as Active Labor Market Policy: Evidence From the Mexican Bracero Exclusion

Michael A. Clemens, Center for Global Development

Ethan G. Lewis, Dartmouth College

Hannah M. Postel, Center for Global Development

Abstract: An important class of active labor market policy has received little rigorous impact evaluation: immigration barriers intended to improve the terms of employment for domestic workers by deliberately shrinking the workforce. Recent advances in the theory of endogenous technical change suggest that such policies could have limited or even perverse labor-market effects, but empirical tests are scarce. We study a natural experiment that excluded almost half a million Mexican ‘bracero’ seasonal agricultural workers from the United States, with the stated goal of raising wages and employment for domestic farm workers. We build a simple model to clarify how the labor-market effects of bracero exclusion depend on assumptions about production technology, and test it by collecting novel archival data on the bracero program that allow us to measure state-level exposure to exclusion for the first time. We cannot reject the hypothesis that bracero

exclusion had no effect on U.S. agricultural wages or employment, and find that important mechanisms for this result include both adoption of less labor-intensive technologies and shifts in crop mix.

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4.

Society for Social Work and Research Annual Conference

Wednesday-Sunday, January 10-14, 2018

Marriott Marquis

901 Massachusetts Ave NW

Washington, DC 20001

<http://secure.sswr.org/2018-conference-home/>

Immigration-related sessions:

Thursday, January 11, 2018

Section: Immigrants and Refugees

1:30-3:00 p.m.

Symposia: They Survived, We Can Help Them Thrive: Evidence-Based Recommendations for Social Work with Forced Migrants

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session8829.html>

Measuring Refugee Poverty Using Deprivation Versus Income: The Case of Afghans in Iran

Mitra Ahmadinejad, MA, Florida International University; Shanna Burke, PhD, Florida International University; Miriam Potocky, PhD, Florida International University

Developing a Reliable Assessment Tool for Refugee Survivors of Torture

Michaela Zajicek-Farber, PhD, BCD, LCSW-C, The Catholic University of America; Joan Hodges-Wu, MA, MSW, LGSW, Asylum Seeker Assistance Project; Sarah Moore Oliphant, MSW, PhD, The Catholic University of America

Hiding in Plain Sight: A Qualitative Analysis of Survival Strategies for LGBT Forced Migrants

Edward J. Alessi, PhD, Rutgers University

Performing for Their Lives: The Psychological Toll of 'Reverse Covering' for Sexual and Gender Minority Refugee Claimants in Canada

Sarilee Kahn, PhD, McGill University

Friday, January 12, 2018

8:00-9:30 a.m.

Symposia: **Multi-Level Risk Factors Related to the Health and Mental Health of Migrant Populations from Non-Western Low and Middle Income Countries**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9267.html>

The Risk Environment for Perpetration of Partner Violence Among Male Migrant Market Workers in Central Asia

Louisa Gilbert, PhD, Columbia University; Lynn Michalopoulos, PhD, Columbia University; Xin Ma, MS, Emory University; Tina Jiwatram-Negron, PhD, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor; Assel Terlikbayeva, MD, Columbia University Global Health Research Center of Central Asia; Sholpan Primbetova, MSW, Columbia University Global Health Research Center of Central Asia; Tara McCrimmon, MPH, Columbia University

Global Health Research Center of Central Asia; Mingway Chang, PhD, Columbia University; Timothy Hunt, PhD, Columbia University; Stacey Shaw, PhD, Brigham Young University; Gaukhar Mergenova, MSW, Columbia University

Multi-Level HIV Risk Factors Among Female Fish Traders and Male Truckers in Zambia: A Qualitative Study Comparison

Lynn Michalopoulos, PhD, Columbia University; Nomagugu Ncube, MPH, International Organization for Migration; Simona Simona, MA, University of Zambia; Alexander Ncube, BA, Columbia University; Tina Jiwatram-Negron, PhD, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor; Stefani Baca-Atlas, MSW, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Chronic Disease and Mental Health Prevalence Among Migrants in Central Asia

Angela Aifah, MA, Columbia University

Displaced, Overlooked, and Disadvantaged: A Systematic Review of Mental Health Studies of Adult Syrian Refugees

Melissa Meinhart, MSW, Columbia University; Erin Mills, BA, Columbia University; Lynn Michalopoulos, PhD, Columbia University; Nabila El-Bassel, PhD, Columbia University

9:45 a.m.

Mental Health Issues and Service Needs for African Refugee Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Paper33402.html>

Allison Ward, MSW, Graduate Student, Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ

Jill Messing, MSW, PhD, Associate Professor, Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ

Bushra Sabri, PhD, MSW, Research Faculty, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD

Jacquelyn Campbell, PhD, RN, FAAN, Professor, Anna D. Wolf Chair, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD

10:15 a.m.

Refugee Women's Health: The Effects of Pre-Migration and Post-Migration Stressors

Cindy Sangalang, PhD, Assistant Professor, California State University, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Paper33406.html>

10:45 a.m.

The Relationship between Immigration Enforcement and Mental Health Among Latino Immigrants

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Paper33407.html>

David Becerra, PhD, Assistant Professor, Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ

Jason Castillo, PhD, Associate Professor, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT

Francisca Porchas, BA, Organizing Director, Puente Arizona, Phoenix, AZ

9:45-11:15 a.m.

Symposia: Examining Factors Affecting the Health and Well-being of Refugees, Immigrants, and Indigenous Populations in the US

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9290.html>

Mental Health Issues and Service Needs for African Refugee Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence

Allison Ward, MSW, Arizona State University; Jill Messing, MSW, PhD, Arizona State University; Bushra Sabri, PhD, MSW, The Johns Hopkins University; Jacquelyn Campbell, PhD, RN, FAAN, The Johns Hopkins University

Refugee Women's Health: The Effects of Pre-Migration and Post-Migration Stressors

Cindy Sangalang, PhD, California State University, Los Angeles

The Relationship between Immigration Enforcement and Mental Health Among Latino Immigrants

David Becerra, PhD, Arizona State University; Jason Castillo, PhD, University of Utah; Francisca Porchas, BA, Puente Arizona

Discrimination and Environmental Changes As Stressors Among Indigenous Peoples in South Louisiana

Shanondora Billiot, PhD, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Roundtables: Advancing the Welfare of Immigrant Children in the U.S

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9128.html>

Speakers/Presenters:

Alan Dettlaff, PhD, University of Houston; Luis Zayas, PhD, University of Texas at Austin; Michelle Johnson-Motoyama, Ph.D., University of Kansas; Jodi Berger Cardoso, PhD, University of Houston; Benjamin Roth, PhD, University of South Carolina; and Megan Finno-Velasquez, PhD, New Mexico State University

1:45-3:15 p.m.

Symposia: Trauma and Resilience: Understanding Mental Health Among Refugees

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9162.html>

The Long-Term Mental Health Effects of Pre-Migration Trauma and Post-Resettlement Factors for Southeast Asian Refugees

Cindy Sangalang, PhD, Arizona State University; Tracy Harachi, PhD, University of Washington

Ethnic Differences in Behavioral Health Status: Burman Vs. Karen Refugees

Isok Kim, PhD, University at Buffalo

Factors Associated with Depression, Anxiety, and PTSD Symptoms Among Bhutanese-Nepali Refugees

Wooksoo Kim, PhD, University at Buffalo; Isok Kim, PhD, University at Buffalo; Anita Sharma, University at Buffalo; Sarah Stanford, University at Buffalo

Religion As a Source of Strength for Recently Resettled Refugees from Syria

Diane Mitschke, PhD, University of Texas at Arlington; Nabiha Hasan, University of Texas at Arlington

3:30-5:00 p.m.

Roundtables: **Addressing Ethical Challenges in Refugee Based Research**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9157.html>

Speakers/Presenters:

Miriam George, PhD and Anita Vaillancourt, PhD

5:15-6:45 p.m.

Oral Presentations: **ACCESS & UTILIZATION OF HEALTH SERVICES AMONG IMMIGRANTS IN THE U.S**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9333.html>

Comparison of Barriers to Health Care before and after Receiving Health Insurance Due to Aca's Individual Mandate Among Self-Employed Korean Immigrants

Chung Hyeon Jeong, MSW, University of Southern California; Hyunsung Oh, PhD, Arizona State University

Limited English Proficiency, Access to Health Care, and Health Services Use Among Asian

Chung Hyeon Jeong, MSW, University of Southern California; Lawrence Palinkas, PhD, University of Southern California

“Their Needs Are Higher Than What I Can Do”: Providers' Experiences of Working with Latino Immigrant Families

Katarzyna Olcon, MSW, University of Texas at Austin; Lauren Gulbas, PhD, University of Texas at Austin

Community Health Workers Addressing Reproductive Health Disparities in Immigrant Latino Communities

Amittia Parker, LMSW, University of Kansas; Michelle Johnson-Motoyama, Ph.D., University of Kansas; Susana Mariscal, PhD, University of Kansas; Vincent Guilamo-Ramos, PhD, New York University; Cielo Fernandez, University of Kansas; Elizabeth Reynoso, University of Kansas

Saturday, January 13, 2018

8:00-9:30 a.m.

Oral Presentations: **EXPLORING PSYCHOSOCIAL WELLBEING ACROSS THE LIFE COURSE**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9367.html>

Social Support Under Siege: An Examination of Women's Forced Migration

Karin Wachter, MEd, University of Texas at Austin

Latino Traditional Healthcare Use: The Social Network Effect

Victor Figuereo, MSW, MA, Boston College; Rocio Calvo, PhD, Boston College

Race, Ethnicity, and Birth Place As Predictors of Well-Being Among Older Adults

Heehyul Moon, PHD, University of Louisville; Sunshine Rote, PHD, University of Louisville

Factors Contributing to Migrant Children's Well-Being in China: Implications on Involuntary Migration of Displaced Children

Limin Xu, PhD, Tianjin University of Technology; Patrick Leung, PhD, University of Houston; Yongxiang Xu, PhD, East China University of Science and Technology

9:45-11:15 a.m.

Oral Presentations: **IMMIGRATION & BEHAVIORAL HEALTH**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9385.html>

Factors Related to Adverse Functioning for Unaccompanied Children in Long-Term Foster Care in the United States: An Exploratory Study

Robert Hasson, MSW, Boston College; Thomas Crea, PhD, Boston College; Dawnya Underwood, MSW, Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service

Development and Preliminary Validation of the Multidimensional Attitudes Toward Immigrants and Immigration Instrument

Elizabeth Kiehne, MSW, Arizona State University; German Cadenas, PhD, University of California, Berkeley

Enforced Separations: A Qualitative Examination on the Impact of Parental Deportation on Latino/a Youth and Families

Kristina Lovato-Hermann, PhD, CSU Long Beach

Health and Mental Health Effects of Local Immigration Enforcement

Julia Shu-Huah Wang, PhD, The University of Hong Kong; Neeraj Kaushal, PhD, Columbia University

12:30-1:30 p.m.

Immigration and refugees studies

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9576.html>

Speakers/Presenters:

Mitra Ahmadinejad-Naseh, and Michaela Zajicek-Farber, MSW PhD, The Catholic University of America

4:00-5:30 p.m.

Oral Presentations: IMMINENT RISKS IMPACTING DACA RECIPIENTS AND IMMIGRANT YOUTH

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9386.html>

The Growing Significance of Place: Assessing the Diverging Trajectories of Daca-Eligible Young

Adults in the New South

Roberto G. Gonzales, PhD, Harvard University; Benjamin Roth, PhD, University of South Carolina; Kristina Brant, Harvard University

“Estaba Bien Chiquito” (I Was Very Young): The Pathways to Adulthood of Undocumented Adolescent Arrivals

Daysi Diaz-Strong, MSW, University of Chicago

Effects of in-State Tuition on Undocumented Immigrants' Education and Future: A Synthetic Control Approach

Xiaoning Huang, MSW, Columbia University

Family Structure and Health Outcomes Among Children of Immigrants

Jina Chang, MSW, Boston University

Sunday, January 14, 2018

8:00-9:30 a.m.

Oral Presentations: **REFUGEES & ASYLEES: SOCIAL WELFARE CHALLENGES**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9446.html>

Barriers to Higher Education for Asylum Seeking Students from Central Africa

Paula Gerstenblatt, PhD, University of Southern Maine

Examining LGBTQ Asylum Seekers' Psychosocial Stress and Individual and Collective Resilience: An Application of the Minority Stress Model

Megan Stanton, PhD, Housing Works, Inc.; Samira Ali, PhD, University of Houston; Farnaz Malik, MPH, Housing Works, Inc.; Virginia Shubert, JD, Housing Works, Inc.

Achieving Equity in Mental Health Services for Refugees: A Focused Ethnography of Public Health Providers' Perspectives on Mental Health Screening Processes

Raiza Beltran, MPH, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities; Patricia Shannon, PhD, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities

Refugee Assistance on the Ground. the Case Social Welfare Policy for Refugees Operated in NYC Area

Karolina Lukasiewicz, PhD, New York University; Agnes Nzomene, MSW, Catholic Charities

8:30 a.m.

Examining LGBTQ Asylum Seekers' Psychosocial Stress and Individual and Collective Resilience: An Application of the Minority Stress Model

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Paper32806.html>

Megan Stanton, PhD, Research Consultant, Housing Works, Inc., Storrs, CT

Samira Ali, PhD, Assistant Professor, University of Houston, Houston, TX

Farnaz Malik, MPH, Research Consultant, Housing Works, Inc., Brooklyn, NY

Virginia Shubert, JD, VP Advocacy Research, Housing Works, Inc., Brooklyn, NY

9:45-11:15 a.m.

Oral Presentations: **SOCIAL SUPPORT & RESILIENCE: U.S. & INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9456.html>

A Randomized Trial Testing Group Mental Health Supports for Afghan Refugees in Malaysia

Stacey Shaw, PhD, Brigham Young University; Kaitlin Ward, BS, Brigham Young University; Veena Pillai, MBBS, Dhi Consulting & Training

Resettlement Post Conflict: Risk and Protective Factors and Resilience Among Women in Northern Uganda

Joanne Corbin, PhD, Smith College; J Camille Hall, PhD, LCSW, University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Community Resilience in Lebanon: A Time-Series Cross-Sectional Study of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon and Host Communities

Taylor Long, MSW, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor

It Takes a Community to "Raise" Immigrant High-School Graduates: An Ecological Perspective to Understand Strategies to Enhance Equity of Opportunities

Abbie Frost, Ph.D., Simmons College School of Social Work; Hugo Kamy, PhD, Simmons College School of Social Work

10:45 a.m.

Community Resilience in Lebanon: A Time-Series Cross-Sectional Study of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon and Host Communities

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Paper32497.html>

Taylor Long, MSW, Doctoral Candidate, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor, Beirut, Lebanon

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5.

The Wall: The Real Costs of a Barrier Between the U.S. and Mexico

A conversation with Vanda Felbab-Brown and Rep. Henry Cuellar (D-TX)

8:30-9:30 a.m., Thursday, January 11, 2018

Brookings Institution, Falk Auditorium

1775 Massachusetts Avenue N.W.

Washington, DC 20036

<https://www.brookings.edu/events/the-wall-the-real-costs-of-a-barrier-between-the-u-s-and-mexico/>

Speakers:

Vanda Felbab-Brown, Brookings Senior Fellow

Rep. Henry Cuellar, TX

Description: President Trump's proposed border wall, and more broadly how the United States defines its relationship with Mexico, directly affects the 12 million people who live within 100 miles of the border. Beyond the question of cost and payment, there are a number of very significant ways in which a potential wall will affect communities across the United States and Mexico in ways that have not been fully acknowledged or understood.

In her recent essay, *The Wall*, Brookings Senior Fellow Vanda Felbab-Brown argues that the Trump administration's anti-immigration rhetoric is largely uninformed, and that the administration has greatly misunderstood the importance of a mutually beneficial agreement between the United States and Mexico that enables environmental, security, economic, and cultural cooperation.

On Thursday, January 11, Felbab-Brown will present findings from her essay and will engage in a discussion with Representative Henry Cuellar (D-Texas). The event will kick off with new video drone footage of the U.S.-Mexico border captured just last month from Brookings Creative Lab.

This event will be live webcast.

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6.

The Ethics of Migration Beyond the Immigrant-Host State Nexus

Thursday-Friday, January 11-12, 2018

European University Institute

Via dei Roccettini, 9

50014 San Domenico di Fiesole

Florence, Italy

<http://www.migrationpolicycentre.eu/event/the-ethics-of-migration-beyond-the-immigrant-host-state-nexus11-12-january-2018-european-university-institute-florence-italy/>

Description: The Department of Ethics, Law and Politics at MPI-MMG and the Migration Policy Centre (MPC) at the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies (RSCAS), European University Institute (EUI) are delighted to invite submissions for the "Ethics of Migration beyond the Immigrant –Host State Nexus" conference which is to be held on 11-12 January 2018, European University Institute, Florence, Italy. This conference provides a forum to explore the following and related normative questions:

- * Responsibility-sharing in refugee protection
- * The right to control emigration
- * Responsibilities towards expatriate citizens
- * The ethics of diaspora politics

- * The role of subnational governments and supranational institutions in migration regimes
- * The role of non-state actors in migration management
- * The ethics of resisting migration controls
- * Migration and interpersonal morality

Programme:

Thursday, January 11, 2018

10:00–11:00 a.m.

Keynote: Responsibility for Emigration

Valeria Ottonelli, University of Genova

11:00 a.m.–12:30 p.m.

Panel 1: Sending states, diasporas and transnational responsibility

Towards the Responsibility to Represent: Unpacking State Responsibilities for Migrants Within and Beyond
Takeshi Miyai, EUI

Injecting Moral-laden Discourses into Global Migration Governance: Recruitment of Filipino Nurses to Germany

Cleovi Mosuela, University of Bielefeld

The Ethics of Diaspora Politics: How Do Diasporas Engage in the Debate?
Lola Guyot, EUI

Migration and Democratic Decline
Vesco Paskalev, University of Hull

1:30–3:00 p.m.

Panel 2: Migrants, social ethics and civil society

Temporary migrants and, social morals

Chuanfei Chin, National University of Singapore

Social work as a prerequisite for permanent residence

Bouke de Vries, MPI-MMG

Activism in Whose Interest? ProRefugee Volunteering in Germany and Its Pitfalls

Tanita Jill Poeggel, University of Edinburgh

Migration crisis, cultural industry and tourist gaze. Which ethics for a complex relationship?

Marxiano Melotti, Niccolò Cusano University

3:00–4:15 p.m.

Panel 3: Borders and resistance

What kind of act is unauthorised border-crossing? Four possibilities

Guy Aitchison, University College Dublin

Justifying Resistance to Immigration Law: The Role of Legitimacy

Caleb Yong, MPI-MMG

Who should resist unjust deportations?

Rutger Birnie, EUI

4:45–6:00 p.m.

Panel 4: Nonstate actors in migration governance

Just Migrant Repatriation

Molli Gerver, Newcastle University

Beyond the state: the moral nexus between private corporations and would-be immigrants

Benedikt Buechel, University of Edinburgh

The Global Governance of Migration and the Catholic Church: beyond the “Pope Francis effect”

Sara Silvestri, City, University of London

6:00–7:00 p.m.

Keynote: The Good Migrant: Justice, Reciprocity, and Jeb Bush

Michael Blake, University of Washington

Friday, January 12, 2018

9:00–10:00 a.m.

Keynote: Private Government, New Technologies and the Future of Citizenship

Rainer Bauböck, EUI

10:00–11:45 a.m.

Panel 5: **Cities, local communities and migrant rights**

From the city of refuge to #citieswelcomerefugees: Towards an urban turn in the ethics of migration

Benjamin Boudou, MPI-MMG

Immigrant sanctuaries and the right to include

Zsolt Kapelner, Central European University

Migration Ethics, Republican Liberty, and Sanctuary Cities

J. Matthew Hoye, Netherlands Institute for Advanced Study

Resisting brain hubs

Corrado Fumagalli, University of Milan

Place-Related Collectives and Immigrant Rights

Jakob Huber, Goethe University Frankfurt

11:45 a.m.–12:00 p.m.

Introduction to the photography exhibition ‘The Game’ by Mario Badagliacca, Archivio delle Memorie Migranti

1:00–2:00 p.m.

Keynote: Justice, States, and Global Migration Governance

David Owen, University of Southampton

2:00–3:45 p.m.

Panel 6: International and supranational migration governance

Is There a Human Right to Migrate?

Graham Finlay, University College Dublin

The Migrant, the State, and the Impartial Agency: Converging Justifications for an International Authority over Migration

Dario Mazzola, Università degli Studi di Milano

Teaming up or tearing apart? An account of interstate solidarity in the context of the European refugee emergency

Eleonora Milazzo, EUI

Should the European Union curtail the Member States' competence to adopt rules on the acquisition and loss of nationality?

Martijn van den Brink, MPI-MMG

Ethics & Migrants' Rights: What's with the "Right to Migrate"?

Luisa Feline Freier, Universidad del Pacífico

4:15–5:30 p.m.

Panel 7: Future challenges of displacement

Political Institutions and Future Refugees

Blair Peruniak, University of Oxford

Recognition at the Time of Relocation: Small Island States and the Complex Right to Continuous Statehood

Milla Emilia Vaha, University of Tampere

"A problem not of space": Rethinking solutions in refugee protection

Dana Schmalz, MPI-MMG

5:30–6:30 p.m.

Keynote: The Duties of Refugees

Matthew Gibney, University of Oxford

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7. **International Forum on Migration Statistics**

Monday-Tuesday, January 15-16, 2018

OECD Conference Centre

2 Rue André Pascal

75016 Paris, France

<http://www.oecd.org/migration/forum-migration-statistics/IFMS-2018-draft-programme.pdf>

Description: The International Forum on Migration Statistics (IFMS-2018) aims to mobilise expertise from a wide range of disciplines – such as statistics, economics, demography, sociology, geospatial science, and information technology – that can contribute to improving global understanding of the migration phenomenon. It will explore innovative ways to measure population mobility and generate timely statistics and ways to create synergies between different stakeholders and perspectives, with representatives from 'origin', 'transit' and 'host' countries of migrants. The Forum will also provide a unique opportunity for policy-makers migration data experts to exchange on data needs to support policy evaluations and identify best policy options.

The Forum will be organized around the following four main themes:

- (i) Migration measurement (concepts, definitions, disaggregation by migratory status, etc.)
- (ii) Innovation in data sources (new sources and approaches to migration data collection, realtime data, etc.)
- (iii) Understanding migration (gaps in migration statistics, data to address policy concern, etc.),

(iv) Cooperation, data governance and capacity building (stakeholder coordination, data sharing/exchange, strategies to enhance institutional capacity, data literacy, use of statistics, etc.).

The Forum will take place over two days, at the OECD Headquarters in Paris from 15 to 16 January 2018, with a mix of plenary with high-level speakers and parallel sessions. Around 400 people are expected to participate in the Forum.

The Forum is co-organised by the OECD, IOM and UNDESA, in collaboration with a number of partner organisations including UNECE, Eurostat, ILO, UNHCR, UNODC and the World Bank. Depending on the interest expressed and the feedback received, the International Forum on Migration Statistics may become an annual event in the future.

Programme:

Monday January 15, 2018

Plenary Session 1

10:00-10:45 a.m.

Challenges for improving the production and use of migration data: country perspectives: How are National Statistical Offices (NSOs) responding to the growing demand for migration data? What is needed to improve the availability and timeliness of migration data? What is the role of NSOs to facilitate better and more appropriate uses of migration data?

Parallel Sessions 1

11:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

Assessing the prevalence of trafficking in persons through targeted surveys

Attitudes/Diversity

Child and youth migrants: can existing data sources address their experiences and needs? How can we improve them?

Combining different datasets

Data and analysis on migrant integration at the local level

Data integration for measuring migration

Forced Migration within state borders: the challenges and opportunities of understanding internal displacement

Hard-to-count migrants

Parallel Sessions 2

1:30-3:00 p.m.

Improving Data on Refugees: Lessons from the Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics

Improving migration data for policy. Capacity building in Africa at national and regional levels: the example of ECOWAS

Indicators on immigrant integration: what matters and how can it be measured?

Innovative uses of administrative data for statistical purposes

Integration I

Integration II

International Students and Temporary Skilled Workers: Comparing Data from around the Globe

Investigating the Impacts of Displacement in East Africa

Plenary Session 2

3:15-4:45 p.m.

Global initiatives on migration and data needs: Conversation about data needs for the UN Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and the UN Global Compact for Refugees

Parallel Sessions 3

5:00-6:30 p.m.

Issues and challenges in measuring Female Genital Cutting in migration countries

Linkage of Data

Measuring Emigration

Measuring emigration through population censuses and destination-country statistics

Measuring future migration flows – potential and limits of different approaches

Measuring Migration in the Context of the 2030 Agenda

Measuring return and reintegration outcomes

Measuring the migration-environment nexus: State of the Art

Tuesday January 16, 2018

Keynote address

9:00-9:30 a.m.

The future of migration and implications for the international statistical community

Plenary Session 3

9:30-10:45 a.m.

Panel on Public opinion and migration: What is the evidence regarding the gap between perceptions and realities of migration? What are the best ways to communicate facts and figures on migration? How can policy makers undertake reform of migration policy in the context of polarized public opinion on migration?

Parallel Sessions 4

11:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

Migrant flows and recruitment pathways: Collecting data on mobile populations in the context of migration to the GCC

Migration between the United States, Mexico and the Northern Triangle of Central America (NCTA):
Emerging Challenges and Prospects

Migration Measurement I

Migration Measurement II

Migration Policies

Migration Statistics Challenges in Africa

Migration Traceability

Plenary Session 4

1:30-2:45 p.m.

Panel on Data innovation and big data for migration: What is the potential of big data for migration statistics? What are the risk factors (continuity, confidentiality, reliability)?

Parallel Sessions 5

2:45-4:15 p.m.

Mobilizing big data to measure highly skilled migration: lessons and challenges

Return and Onward Migration: What do we know? And what we would like to know?

Sampling migrants comparatively: challenges and possibilities

Skills

Statistics on international labour migration: statistical standards, sampling issues, and methodology of global estimates

The future census as a source of data on migrant populations

Using indirect methods to assess trafficking in persons

Plenary Session 5

4:30-5:45 p.m.

Concluding Panel on capacity building for migration data: what are the migration-data needs of developing countries (analysing existing data on migration, developing new instruments to capture data on migration...)? What types of support do these needs imply (financial assistance, training, information technology...)?

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8.

Diaspora, Transnationalism, Transculturalism and Inter-Cultural Communications as New Forms of Social Capital

Wednesday-Friday, January 17-19, 2018

Ohrid, Macedonia

<https://armacad.info/2017-10-27--conf-cfp-diaspora-transnationalism-transculturalism-and-inter-cultural-communications-as-new-forms-of-social-capital-17-19-january-2018-macedonia>

Information about conference venue will be announced soon.

Overview: Migration and migration-related topics currently have a prominent place in social sciences and

humanities. Among an assortment of topics social scientists are involved in the study of areas such as migration and identities, citizenship, law and legal status, religion, family and kinship, children and ‘the second-generation’, language, education, health, media consumption, internet use, the construction of ‘home’, sexuality, remittances, hometown associations, development and social change, local politics, workplaces and labour markets.

Contemporary migration is a complex and multiple process and the movements of people often are not unidirectional – migrants could continually move between different places. All the more so as contemporary modes of communication and transport across the borders enabled them to work and live in different countries, keeping in touch with those left behind as never before (Foner 1997, Morawska 1999). Socio-cultural transnational activities cover a wide array of social and cultural transactions through which not only economical resources but also ideas, meanings and practices are exchanged, organized and transformed (Levitt and Glick Schiller (2004. Recent researches have established the concept and importance of social remittances (Levitt 1998) which provide a distinct form of social capital between migrants living abroad and those who remain at home. To say that immigrants build social fields that link those abroad with those back home is not to say that their lives are not firmly rooted in a particular place and time. Indeed, they are as much residents of their new community as anyone else.

Individuals may migrate out of desire for a better life, or to escape poverty, political persecution, or social or family pressures. There are often a combination of factors, which may play out differently for women and men. Intra-family roles, statuses, relations and inequalities related to generation and gender affect who migrates and the impacts on migrants themselves, as well as on sending and receiving areas. Experience shows that migration can provide new opportunities to improve women’s lives and change oppressive gender relations – even displacement as a result of conflict can lead to shifts in gendered roles and responsibilities to women’s benefit. However, migration can also entrench traditional roles and inequalities and expose women to new vulnerabilities as the result of precarious legal status, exclusion and isolation. The impact of migration upon children is also considerable. Those remained in the place of origin may have better living condition due to material point of view, but often they suffer because of the lack of intimacy with their parents working abroad.

On researching of diaspora context, there are studies of the second generations and their successful integrational trajectories based on the various forms of transculturalism and inter-cultural interactions and communication. Other empirical data, however, show that the second generation often may continue maintaining a strong sense of belonging and ethnic enclosure. Among some compact migrant communities mixed marriages are socially unacceptable. To find a spouse back in the sending areas is an actual practice. The everlasting flow of new migrants to diaspora areas has a double impact. Diaspora clubs and organizations support easier settlement and employment for the newcomers. Simultaneously migrants carry with them a specific local ethnic culture, religious traditions and behavioral habits of their birthplaces.

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9.

EB-5 and Global Investment Immigration Convention

Friday-Saturday, January 26-27, 2018

Bellagio Resort & Casino

3600 S Las Vegas Blvd.

Las Vegas, NV 89109

<http://www.eb5investors.com/conferences/2018-las-vegas-convention>

Description: The two-day networking and educational event, which became the EB-5 industry's most-attended domestic event last year with more than 1,000 attendees, will feature a gathering of migration agents, regional centers, immigration and securities attorneys, developers, broker-dealers and other prominent EB-5 program stakeholders.

The conference will feature interactive panels moderated by professionals experienced in the EB-5 Immigrant Investor Program, as well as in-depth workshops designed especially for attorneys, agents, intermediaries and project developers.

The event will also offer special guest speakers, business exhibitions and a myriad of networking opportunities—including a VIP Cocktail reception.

We invite anyone interested in learning about the EB-5 program or increasing their industry exposure to join us at this convention.

For inquiries regarding our many sponsorship opportunities, contact our team today by phone at (800) 997-1228 or email at info@eb5investors.com.

Who Will Attend the 2018 Las Vegas EB-5 & Global Investment Immigration Convention?

- * Migration agents
- * Regional centers and project developers
- * Immigration and securities attorneys
- * Broker-dealers and many other industry service providers

Program:

Friday, January 26, 2018

Global Immigration Programs Workshop

9:00-9:50 a.m.

A Tour Around the World - A look at some of the available programs

10:00-10:50 a.m.

Due diligence and selecting the right

11:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

What is the future of CBI?

Agent Due Diligence Seminar

1:00-2:10 p.m.

Redeployment: Immigration Compliance and Fund Selection

2:25-3:35 p.m.

Alternate Visa Options: EB-1, E-2, etc.

3:50-5:00 p.m.

Preparing for Client 829 Filings

EB-5 Attorney Workshop

1:00-2:10 p.m.

RFE/NOID Trends

2:25-3:35 p.m.

Source of Funds analysis - Vietnam and India

3:50-5:00 p.m.

How to convert an H1-B, E-2 and other categories to an EB-5, common pitfalls, etc.

EB-5 Financing Workshop

1:00-2:10 p.m.

Raising capital in the new world of EB-5?

2:25-3:35 p.m.

Where to go to find capital?

3:50-5:00 p.m.

How to handle capital once you have it?

Saturday, January 27, 2018

Law and Policy Panels

9:00-9:50 a.m.

BEB-5 Government and Legislation

10:05-10:55 a.m.

Source of funds and money transfer - preparing for a more diverse EB-5

11:10 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

Anticipating the path of USCIS in 2018

12:00-1:00 p.m.

General Session and Lunch - Keynote Speaker

1:00-2:10 p.m.

Investor representation in a failing project

2:25-3:35 p.m.

USCIS litigation

3:50-5:00 p.m.

Capital Redeployment

Business Panels

9:00-9:50 a.m.

The future of direct EB-5 investments

10:05-10:55 a.m.

China - EB-5's great uncertainty

11:10 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

Walking the tightrope - Offering and loan document trends

12:00-1:00 p.m.

General session and lunch - Keynote Speaker

1:00-2:10 p.m.

Vietnam - what is next for this maturing market?

2:25-3:35 p.m.

Operating a successful Regional Center in 2018

3:50-5:00 p.m.

India - understanding EB-5's newest sensation

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10.

Representing Migration: The Legacy of Post-Imperial Migrations from World War I to the Cold War

Monday-Tuesday, January 29-30, 2018

Center for Advanced Studies

Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

Geschwister-Scholl-Platz 1

80539 Munich Germany

<https://armacad.info/confcfp-representing-migration-the-legacy-of-post-imperial-migrations-from-world-war-i-to-the-cold-war-29-30-january-2018-germany>

Overview: The routes of migration in the “long” twentieth century constitute passages through which not only people have changed their location, but also the material and immaterial goods which they have taken with them. Scholars from many disciplinary backgrounds have studied the symbols of migrants remembering their origins, which manifest themselves in objects, artifacts, songs, monuments, newspapers and magazines, letters and photographs, performative exclamations and orally transmitted memories. Such representations of migration can freeze positive memories of that which needs preservation or melancholic memories of an often-dramatic migration experience taking place in a distant world.

This is certainly the case for tens of millions of people from the Habsburg, Russian, and Ottoman Empires. With the variable waves of migration subjects of these empires generating a flurry of transformative experiences that have left their imprint well into the Cold War era, it is time to consider what can be salvaged

from these events and analyzed in critical new ways.

In the hope of opening a new set of comparative and perhaps collaborative investigations into the long-term impact of the explosive migrations out of these three empires, we are organizing a two-day conference to facilitate discussion between advanced graduate students and established scholars. The aim of the gathering in Munich at the beginning of 2018 is to produce a framework in which new inquiries into the dynamics around migration within and beyond the late Habsburg, Ottoman, and Russian Empires are possible. With special focus on the traumas and transformations taking place from the 1870s until the early Cold War, we believe there is an important new, often trans-national perspective to be developed for the study of migration. Post-imperial experiences for millions of people make it necessary to take methodological paths that are trans-regional, comparative and consciously seeks to tie together the socio-economic, cultural, and political consequences of these experiences. In the hope of opening a new set of comparative and perhaps collaborative investigations into the long-term impact of the explosive migrations out of these three empires, we are calling for contributions that could push the confines of how the migratory legacy is currently understood. The time frame and geographic centering, as the disciplinary foundation, are open.

The ideal range of papers extends from the events leading to the collapse of these empires, to monitoring where exiles of these events end up and hopefully include a focus on how these diasporas ultimately shaped early Cold War societies. Contributions are especially sought from those who can locate the imprints of these migrations to regions well beyond the territorial confines of the three empires, perhaps even introducing new avenues of analysis that tie the migrants from these multi-national empires to the creation of diasporas in the Americas, Southeast Asia as well as throughout Eurasia and Mediterranean world.

Considering this, we are especially seeking contributions that treat these migratory experiences as a field of research that may be approached in a processual, interdisciplinary manner. Meanwhile, such migrations should be understood not so much through the construction of identities as distinctive of others, but rather through di-verse forms of representation manifested as migrants are faced with dynamic conditions in exile. Urban settings and the use of urban space for the presentation and re-experiencing of migration are another focus we are particularly interested in. That be-ing said, the time frame and geographic centering, as the

disciplinary foundation, are open.

While resources are limited to cover the expenses of all participants, priority is given to advanced graduate students who wish to use this conference to explore ways to further expand their original projects to accommodate the themes of transnational migration proposed here. Draft papers shall ideally be distributed prior to the conference and will become part of an edited volume published in a peer reviewed academic press.

The conference will take place at the Center for Advanced Studies at LMU Munich and is part of the CAS research focus “Representing Migration”.

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11.

Border Security Expo

Wednesday-Friday, January 31-February 2, 2018

Henry B. Gonzalez Convention Center

900 E Market Street

San Antonio, TX 78205

<http://www.bordersecurityexpo.com/welcome>

Conference agenda:

Wednesday, January 31, 2018

9:00 a.m.

Plenary Panel: **New Administration - Impact on Border Security** - 45 mins

Moderator:

Robert Bonner, Senior Principal, Sentinel Strategy & Policy Consulting - Former Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection; Former Administrator, U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration; and Former U.S. District Judge for California's Central District

Speakers/Panelists:

Brian de Vallance, Former Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security (Confirmed)

Jayson Ahern, Principal, The Chertoff Group - Former Acting Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (Confirmed)

10:00 a.m.

Plenary Panel: **Changing Flows of People Coming into the U.S.** - 45 mins

Moderator:

Ronald Colburn, President, The Border Patrol Foundation - Former National Deputy Chief, U.S. Border Patrol

Speakers/Panelists:

Eddy Dolan, Regional Attaché, Central America, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Invited)

Manuel Padilla Jr., Chief Patrol Agent, Sector Chief for the Rio Grande Valley, U.S. Customs and Border Protection - Commander, South Texas Corridor, Joint Task Force West (Confirmed)

Matt Allen, ICE/HQ (former SAIC / PHX) (Invited)

10:45 a.m.

State and Local Law Enforcement - 90 mins

Moderator:

Nelson Balido, Chairman and CEO, Border Commerce and Security Council; Principal, Balido and Associates, Inc. - Former Director, Private Sector Division, Federal Emergency Management Agency; Former Member, DHS, Homeland Security Advisory Council

Speakers/Panelists:

Javier Salazar, Sheriff, Bexar, County, TX (Confirmed)

JD Robertson, Commanding Officer, Special Operations, Texas Rangers (Invited)

Phil King, Chair of Homeland Security & Public Safety, U.S. State Representative, TX (Confirmed)

Sheriff Joe Frank Martinez, Chairman, Southwestern Border Sheriffs' Coalition (Confirmed)

Unity of Effort/Joint Task Force - 90 mins

Moderator:

Robert 'Bob' Rutt, Managing Director - Frontier Solutions

Speakers/Panelists:

Janice Ayala, Director, Joint Task Force – Investigations, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Confirmed)

Paul A. Beeson, Director, DHS Joint Task Force – West, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Confirmed)

Vice Admiral Karl L. Schultz, Director, Joint Task Force – East, Department of Homeland Security
(Confirmed)

Enforcement's Role in Countering Our Nation's Latest Drug Threat - 90 mins

Moderator:

Michael Braun, General Manager - SAVA Workforce Solutions; Former Chief of Operations, U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration

Speakers/Panelists:

Ray Donovan, Special Agent in Charge, Special Operations Division, U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration
(Confirmed)

Shane Folden, Special Agent in Charge, HSI, U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement, San Antonio
(Invited)

Thursday, February 1, 2018

8:15 a.m.

Opening Keynote - 45 mins

Speakers/Panelists:

Kevin K. McAleenan, Acting Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (Confirmed)

9:00 a.m.

Plenary Keynote - TBA - 30 mins

9:30 a.m.

Salute to Fallen Heroes Memorial - 30 mins

10:45 a.m.

Plenary Session: **Biometrics in Border Security** - 60 mins

Moderator:

Nelson Balido, Chairman and CEO, Border Commerce and Security Council; Principal, Balido and Associates, Inc. - Former Director, Private Sector Division, Federal Emergency Management Agency; Former Member, DHS, Homeland Security Advisory Council

Speakers/Panelists:

Antonio J. Trindade, Associate Chief, Enforcement/Technology, U.S. Border Patrol (Confirmed)

Arun Vemury, Program Director, Science & Technology Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Confirmed)

Patrick J. Nemeth, Director of the Identity Operations Division, Office of Biometric Identity Management, National Protection and Programs Directorate, DHS (Confirmed)

Paul Hunter, Chief Biometrics Strategy/Biometrics Division, DHS/USCIS/ Immigration Records and Identity Services (IRIS) Directorate (Confirmed)

11:45 a.m.

Procurement Panel: **DHS, CBP, ICE** - 45 mins

Moderator:

David Aguilar, Partner, GSIS - Former Acting Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Speakers/Panelists:

Bill Weinberg, Head of the Contracting Activity, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (Invited)

Colleen Manaher, Executive Director, Planning, Program Analysis, and Evaluation, Office of Field Operations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (Confirmed)

Dennis Michelini, Operations Acting Executive Director, Air and Marine Operations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (Confirmed)

Kelly Good, U.S. Border Patrol (Confirmed)

12:30 p.m.

Public Safety Communications along the Border - 45 mins

Moderator:

Charles Armstrong, Former Assistant Commissioner, Office of Information and Technology - U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Speakers/Panelists:

Patrick Schwinghammer, Director of Radio Access Network, FirstNet (Confirmed)

Ron Hewitt, Director, Office Emergency Communications, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Confirmed)

Thomas Bojito, Chief, Tactical Communications Program, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Operations Division, U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement

Transnational Networks - 45 mins

Speakers/Panelists:

Roque Caza, Acting Director, Counter Network Division, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (Confirmed)

Operation Stonegarden: Homeland Security Grants - 45 mins

Friday, February 2, 2018

10:00 a.m.

Demo Day - Bandera Gun Club 360 mins

The Border Security Expo Demo Day 2018 is designed for manufacturers, distributors, retailers and others to demonstrate and network with end-users at an outdoor range.

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12.

Starr Forum: Human Flow (film screening)

3:30-6:00 p.m. Thursday, February 1, 2018

Building 10, 250

222 Memorial Drive

Cambridge, MA 02139

https://calendar.mit.edu/event/starr_forum_human_flow

Description: Over 65 million people around the world have been forced from their homes to escape famine, climate change and war in the greatest human displacement since World War II. Human Flow, an epic film journey led by the internationally renowned artist Ai Weiwei, gives a powerful visual expression to this

massive human migration. The documentary elucidates both the staggering scale of the refugee crisis and its profoundly personal human impact.

Captured over the course of an eventful year in 23 countries, the film follows a chain of urgent human stories that stretches across the globe in countries including Afghanistan, Bangladesh, France, Greece, Germany, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Mexico, and Turkey. Human Flow is a witness to its subjects and their desperate search for safety, shelter and justice: from teeming refugee camps to perilous ocean crossings to barbed-wire borders; from dislocation and disillusionment to courage, endurance and adaptation; from the haunting lure of lives left behind to the unknown potential of the future. Human Flow comes at a crucial time when tolerance, compassion and trust are needed more than ever. This visceral work of cinema is a testament to the unassailable human spirit and poses one of the questions that will define this century: Will our global society emerge from fear, isolation, and self-interest and choose a path of openness, freedom, and respect for humanity?

Amazon Studios and Participant Media present, in association with AC Films, Human Flow, a film directed by Ai Weiwei. Human Flow is produced by Ai Weiwei, Chin-Chin Yap and Heino Deckert and executive produced by Andrew Cohen of AC Films with Jeff Skoll and Diane Weyermann of Participant Media.

Co-sponsors: MIT Center for International Studies

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13.

Conflict and Compromise Between Law and Politics in EU Migration and Asylum Policies

9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m., Thursday, February 1, 2018

Université libre de Bruxelles – Campus du Solbosch

Buildings K and R42

Avenue Franklin Roosevelt 50

1050 Bruxelles, Belgium

<http://odysseus-network.eu/conference-2018/>

Program:

9:00-10:00 a.m.

Opening Plenary Session: **Accessing the Implementation of the Agenda on Migration**

Several questions related to the implementation of the European Agenda on Migration will be analysed in relation with the Commission Communications of 27 September and 7 December 2017.

Welcome speech by Philippe De Bruycker, Coordinator of the Odysseus Academic Network, ULB, Brussels

“From illegal to legal migration: the importance of pull factors” by François Crépeau, Professor, McGill University, Canada; Former UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants

“From Dublin to sharing people: a viable model of solidarity?” by Francesco Maiani, Associate Professor, University of Lausanne, Switzerland

Comments by Simon Mordue, Deputy Director-General, DG Migration and Home Affairs, European Commission

10:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

Stream One - Externalization:

International Responsibility for the Cooperation of the EU & its Member States with the Libyan

Coastguard?

Whilst they avoid triggering directly the application of the ECHR, the EU and its Member States collaborate closely with the Libyan coastguard by providing training, equipment and/or funding. Can these policies lead to international responsibility of the EU and its Member States and, if yes, which court(s) would establish jurisdiction?

Convener:

Achilles Skordas, Professor, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Ramses Wessel, Professor of International Law and Governance, University of Twente, the Netherlands

Mariagiulia Giuffre, Senior Lecturer in Law, Department of Law and Criminology, Edge Hill University, United Kingdom

Sonja Boelaert, Senior Legal Adviser, Council of the EU

Carolyn Moser, Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law, Heidelberg, Germany

Stream Two - Human Rights:

The Human Right to Leave a Country: to Protect or Forget?

The freedom to leave any country including his own recognised under human rights law is challenged by pull-back practices as part of the fight against irregular migration and the externalisation of the EU migration policy. Turkey is requested to prevent migrants and asylum seekers to leave its territory. Transit countries like Libya if not origin countries, are asked to act in a similar way. The compatibility of such measures with the right to leave should be assessed.

Convener:

Elsbeth Guild, Jean Monnet Professor ad personam, Queen Mary University of London

Nora Markard, Junior Professor of Public and International Law, University of Hamburg

Adriano Silvestri, Head of Sector Asylum, Migration and Borders, European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights

Pia Oberoi, Advisor on Migration and Human Rights, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Ulrike Brandl, Associate Professor, Department of Public Law and European Union Law, Faculty of Law, University of Salzburg

Stream Three - Institutions:

Monitoring and Steering Through Frontex and Easo 2.0: The Rise of a new model of JHA Agencies?

The (envisaged) enhanced mandate of key EU JHA agencies goes far beyond support, or administrative cooperation, and includes functions that have the potential to directly steer the implementation of EU policies, as well as monitoring functions. This creates obvious tensions with the agencies' internal governance structures which are largely intergovernmental, and more broadly with the legal, and political limits to their functioning. This workshop integrates insights from practice, policy input, and legal debate and critically assesses: the (envisaged) design and operationalisation of these monitoring and steering functions; the level of independence afforded to JHA agencies; the effectiveness of existing accountability mechanisms.

Convener:

Lilian Tsourdi, Doctor, Lecturer, Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford

Kris Pollet, Senior Legal and Policy Officer, ECRE

Richard Ares Baumgartner; EU Affairs Strategic Advisor, Frontex

Patricia Van de Peer, Head Department of Asylum Support, European Asylum Support Office

1:30-3:30 p.m.

Visas For Asylum: Not under EU Law or Not at All?

While asylum seekers have recourse to smugglers because they cannot travel legally to the EU, the CJEU ruled on 7 March 2017 on the application of a Syrian family for a short-term visa that would have allowed them to travel and apply for asylum in Belgium. The severely criticized decision of the Court in X & X denying its jurisdiction should be scrutinized, including the issue if the refusal of a visa may lead to a violation of non-refoulement in relation with the own initiative report of the European Parliament on humanitarian visas.

Convener:

Violeta Moreno-Lax, Doctor, Associate Professor in Law, Queen Mary University of London

Emmanuelle Bribosia, Director of the Center for European Law, Institute for European Studies, ULB

Juan Fernando Lopez-Aguilar, Member of the European Parliament, Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

Sophie Magennis, Head of Policy and Legal Support Unit, UNHCR, Bureau for Europe

Adriano Silvestri, Head of Sector Asylum, Migration and Borders, European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights

Collective Expulsion or Not? Individualisation of Decision Making in Migration and Asylum Law

The ECtHR delivered two contradictory rulings on collective expulsion in the case *Khlaifia*. The recent ruling in *N.D. & N.T.* on 3 October 2017 about returns from Mellila to Morocco adds a seventh case to the list of violations of Protocol 4 of the ECHR on the prohibition of collective expulsions. What is at stake is the level of individualisation of return decisions required by judges. This principle of administrative law appeared also

in the case law of the CJEU on family reunification. But what does individualisation require precisely?

Convener:

Jean-Yves Carlier, Professor, Faculté de droit, Université Catholique de Louvain

Luc Leboeuf, Scientific Collaborator, Institut pour la recherche interdisciplinaire en sciences juridiques, Université Catholique de Louvain

François Crépeau, Professor, McGill University, Canada; Former UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants

Marta Hirsch-Ziembinska, Principal Legal Adviser of the European Ombudsman and member of the Research Network on EU Administrative Law

External Competence and Representation of the EU and its Member States in the Area of Migration and Asylum

The General Court considered in case T-192/16 that the EU-Turkey Statement of 18 March 2016 was not adopted by the European Council but rather by the Heads of State or Government of the Member States. If that is the case, can we consider the collective action of Member States in fields within the scope of EU external competences to be lawful? The current discussions in the UN of the Global Compacts on refugees and migration also raise questions regarding who takes part in those negotiations on behalf of the EU and its Member States.

Convener:

Paula Garcia Andrade, Associate Professor of Public International law and EU law, Universidad Pontificia Comillas, Madrid

Juan Santos Vara, Jean Monnet Chair in EU External Action, University of Salamanca, Spain

Thomas Spijkerboer, Professor of Migration Law, VU University of Amsterdam

Mauro Gatti, Research Associate, University of Luxembourg

Sonja Boelaert, Senior Legal Adviser, Council of the EU

4:00-5:00 p.m.

Final Plenary Session - **Towards “Judicial Passivism” in EU Migration and Asylum Law?**

Convener:

Iris Goldner Lang, Jean Monnet Professor of EU Law, University of Zagreb, Croatia; UNESCO Chair on Free Movement of People, Migration and Inter-Cultural Dialogue

Françoise Tulkens, Former Judge and Vice-President of the ECtHR

Eleanor Sharpston, Advocate General, CJEU

Franklin Dehousse, Professor, University of Liège, Belgium; Former Judge at the General Court, CJEU

Henri Labayle, Professeur de Droit Européen, Université de Pau et des Pays de l'Adour, France

Daniel Thym, Jean-Monnet Chair of Public, European and International Law, University of Konstanz, Germany

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14.

Asylum Division Quarterly Stakeholder Meeting

2:00-4:00 p.m. ET, Tuesday, February 6, 2017

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Tomich Center

111 Massachusetts Ave. NW

Washington, DC 20001

<https://www.uscis.gov/outreach/asylum-division-quarterly-stakeholder-meeting-11>

Description: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) invites you to participate in a quarterly stakeholder meeting on Feb. 6, 2018, from 2 to 4 p.m. (Eastern) to receive updates from the Asylum Division and engage with subject matter experts during a question-and-answer session.

Participation Details:

You may attend this engagement either in person at the Tomich Center, 111 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, D.C., or by teleconference (listen only).

To register, please follow these steps:

* Visit our registration page:

https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/USDHSCISINVITE/subscriber/new?topic_id=USDHSCISINVITE_324

* Enter your email address and select "Submit"

* Select "Subscriber Preferences"

* Select the "Event Registration" tab

* Provide your full name and organization, if any

* Complete the questions and select "Submit"

If you wish to attend in person, please indicate so in your subscriber preferences when selecting your method of attendance. Please note that seating is limited, so we encourage you to register early. Once we process your registration, you will receive a confirmation email with additional details.

To submit non-case specific questions as agenda items before the engagement, email us at uscis-igaoutreach@uscis.dhs.gov by Dec. 29, 2017, at 5 p.m. (Eastern).

If you have any questions regarding the registration process, or if you have not received a confirmation email a week before the engagement date, please email us at the same address.

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15.

Certificate program course in International Migration Studies

XCPD-703 - Newcomers to Citizens: Immigrant Integration

9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Wednesday-Friday, March 7-9, 2018

Georgetown University School of Continuing Studies

640 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Room C227

Washington, DC 20001

<https://portal.scs.georgetown.edu/search/publicCourseSearchDetails.do?method=load&courseId=14536>

Course Description: With a record 200 million people living outside their country of birth, immigration is a global phenomenon with profound demographic, economic, social, and political implications for both sending and receiving countries. The debate over immigration law and policy has become increasingly volatile and, in some instances, characterized by misinformation, hate, and xenophobia. Beyond the politics of immigration, genuine challenges to immigrant integration abound. Successful integration of immigrants is critical to the long-term prosperity of host countries that rely on immigrants as workers, consumers, taxpayers, innovators, and entrepreneurs in light of their aging native-born populations and lower birth rates. In this course we will explore integration law, policies, judicial cases and practices in both traditional immigrant-receiving countries--such as the United States and Canada and new countries of permanent immigration such as France, Germany, the United Kingdom. We will raise questions about traditional understandings of nationality, loyalty, place and identity. We will also discuss citizenship laws, models of multicultural citizenship, as well as transnationalism and post-nationalism, paradigms that challenge an integrationist reading of migration. Using case studies from North America and Europe we will pay special attention to the different modes of immigrant civic engagement and political participation on their road from newcomers to citizens.

Course Objectives

At the completion of the course, a successful student will be able to:

- * Discuss the integration law, policies, judicial cases and practices in both traditional immigrant-receiving and source countries.
- * Recognize questions about traditional understandings of nationality, loyalty, place and identity.
- * Discuss citizenship laws, models of multicultural citizenship, as well as transnationalism and post-nationalism.
- * Compare different modes of immigrant civic engagement and political participation.

Notes: This course is an open enrollment course. No application is required and registration is available by

clicking "Add to Cart." Current students must register with their Georgetown NetID and password. New students will be prompted to create an account prior to registration.

Instructors: Susan Martin, Elzbieta Gozdzia

Tuition: \$995.00, 24 contract hours

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The Center for Immigration Studies is an independent, non-partisan, non-profit, research organization. Since our founding in 1985, we have pursued a single mission – providing immigration policymakers, the academic community, news media, and concerned citizens with reliable information about the social, economic, environmental, security, and fiscal consequences of legal and illegal immigration into the United States.

[Read more about the Center for Immigration Studies.](#)

The Center is governed by a diverse board of directors that has included active and retired university professors, civil rights leaders, and former government officials. Our research and analysis has been funded by contributions and grants from dozens of private foundations, from the U.S. Census Bureau and Justice Department, and from hundreds of generous individual donors.

Our board, our staff, our researchers, and our contributor base are not predominantly "liberal" or predominantly "conservative." Instead, we believe in common that debates about immigration policy that are well-informed and grounded in objective data will lead to better immigration policies.

The data collected by the Center during the past quarter-century has led many of our researchers to conclude that current, high levels of immigration are making it harder to achieve such important national objectives as better public schools, a cleaner environment, homeland security, and a living wage for every native-born and immigrant worker. These data may support criticism of US immigration policies, but they do not justify ill feelings toward our immigrant community. In fact, many of us at the Center are animated by a "low-immigration, pro-immigrant" vision of an America that admits fewer immigrants but affords a warmer welcome for those who are admitted.

[Visit Website](#)



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Center for Immigration Studies 1629 K St., NW, Suite 600 Washington, DC 20006 USA

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for Immigration Studies <center@cis.org>

Sent: Monday, January 08, 2018 9:20 AM

To: Law, Robert T

Subject: New from the Center for Immigration Studies, 1/8/18



New from the Center for Immigration Studies, 1/8/18

What's Happening at the Center

In addition to publishing dozens of timely and incisive articles on our blog, Center staff made five recent appearances on cable news to discuss the record level of immigration that is being driven by extended family reunification and the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program. We also produced two more short videos of our own. In the first, Executive Director Mark Krikorian [explains](#) what to do with the DACA program and in the second, Research Associate Kausha Luna [reveals](#) that most Central Americans immigrate for economic reasons.

Blog

1. Can ICE Solve the Vexing Question of How Often Aliens Vote Illegally?
2. On Public Radio, Cato Analyst Turns Immigration Statistics Upside Down
3. The Inner Workings of Chain Migration
4. The Remittance Fee in Oklahoma, Georgia, and in the U.S. Congress
5. How Upcoming Legislative Priorities Can Strengthen, or Sink, the 'Hire American' Agenda
6. To Reform H-1B, Let's Talk About Ethnic Discrimination by Employers
7. No Ethics Investigation for Reps. Gutierrez and Chu
8. Alleging Racial Profiling to Collaterally Attack a Criminal Prosecution
9. Refugee Admissions Under the Trump Administration
10. The Counterintuitive World of Immigration Enforcement
11. Lowballing the Economic and Public Safety Costs of a 'Dreamers' Amnesty
12. Get Minors Out of Immigration Court
13. Three Tidbits of Immigration Policy News
14. Niece-Visa Terrorist?: Another F43 in the news
15. 32% of Federal Inmates Are Aliens
16. U.S. Pulls Out of Global Compact on Migration
17. No Sanctuary for MS-13
18. Trump Should Stick to His Guns on DACA Deal
19. Data Mining: One Way to Jump-Start Worksite Enforcement and Preserve Jobs for Lawful Workers
20. Chain Migration and Assimilation
21. Obama-Era Parole Program Allows 'Entrepreneurs' Access to U.S. for Peanuts
22. H-1B Spouses to Lose Work Authorization
23. A Pro-American-Worker Regulatory Agenda from DHS
24. The Human Cost of Amnesties
25. Congress Takes a Step Against Paying Illegal Aliens to Stay in the U.S.
26. N.Y. Governor Gets Serious About Domestic Violence ... or Does He?

- 27. CBO: Young Illegal Immigrants Have Expensive Dreams
- 28. Expedite Denial of Baseless Asylum Claims: A simple way the attorney general could reduce the immigration court backlog
- 29. The U.S. Does Not Use Emigration as a Social Tool
- 30. CBO Says Senate DREAM Act Would Cost Taxpayers Billions
- 31. Document Fraud Can Be Uncovered, When Government Has the Will
- 32. US Absent from Mexico Talks on 'Global Compact for Migration'

Video

- 33. Jessica Vaughan Discusses DACA Deal
- 34. Steven Camarota on Panel Discussing DACA Deal
- 35. Mark Krikorian Discusses Possible DACA Deal
- 36. Immigration Brief: What to Do About DACA
- 37. Steven Camarota Discusses Increase in Immigrant Population
- 38. Immigration Brief: Central American Economic Migration
- 39. Jessica Vaughan Discusses Cost of Chain Migration

1.

Can ICE Solve the Vexing Question of How Often Aliens Vote Illegally?

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, January 5, 2018

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Can-ICE-Solve-Vexing-Question-How-Often-Aliens-Vote-Illegally>

Excerpt: Contrary to what critics have suggested, there has in fact been evidence of voter fraud discovered in a number of studies, but those studies have been limited in duration and scope, due in no small part to the intransigence of electoral officials in lending their help; the same kind of

intransigence that the president's commission confronted immediately after its creation, and continued to experience on a recurring and routine basis.

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2.

On Public Radio, Cato Analyst Turns Immigration Statistics Upside Down

By Jerry Kammer

CIS Blog, January 4, 2018

<https://cis.org/Kammer/Public-Radio-Cato-Analyst-Turns-Immigration-Statistics-Upside-Down>

Excerpt: Between 1990 and 2000 Border Patrol arrests rose every year except for 1994 and 1997. As the federal government reported in its 1999 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, "The number of Southwest border apprehensions in 1999 was 1,537,000, a 1 percent increase compared to fiscal year 1998." In 2000, the figure jumped to 1,814,729.

Those numbers apparently didn't register at the Cato Institute. In the land of the libertarian, no border control is good border control and efforts to limit immigration are an offense against individual liberty.

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3.

The Inner Workings of Chain Migration

By David North

CIS Blog, January 4, 2018

<https://cis.org/North/Inner-Workings-Chain-Migration>

Excerpt: It is good news that the nation is starting to pay some attention to the peculiar priority given in the immigrant-selection process to relatives of earlier migrants chain migration.

The blunter, older term nepotism might be used in this connection, but rarely is.

It may be useful to look at the almost accidental origin of chain migration, back in 1965; at the various chains that the 1965 Amendments to the INA set in motion; and at the highly differential results coming from these different chains, something I first researched about 40 years ago.

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4.

The Remittance Fee in Oklahoma, Georgia, and in the U.S. Congress

By David North

CIS Blog, January 3, 2018

<https://cis.org/North/Remittance-Fee-Oklahoma-Georgia-and-US-Congress>

Excerpt: It's time to take a new look at a nearly totally ignored potential source of governmental revenue taken mostly from illegal aliens and drug dealers to see how three different jurisdictions are handling the issue. Potentially it could bring in well over \$2 billion a year for the federal and/or state governments, and not one penny would be paid by law-abiding residents.

Sounds like a winner, right? But Chamber of Commerce types have fought it successfully, except in Oklahoma, where there is such an arrangement.

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5.

How Upcoming Legislative Priorities Can Strengthen, or Sink, the 'Hire American' Agenda

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, January 2, 2018

<https://www.cis.org/Cadman/How-Upcoming-Legislative-Priorities-Can-Strengthen-or-Sink-Hire-American-Agenda>

Excerpt: The Trump administration strongly advocates congressional passage of an infrastructure bill that the president can sign into law, not just because the nation's backbone is in need of surgery and repair, but also because "shovel-

ready" jobs of the sort that infrastructure normally entails are a prime source of jobs for those who work with their hands not to mention additional jobs for the tens of thousands of engineering and technical specialists who are needed to plan, design, and oversee massive reconstruction and improvement projects. Such a bill is entirely in line with the president's "Buy American Hire American" agenda, which was embedded in one of his first executive orders.

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6.

To Reform H-1B, Let's Talk About Ethnic Discrimination by Employers

By David North

CIS Blog, January 2, 2018

<https://www.cis.org/North/Reform-H1B-Lets-Talk-About-Ethnic-Discrimination-Employers>

Excerpt: Since most H-1B workers in the country are on H-1B extensions, usually of three years, this would in a few years reduce the number of H-1Bs in the country by more than 70-75 percent as their visas run out. While I am for drastic action, this proposal does not put our best foot forward.

The argument of the good guys, of course, is correct these workers are taking American jobs but a general no-extension policy would create a firestorm of opposition and there would arguments (despite facts to the contrary) that there is a shortage of high-tech skills in the United States and that such a change

would reduce economic activity in the States, cause the loss of other jobs to American workers, and the like.

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7.

No Ethics Investigation for Reps. Gutierrez and Chu

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, January 2, 2018

<https://www.cis.org/Arthur/No-Ethics-Investigation-Reps-Gutierrez-and-Chu>

Excerpt: It is reprehensible that members of Congress would use those officers as a prop to advance their legislative, and political, agendas.

It would have been difficult for the Ethics Committee to have acted differently in the face of such "political speech". And, had it referred these matters to an investigative subcommittee, it simply would have advanced those agendas further. That said, a \$50 fine seems like an easy out for two powerful people.

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8.

Alleging Racial Profiling to Collaterally Attack a Criminal Prosecution

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, January 1, 2018

<https://www.cis.org/Cadman/Alleging-Racial-Profiling-Collaterally-Attack-Criminal-Prosecution>

Excerpt: It's easy for civilians and after-the-fact observers to forget that, as a law enforcement officer, you just don't know who or what you are going to confront when you pull a vehicle over on the open road. So maybe a little salty language can be forgiven once the trooper knows he's going to live through the encounter. It doesn't always suggest bias, but sometimes just the relief that you will survive to go home to your family that night.

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9.

Refugee Admissions Under the Trump Administration

By Nayla Rush

CIS Blog, December 29, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Rush/Refugee-Admissions-Under-Trump-Administration>

Excerpt: As 2017 is coming to an end, let's take a quick look at refugee admissions under President Trump from the time he took office on January 20, 2017, through December 20, 2017 (a total of 11 months). For comparison, let's

also check admissions under President Obama for the same period in 2016.

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10.

The Counterintuitive World of Immigration Enforcement

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, December 29, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Arthur/Counterintuitive-World-Immigration-Enforcement>

Excerpt: Certain immigration enforcement actions, which appear on their face to be unduly harsh or "cruel", are actually not only in the best interests of the United States, but also in the best interests of the aliens involved.

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11.

Lowballing the Economic and Public Safety Costs of a 'Dreamers' Amnesty

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, December 29, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Cadman/Lowballing-Economic-and-Public-Safety-Costs->

Dreamers-Amnesty

Excerpt: The CBO likely underestimates the fiscal cost of the DREAM Act, and the very language of the bill would promote fraud and lead to amnesty for a significant number of criminals.

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12.

Get Minors Out of Immigration Court

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, December 28, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Arthur/Get-Minors-Out-Immigration-Court>

Excerpt: The appearance of UACs in immigration court removal proceedings slows the adjudication of cases and can, in certain instances, raise due process concerns. Congress has the ability to draft legislation to create a non-adversarial removal proceeding that would apply only to UACs.

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13.

Three Tidbits of Immigration Policy News

By David North

CIS Blog, December 27, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/North/Three-Tidbits-Immigration-Policy-News>

Excerpt: Three immigration policy news items emerged recently, on cheating in the EB-5 program, on the House Judiciary Committee's minority leadership, and on birthright citizenship in a U.S. island territory.

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14.

Niece-Visa Terrorist?: Another F43 in the news

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, December 27, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Arthur/NieceVisa-Terrorist>

Excerpt: Again, lawful permanent resident status in the United States is a valuable commodity, and one that this country should only bestow on those who have demonstrated an allegiance to our principles and institutions. If the charges against her are true, somewhere along the line, Shahnaz failed that test.

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15.

32% of Federal Inmates Are Aliens

By Preston Huennekens

CIS Blog, December 26, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Huennekens/32-Federal-Inmates-Are-Aliens>

Excerpt: DHS reported a total of 58,766 "known or suspected" aliens in the custody of federal authorities. According to the Federal Bureau of Prisons, there are 184,379 total federal inmates, meaning that almost 32 percent of all federal inmates are aliens. The number of aliens in federal custody has risen since the last report: At that time, the Justice Department estimated that there were 42,000 aliens, representing 24 percent of the federal prison population.

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16.

U.S. Pulls Out of Global Compact on Migration

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, December 22, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Arthur/US-Pulls-Out-Global-Compact-Migration>

Excerpt: Were the United States to continue in the GCM, and were that compact to push to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, this country would essentially have to implement an open-borders policy to even make a dent in the inequality among nations. Specifically, we would have to allow millions of low-skilled, low-income migrants to work and/or permanently resettle in this country to shift, ever so slightly, the balance of international inequality.

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17.

No Sanctuary for MS-13: 'They are preying on the communities that they are living in'

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, December 21, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Arthur/No-Sanctuary-MS13>

Excerpt: The Post contrasts President Trump's strong rhetoric in connection with MS-13 with "the fact that most of the gang's victims are not Americans but undocumented immigrants." That is a fact, however, that is not lost on most who have studied alien gangs (and alien criminals generally), including the Center for Immigration Studies.

Most of the supporters of sanctuary jurisdictions omit this fact from their talking points, however. But, as Michael McElhenny, a Maryland-based FBI

supervisory special agent who was quoted by the Post states, MS-13 members "are preying on the communities that they are living in."

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18.

Trump Should Stick to His Guns on DACA Deal

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, December 21, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Arthur/Trump-Should-Stick-His-Guns-DACA-Deal>

Excerpt: The principles and policies attached to that letter were the fruit of that effort. Included were improvements to border security, steps to close loopholes related to unaccompanied alien children (UACs), asylum reforms, proposals to "to reduce the immigration court backlog and ensure swift return of illegal border crossers", expansions to the grounds of inadmissibility and deportability, amendments to grant programs to address the issue of sanctuary cities, enhancements to improve "State and local cooperation with Federal immigration law enforcement in order to ensure national security and public safety", improvements that would strengthen "the removal processes for those who overstay or otherwise violate the terms of their visas" and address "future visa overstays", additional resources and detention authority for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), fixes to the current employment verification system (including mandatory E-Verify), measures to "deny gang members and those associated with criminal gangs from receiving immigration

benefits", an end to chain migration and the visa lottery, and a limit on the number of refugees admitted annually.

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19.

Data Mining: One Way to Jump-Start Worksite Enforcement and Preserve Jobs for Lawful Workers

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, December 21, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Cadman/Data-Mining-One-Way-JumpStart-Worksite-Enforcement-and-Preserve-Jobs-Lawful-Workers>

Excerpt: The strangulation of interior enforcement was accomplished through the simple expedient of officer corps attrition combined with consistent submission of grossly inadequate manpower and budget requests for interior agents. For many years, there were significantly fewer than 1,000 special agents serving in the INS to do all of the interior enforcement work in the United States including anti-smuggling, fraud interdiction, worksite, national security, and criminal alien and gang member identification and removal.

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20.

Chain Migration and Assimilation

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, December 20, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Arthur/Chain-Migration-and-Assimilation>

Excerpt: There's also no guarantee that chain migrants will bring with them any skills that will allow them to succeed in the United States. More than five years ago, Olivier Roy, a professor of political science, wrote an opinion piece for the New York Times captioned "Loner, Loser, Killer", in which he described Mohammed Merah, a French Muslim who attacked a Jewish school and a group of soldiers in Toulouse and Montauban, respectively, in March 2012. That piece, which was generally sympathetic to the disenfranchised youth of the banlieues, focused on Merah's marginalization even within his own society, and noted that he was a "loner and a loser" who "found in al Qaeda a narrative of solitary heroism and a way, after months of watching videos on the Internet, to achieve short-term notoriety and find a place in the real world."

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21.

H-1B Spouses to Lose Work Authorization

By Preston Huennekens

CIS Blog, December 19, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Huennekens/H1B-Spouses-Lose-Work-Authorization>

Excerpt: Under the proposed change, H-4 dependents (spouses and children of H-1B workers) would no longer have authorization to work on their own. This decision likely will make it more difficult for some potential H-1B workers to come to the United States, according to some reports. Advocates for expanding the H-1B program have critiqued the move.

In addition to the rule change, the administration has increased the level of scrutiny on H-1B applications. Since the election of President Trump, the number of challenged applications has risen. In November 2016, only 27.2 percent of applications required additional evidence. A year later, almost half of all applications (46.6 percent) required additional evidence. An article sympathetic to expanding the H-1B program described challenging H-1B applications as "a bureaucratic step that can slow an application or lead to its denial."

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22.

Obama-Era Parole Program Allows 'Entrepreneurs' Access to U.S. for Peanuts

By David North

CIs Blog, December 19, 2017

<https://cis.org/North/ObamaEra-Parole-Program-Allows-Entrepreneurs-Access->

US-Peanuts

Excerpt: While EB-5 produces passive investors, this will tilt toward aliens with connections to resident money. It may facilitate the admission of some useful entrepreneurs, but is more likely to attract alien friends (and relatives) of U.S. business people.

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23.

A Pro-American-Worker Regulatory Agenda from DHS

By John Miano

CIS Blog, December 19, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Miano/ProAmericanWorker-Regulatory-Agenda-DHS>

Excerpt: Last week the Trump administration published its regulatory agenda for the Department of Homeland Security. This is the planned list of proposed regulations. There are a number of items on the agenda addressing immigration issues.

This is the first time in decades American workers could look at such an agenda and not cringe. The Bush administration used immigration regulations to assault working Americans and President Obama appeared to take joy in using them to run over American workers.

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24.

The Human Cost of Amnesties

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, December 19, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Cadman/Human-Cost-Amnesties>

Excerpt: Customs and Border Protection (CBP) reports that 294 illegal aliens died crossing our southern border in federal fiscal year (FY) 2017.

CBP additionally notes in its yearly statistical report that "U.S. Border Patrol agents also rescued 3,221 illegal migrants in danger and, in some cases, life-threatening situations."

The 294 deaths, while a disturbing number, apparently represent an 11 percent drop in deaths from last year. The thing to remember, though, is that the figure is without doubt a significant undercount.

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25.

Congress Takes a Step Against Paying Illegal Aliens to Stay in the U.S.

By David North

CIS Blog, December 19, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/North/Congress-Takes-Step-Against-Paying-Illegal-Aliens-Stay-US>

Excerpt: Currently, an illegal alien, even with a shaky Social Security number or an ITIN (individual tax identification number), may claim the up-to-\$1,000-a-head payments even though the kids only have ITINs, which are not proof of legal residence, as SSNs are.

Under the conference committee report, unlikely to be amended at this point, the children must have valid SSNs, but the adult ACTC claimant does not need one.

The new system applies to tax returns filed in 2019, and once in place it is estimated that the savings will be around \$3.9 billion a year. It will have no impact on returns filed this coming spring.

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26.

N.Y. Governor Gets Serious About Domestic Violence ... or Does He?

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, December 19, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Cadman/NY-Governor-Gets-Serious-About-Domestic-Violence-or-Does-He>

Excerpt: Federal immigration laws specifically render an alien deportable if he or she has been convicted of either felony or misdemeanor domestic violence, or is under a domestic violence-related restraining order. (See Section 237(a)(2)(E) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.) This removability provision even applies to resident aliens as it should, if our nation is to be consistent in its zero tolerance policy toward domestic violence, which is most often directed against women and children.

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27.

CBO: Young Illegal Immigrants Have Expensive Dreams

By Jason Richwine

CIS Blog, December 18, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Richwine/CBO-Young-Illegal-Immigrants-Have-Expensive-Dreams>

Excerpt: For most Americans, a Friday afternoon in mid-December is a time when work is winding down and holiday plans begin to take center stage. It also seems to be a time, coincidentally or not, for the government to publish reports that run counter to prevailing media narratives. Keeping with tradition, the CBO

reported on Friday that the DREAM Act, which would provide amnesty to up to three million illegal immigrants who arrived before the age of 18, would generate a net cost of \$26 billion over the next 10 years. Because advocates claim that virtually any loosening of immigration restrictions will benefit taxpayers even refugees, despite their low earnings and high welfare consumption, are said to be fiscal boons and because the media have been eager to run with that narrative, the CBO's estimate may come as a surprise.

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28.

Expedite Denial of Baseless Asylum Claims: A simple way the attorney general could reduce the immigration court backlog

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, December 18, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Arthur/Expedite-Denial-Baseless-Asylum-Claims>

Excerpt: By certification, the attorney general should issue a decision expanding on footnote three from Matter of E-F-H-L-, and making it clear that immigration judges may dispose of protection claims in the manner set forth therein. Specifically, where the immigration judge concludes that the Form I-589 is full and complete, and that the alien (represented by counsel) has had the opportunity to state the bases for the claim (either on the Form I-589 or in briefs, or both) the immigration judge should be able to place the applicant under oath to attest to "the correctness and completeness of the application." If

the government attorney is willing to stipulate that the alien will testify in accordance with the application and that there are no apparent credibility issues, the immigration judge should be able to then issue a decision denying the application on legal grounds, without holding a full evidentiary hearing.

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29.

The U.S. Does Not Use Emigration as a Social Tool

By David North

CIS Blog, December 18, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/North/US-Does-Not-Use-Emigration-Social-Tool>

Excerpt: Congress has now gone a step further, to actively discourage the emigration of sex offenders. Crime and punishment is not my field, and I do not know what we should do about convicted sex offenders after they have served their prison terms. But I do know that Congress has a negative view of this population, and has decided to punish them further.

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30.

CBO Says Senate DREAM Act Would Cost Taxpayers Billions: Friday
afternoon bomb

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, December 15, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Arthur/CBO-Says-Senate-DREAM-Act-Would-Cost-Taxpayers-Billions>

Excerpt: With respect to direct spending, CBO finds that S. 1615 would increase earned income and child tax credits by \$5.5 billion between 2018 and 2027. It finds that the bill would increase spending for Medicaid by \$5.0 billion during that period, and would increase direct spending for SNAP benefits by \$2.3 billion in that timeframe. Direct spending for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits would increase by \$900 million during that 10-year period under the bill. Finally, the bill would increase Social Security spending (which is off-budget) by \$600 million, and Medicare spending by \$300 million between 2018 and 2027. Federal direct spending for assistance for higher education would also increase, by \$500 million in that timeframe under the bill, CBO estimates.

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31.

Document Fraud Can Be Uncovered, When Government Has the Will: Twenty
illegal aliens arrested at Tennessee freight forwarder

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, December 15, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Arthur/Document-Fraud-Can-Be-Uncovered-When-Government-Has-Will>

Excerpt: The obvious solution to this problem would be to make the E-Verify program mandatory for all employers United States. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) describes E-Verify as "an Internet-based system that allows businesses to determine the eligibility of their employees to work in the United States. E-Verify is fast, free and easy to use and it's the best way employers can ensure a legal workforce." The Legal Workforce Act, H.R. 3711, sponsored by Rep. Lamar Smith (R-Texas) would essentially make that program mandatory after a phase-in period. That bill was reported out of the House Judiciary Committee in October 2017, and is pending before the Committees on Ways and Means and Education and the Workforce.

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32.

US Absent from Mexico Talks on 'Global Compact for Migration'

By Nayla Rush

CIS Blog, December 13, 2017

<https://www.cis.org/Rush/US-Absent-Mexico-Talks-Global-Compact-Migration>

Excerpt: Upon reaching power, President Trump vowed to enforce U.S.

immigration laws (including deportation), review his predecessor's de facto open border policies, and reassess the numbers of legal immigrants allowed into the United States. Moreover, and instead of pushing for more resettlement or other admission pathways, the Trump administration sought to reinvent a broken refugee system, assist those it resettles better and longer, and help millions of refugees where they are more efficiently.

The elaboration of such principles in Mexico would not have convinced every participant, but they could have resonated well with a few who share such viewpoints. And if we were to be very hopeful, this could have encouraged them to voice their apprehensions and admit to their reluctance to pursue this path towards a global response for migration.

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33.

Jessica Vaughan Discusses DACA Deal

Fox & Friends, January 3, 2018

Video: <https://www.cis.org/Jessica-Vaughan-Discusses-DACA-Deal>

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34.

Steven Camarota on Panel Discussing DACA Deal
The Ingraham Angle, January 3, 2018

Video: <https://cis.org/Steven-Camarota-Panel-Discussing-DACA-Deal>

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35.

Mark Krikorian Discusses Possible DACA Deal
Fox & Friends, December 29, 2017

Video: <https://cis.org/Mark-Krikorian-Discusses-Possible-DACA-Deal>

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36.

Immigration Brief: Mark Krikorian Explains What to Do About DACA

Video: <https://www.cis.org/Krikorian/Video-Immigration-Brief-What-Do-About-DACA>

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37.

Steven Camarota Discusses Increase in Immigrant Population

Tucker Carlson Tonight, December 28, 2017

Video: <https://www.cis.org/Steven-Camarota-Discusses-Increase-Immigrant-Population>

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38.

Immigration Brief: Kausha Luna Discusses Central American Economic Migration

Video: <https://www.cis.org/Luna/Video-Immigration-Brief-Central-American-Economic-Migration>

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39.

Jessica Vaughan Discusses Cost of Chain Migration

Fox News, December 18, 2017

Video: <https://www.cis.org/Jessica-Vaughan-Discusses-Cost-Chain-Migration>

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Subject: Temporary Protected Status Terminated for El Salvador



Temporary Protected

Status Terminated for El Salvador

Termination delayed for 18 months

Washington, D.C. (January 8, 2018) – The Secretary of the Department Homeland Security has delayed termination of Salvadoran nationals until September 9, 2019, providing them time to leave or seek other means to obtain lawful residency. El Salvador was designated for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) on March 9, 2001, as a result of a series of earthquakes. This designation has been extended continuously for the last 17 years, but was scheduled to terminate March 8, 2018.

CNN reported on January 8, 2018, that the number of Salvadorans covered by TPS is "upwards of 250,000", although it admitted that estimates differed as to the number of aliens who would be affected by the secretary's TPS decision. In particular, a Congressional Research Service (CRS) report from November 2017 placed the number of expected re-registrants from El Salvador at 195,000.

Andrew Arthur, CIS resident fellow in law and policy, stated, "Temporary Protected Status is the biggest misnomer in immigration. El Salvador has the fourth largest economy in the region; it is difficult to believe that there are true safety reasons for nationals not to return home. Congress needs to limit the authority of the secretary to extend TPS to ensure that it is used properly and effectively in the future. Section 244 of the INA should be amended to make such designation effective for no more than one year, with extensions voted on by Congress."

View the entire article at: <https://cis.org/Arthur/Temporary-Protected-Status-Reportedly-Terminated-El-Salvador>

The decades-long extensions of TPS have been granted to various countries, including El Salvador. Recently Honduras' TPS designation was extended by then-Acting Secretary of Homeland Security Elaine Duke through July 5, 2018; Nicaragua's designation was terminated effective January 5, 2019; and Haiti's designation was terminated effective July 22, 2019.

As Congress considers how to address the issue of the estimated 690,000 aliens who have been granted Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), pressure will likely build to grant some permanent status to the nationals of El Salvador, Honduras, and Haiti, and possibly Nicaragua, who have been residing

in the United States under TPS. CRS estimates the total population of TPS registrants from those countries at just over 300,000.

Visit Website

More from Andrew Arthur:

[The Categorical Approach, Backlogs, and Removability](#)

[No Ethics Investigation for Reps. Gutierrez and Chu](#)

[The Counterintuitive World of Immigration Enforcement](#)

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Low-immigration, Pro-immigrant



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Immigration Events, 1/8/18

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1. 1/9, DC - House hearing on border security from front-line agents' perspective - **[New Listing]**
2. 1/10-14, DC - Immigration at the Society for Social Work and Research annual conference
3. 1/11, DC - Discussion on the real costs of a border barrier between the U.S. and Mexico
4. 1/11-12, Florence, Italy - Conference on the ethics of migration beyond the immigrant-host state nexus
5. 1/15-16, Paris - International forum on migration statistics
6. 1/16, DC - Senate oversight hearing of the DHS - **[New Listing]**
7. 1/17-19, Ohrid, Macedonia - Conference on migration and diasporas
8. 1/26-27, Las Vegas - EB-5 and investment immigration convention
9. 1/29-30, Munich - Conference on post-imperial migrations during the first half of the 20th century

- 10. 1/31-2/2, San Antonio, TX - Annual border security conference and expo
- 11. 2/1, Cancun, Mexico, - American Immigration Lawyers Association midwinter conference - **[New Listing]**
- 12. 2/1, Cambridge, MA - Film screening and discussion on global mass human displacement - **[CANCELLED]**
- 13. 2/1, Brussels - Conference on the application of EU migration and asylum policies
- 14. 2/6, DC - USCIS Asylum Division quarterly stakeholder meeting
- 15. 2/26-28, Arlington, VA - Biometrics for government and law enforcement conference - **[New Listing]**
- 16. 3/7-9, DC - Certificate program course in international migration studies

1.

On the Line: Border Security from an Agent and Officer Perspective

10:00 a.m., Tuesday, January 9, 2018

House Committee on Homeland Security

Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security

House Visitor Center, Room 210

1450 Pennsylvania Ave NW

Washington, DC 20230

<https://homeland.house.gov/hearing/line-border-security-agent-officer-perspective/>

Witnesses:

Brandon Judd

National President

National Border Patrol Council

Jon Anfinson

President

Local 2366 – Del Rio, Texas
National Border Patrol Council

Rosemarie Pepperdine
Union Representative
Local 2544 – Tucson, Arizona
National Border Patrol Council

Anthony M. Reardon
National President
National Treasury Employees Union

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2.

Society for Social Work and Research Annual Conference

Wednesday-Sunday, January 10-14, 2018
Marriott Marquis
901 Massachusetts Ave NW
Washington, DC 20001
<http://secure.sswr.org/2018-conference-home/>

Immigration-related sessions:

Thursday, January 11, 2018

Section: **Immigrants and Refugees**

1:30-3:00 p.m.

Symposia: They Survived, We Can Help Them Thrive: Evidence-Based Recommendations for Social Work with Forced Migrants

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session8829.html>

Measuring Refugee Poverty Using Deprivation Versus Income: The Case of Afghans in Iran

Mitra Ahmadinejad, MA, Florida International University; Shanna Burke, PhD, Florida International University; Miriam Potocky, PhD, Florida International University

Developing a Reliable Assessment Tool for Refugee Survivors of Torture

Michaela Zajicek-Farber, PhD, BCD, LCSW-C, The Catholic University of America; Joan Hodges-Wu, MA, MSW, LGSW, Asylum Seeker Assistance Project; Sarah Moore Oliphant, MSW, PhD, The Catholic University of America

Hiding in Plain Sight: A Qualitative Analysis of Survival Strategies for LGBT Forced Migrants

Edward J. Alessi, PhD, Rutgers University

Performing for Their Lives: The Psychological Toll of 'Reverse Covering' for Sexual and Gender Minority Refugee Claimants in Canada

Sarilee Kahn, PhD, McGill University

Friday, January 12, 2018

8:00-9:30 a.m.

Symposia: Multi-Level Risk Factors Related to the Health and Mental Health of Migrant Populations

from Non-Western Low and Middle Income Countries

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9267.html>

The Risk Environment for Perpetration of Partner Violence Among Male Migrant Market Workers in Central Asia

Louisa Gilbert, PhD, Columbia University; Lynn Michalopoulos, PhD, Columbia University; Xin Ma, MS, Emory University; Tina Jiwatram-Negron, PhD, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor; Assel Terlikbayeva, MD, Columbia University Global Health Research Center of Central Asia; Sholpan Primbetova, MSW, Columbia University Global Health Research Center of Central Asia; Tara McCrimmon, MPH, Columbia University Global Health Research Center of Central Asia; Mingway Chang, PhD, Columbia University; Timothy Hunt, PhD, Columbia University; Stacey Shaw, PhD, Brigham Young University; Gaukhar Mergenova, MSW, Columbia University

Multi-Level HIV Risk Factors Among Female Fish Traders and Male Truckers in Zambia: A Qualitative Study Comparison

Lynn Michalopoulos, PhD, Columbia University; Nomagugu Ncube, MPH, International Organization for Migration; Simona Simona, MA, University of Zambia; Alexander Ncube, BA, Columbia University; Tina Jiwatram-Negron, PhD, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor; Stefani Baca-Atlas, MSW, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Chronic Disease and Mental Health Prevalence Among Migrants in Central Asia

Angela Aifah, MA, Columbia University

Displaced, Overlooked, and Disadvantaged: A Systematic Review of Mental Health Studies of Adult Syrian Refugees

Melissa Meinhart, MSW, Columbia University; Erin Mills, BA, Columbia University; Lynn Michalopoulos, PhD, Columbia University; Nabila El-Bassel, PhD, Columbia University

9:45 a.m.

Mental Health Issues and Service Needs for African Refugee Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Paper33402.html>

Allison Ward, MSW, Graduate Student, Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ

Jill Messing, MSW, PhD, Associate Professor, Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ

Bushra Sabri, PhD, MSW, Research Faculty, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD

Jacquelyn Campbell, PhD, RN, FAAN, Professor, Anna D. Wolf Chair, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD

10:15 a.m.

Refugee Women's Health: The Effects of Pre-Migration and Post-Migration Stressors

Cindy Sangalang, PhD, Assistant Professor, California State University, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Paper33406.html>

10:45 a.m.

The Relationship between Immigration Enforcement and Mental Health Among Latino Immigrants

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Paper33407.html>

David Becerra, PhD, Assistant Professor, Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ

Jason Castillo, PhD, Associate Professor, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT

Francisca Porchas, BA, Organizing Director, Puente Arizona, Phoenix, AZ

9:45-11:15 a.m.

Symposia: Examining Factors Affecting the Health and Well-being of Refugees, Immigrants, and Indigenous Populations in the US

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9290.html>

Mental Health Issues and Service Needs for African Refugee Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence

Allison Ward, MSW, Arizona State University; Jill Messing, MSW, PhD, Arizona State University; Bushra Sabri, PhD, MSW, The Johns Hopkins University; Jacquelyn Campbell, PhD, RN, FAAN, The Johns Hopkins University

Refugee Women's Health: The Effects of Pre-Migration and Post-Migration Stressors

Cindy Sangalang, PhD, California State University, Los Angeles

The Relationship between Immigration Enforcement and Mental Health Among Latino Immigrants

David Becerra, PhD, Arizona State University; Jason Castillo, PhD, University of Utah; Francisca Porchas, BA, Puente Arizona

Discrimination and Environmental Changes As Stressors Among Indigenous Peoples in South Louisiana

Shanondora Billiot, PhD, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Roundtables: Advancing the Welfare of Immigrant Children in the U.S

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9128.html>

Speakers/Presenters:

Alan Dettlaff, PhD, University of Houston; Luis Zayas, PhD, University of Texas at Austin; Michelle Johnson-Motoyama, Ph.D., University of Kansas; Jodi Berger Cardoso, PhD, University of Houston; Benjamin Roth, PhD, University of South Carolina; and Megan Finno-Velasquez, PhD, New Mexico State University

1:45-3:15 p.m.

Symposia: Trauma and Resilience: Understanding Mental Health Among Refugees

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9162.html>

The Long-Term Mental Health Effects of Pre-Migration Trauma and Post-Resettlement Factors for Southeast Asian Refugees

Cindy Sangalang, PhD, Arizona State University; Tracy Harachi, PhD, University of Washington

Ethnic Differences in Behavioral Health Status: Burman Vs. Karen Refugees

Isok Kim, PhD, University at Buffalo

Factors Associated with Depression, Anxiety, and PTSD Symptoms Among Bhutanese-Nepali Refugees

Wooksoo Kim, PhD, University at Buffalo; Isok Kim, PhD, University at Buffalo; Anita Sharma, University at Buffalo; Sarah Stanford, University at Buffalo

Religion As a Source of Strength for Recently Resettled Refugees from Syria

Diane Mitschke, PhD, University of Texas at Arlington; Nabiha Hasan, University of Texas at Arlington

3:30-5:00 p.m.

Roundtables: **Addressing Ethical Challenges in Refugee Based Research**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9157.html>

Speakers/Presenters:

Miriam George, PhD and Anita Vaillancourt, PhD

5:15-6:45 p.m.

Oral Presentations: **ACCESS & UTILIZATION OF HEALTH SERVICES AMONG IMMIGRANTS IN THE U.S**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9333.html>

Comparison of Barriers to Health Care before and after Receiving Health Insurance Due to Aca's Individual Mandate Among Self-Employed Korean Immigrants

Chung Hyeon Jeong, MSW, University of Southern California; Hyunsung Oh, PhD, Arizona State University

Limited English Proficiency, Access to Health Care, and Health Services Use Among Asian

Chung Hyeon Jeong, MSW, University of Southern California; Lawrence Palinkas, PhD, University of Southern California

“Their Needs Are Higher Than What I Can Do”: Providers' Experiences of Working with Latino Immigrant Families

Katarzyna Olcon, MSW, University of Texas at Austin; Lauren Gulbas, PhD, University of Texas at Austin

Community Health Workers Addressing Reproductive Health Disparities in Immigrant Latino Communities

Amittia Parker, LMSW, University of Kansas; Michelle Johnson-Motoyama, Ph.D., University of Kansas; Susana Mariscal, PhD, University of Kansas; Vincent Guilamo-Ramos, PhD, New York University; Cielo Fernandez, University of Kansas; Elizabeth Reynoso, University of Kansas

Saturday, January 13, 2018

8:00-9:30 a.m.

Oral Presentations: **EXPLORING PSYCHOSOCIAL WELLBEING ACROSS THE LIFE COURSE**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9367.html>

Social Support Under Siege: An Examination of Women's Forced Migration

Karin Wachter, MEd, University of Texas at Austin

Latino Traditional Healthcare Use: The Social Network Effect

Victor Figuereo, MSW, MA, Boston College; Rocio Calvo, PhD, Boston College

Race, Ethnicity, and Birth Place As Predictors of Well-Being Among Older Adults

Heehyul Moon, PHD, University of Louisville; Sunshine Rote, PHD, University of Louisville

Factors Contributing to Migrant Children's Well-Being in China: Implications on Involuntary Migration of Displaced Children

Limin Xu, PhD, Tianjin University of Technology; Patrick Leung, PhD, University of Houston; Yongxiang Xu, PhD, East China University of Science and Technology

9:45-11:15 a.m.

Oral Presentations: **IMMIGRATION & BEHAVIORAL HEALTH**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9385.html>

Factors Related to Adverse Functioning for Unaccompanied Children in Long-Term Foster Care in the United States: An Exploratory Study

Robert Hasson, MSW, Boston College; Thomas Crea, PhD, Boston College; Dawnya Underwood, MSW, Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service

Development and Preliminary Validation of the Multidimensional Attitudes Toward Immigrants and Immigration Instrument

Elizabeth Kiehne, MSW, Arizona State University; German Cadenas, PhD, University of California, Berkeley

Enforced Separations: A Qualitative Examination on the Impact of Parental Deportation on Latino/a Youth and Families

Kristina Lovato-Hermann, PhD, CSU Long Beach

Health and Mental Health Effects of Local Immigration Enforcement

Julia Shu-Huah Wang, PhD, The University of Hong Kong; Neeraj Kaushal, PhD, Columbia University

12:30-1:30 p.m.

Immigration and refugees studies

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9576.html>

Speakers/Presenters:

Mitra Ahmadinejad-Naseh, and Michaela Zajicek-Farber, MSW PhD, The Catholic University of America

4:00-5:30 p.m.

Oral Presentations: **IMMINENT RISKS IMPACTING DACA RECIPIENTS AND IMMIGRANT YOUTH**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9386.html>

The Growing Significance of Place: Assessing the Diverging Trajectories of Daca-Eligible Young Adults in the New South

Roberto G. Gonzales, PhD, Harvard University; Benjamin Roth, PhD, University of South Carolina; Kristina Brant, Harvard University

“Estaba Bien Chiquito” (I Was Very Young): The Pathways to Adulthood of Undocumented Adolescent Arrivals

Daysi Diaz-Strong, MSW, University of Chicago

Effects of in-State Tuition on Undocumented Immigrants' Education and Future: A Synthetic Control Approach

Xiaoning Huang, MSW, Columbia University

Family Structure and Health Outcomes Among Children of Immigrants

Jina Chang, MSW, Boston University

Sunday, January 14, 2018

8:00-9:30 a.m.

Oral Presentations: **REFUGEES & ASYLEES: SOCIAL WELFARE CHALLENGES**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9446.html>

Barriers to Higher Education for Asylum Seeking Students from Central Africa

Paula Gerstenblatt, PhD, University of Southern Maine

Examining LGBTQ Asylum Seekers' Psychosocial Stress and Individual and Collective Resilience: An Application of the Minority Stress Model

Megan Stanton, PhD, Housing Works, Inc.; Samira Ali, PhD, University of Houston; Farnaz Malik, MPH, Housing Works, Inc.; Virginia Shubert, JD, Housing Works, Inc.

Achieving Equity in Mental Health Services for Refugees: A Focused Ethnography of Public Health Providers' Perspectives on Mental Health Screening Processes

Raiza Beltran, MPH, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities; Patricia Shannon, PhD, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities

Refugee Assistance on the Ground. the Case Social Welfare Policy for Refugees Operated in NYC Area

Karolina Lukasiewicz, PhD, New York University; Agnes Nzomene, MSW, Catholic Charities

8:30 a.m.

Examining LGBTQ Asylum Seekers' Psychosocial Stress and Individual and Collective Resilience: An Application of the Minority Stress Model

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Paper32806.html>

Megan Stanton, Research Consultant, Housing Works, Inc., Storrs, CT

Samira Ali, Assistant Professor, University of Houston, Houston, TX

Farnaz Malik, Research Consultant, Housing Works, Inc., Brooklyn, NY

Virginia Shubert, VP Advocacy Research, Housing Works, Inc., Brooklyn, NY

9:45-11:15 a.m.

Oral Presentations: **SOCIAL SUPPORT & RESILIENCE: U.S. & INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES**

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Session9456.html>

A Randomized Trial Testing Group Mental Health Supports for Afghan Refugees in Malaysia

Stacey Shaw, PhD, Brigham Young University; Kaitlin Ward, BS, Brigham Young University; Veena Pillai, MBBS, Dhi Consulting & Training

Resettlement Post Conflict: Risk and Protective Factors and Resilience Among Women in Northern Uganda

Joanne Corbin, PhD, Smith College; J Camille Hall, PhD, LCSW, University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Community Resilience in Lebanon: A Time-Series Cross-Sectional Study of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon and Host Communities

Taylor Long, MSW, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor

It Takes a Community to "Raise" Immigrant High-School Graduates: An Ecological Perspective to Understand Strategies to Enhance Equity of Opportunities

Abbie Frost, Ph.D., Simmons College School of Social Work; Hugo Kanya, PhD, Simmons College School of Social Work

10:45 a.m.

Community Resilience in Lebanon: A Time-Series Cross-Sectional Study of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon and Host Communities

<http://sswr.confex.com/sswr/2018/webprogram/Paper32497.html>

Taylor Long, MSW, Doctoral Candidate, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor, Beirut, Lebanon

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3.

The Wall: The Real Costs of a Barrier Between the U.S. and Mexico

A conversation with Vanda Felbab-Brown and Rep. Henry Cuellar (D-TX)

8:30-9:30 a.m., Thursday, January 11, 2018

Brookings Institution, Falk Auditorium

1775 Massachusetts Avenue N.W.

Washington, DC 20036

<https://www.brookings.edu/events/the-wall-the-real-costs-of-a-barrier-between-the-u-s-and-mexico/>

Speakers:

Vanda Felbab-Brown, Brookings Senior Fellow

Rep. Henry Cuellar, TX

Description: President Trump's proposed border wall, and more broadly how the United States defines its relationship with Mexico, directly affects the 12 million people who live within 100 miles of the border. Beyond the question of cost and payment, there are a number of very significant ways in which a potential wall will affect communities across the United States and Mexico in ways that have not been fully acknowledged or understood.

In her recent essay, *The Wall*, Brookings Senior Fellow Vanda Felbab-Brown argues that the Trump administration's anti-immigration rhetoric is largely uninformed, and that the administration has greatly misunderstood the importance of a mutually beneficial agreement between the United States and Mexico that enables environmental, security, economic, and cultural cooperation.

On Thursday, January 11, Felbab-Brown will present findings from her essay and will engage in a discussion with Representative Henry Cuellar (D-Texas). The event will kick off with new video drone footage of the U.S.-Mexico border captured just last month from Brookings Creative Lab.

This event will be live webcast.

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4.

The Ethics of Migration Beyond the Immigrant-Host State Nexus

Thursday-Friday, January 11-12, 2018

European University Institute

Via dei Roccettini, 9

50014 San Domenico di Fiesole

Florence, Italy

<http://www.migrationpolicycentre.eu/event/the-ethics-of-migration-beyond-the-immigrant-host-state-nexus11-12-january-2018-european-university-institute-florence-italy/>

Description: The Department of Ethics, Law and Politics at MPI-MMG and the Migration Policy Centre

(MPC) at the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies (RSCAS), European University Institute (EUI) are delighted to invite submissions for the "Ethics of Migration beyond the Immigrant –Host State Nexus" conference which is to be held on 11-12 January 2018, European University Institute, Florence, Italy. This conference provides a forum to explore the following and related normative questions:

- * Responsibility-sharing in refugee protection
- * The right to control emigration
- * Responsibilities towards expatriate citizens
- * The ethics of diaspora politics
- * The role of subnational governments and supranational institutions in migration regimes
- * The role of non-state actors in migration management
- * The ethics of resisting migration controls
- * Migration and interpersonal morality

Programme:

Thursday, January 11, 2018

10:00–11:00 a.m.

Keynote: Responsibility for Emigration

Valeria Ottonelli, University of Genova

11:00 a.m.–12:30 p.m.

Panel 1: Sending states, diasporas and transnational responsibility

Towards the Responsibility to Represent: Unpacking State Responsibilities for Migrants Within and Beyond
Takeshi Miyai, EUI

Injecting Moral-laden Discourses into Global Migration Governance: Recruitment of Filipino Nurses to

Germany

Cleovi Mosuela, University of Bielefeld

The Ethics of Diaspora Politics: How Do Diasporas Engage in the Debate?

Lola Guyot, EUI

Migration and Democratic Decline

Vesco Paskalev, University of Hull

1:30–3:00 p.m.

Panel 2: Migrants, social ethics and civil society

Temporary migrants and, social morals

Chuanfei Chin, National University of Singapore

Social work as a prerequisite for permanent residence

Bouke de Vries, MPI-MMG

Activism in Whose Interest? ProRefugee Volunteering in Germany and Its Pitfalls

Tanita Jill Poeggel, University of Edinburgh

Migration crisis, cultural industry and tourist gaze. Which ethics for a complex relationship?

Marxiano Melotti, Niccolò Cusano University

3:00–4:15 p.m.

Panel 3: Borders and resistance

What kind of act is unauthorised border-crossing? Four possibilities

Guy Aitchison, University College Dublin

Justifying Resistance to Immigration Law: The Role of Legitimacy

Caleb Yong, MPI-MMG

Who should resist unjust deportations?

Rutger Birnie, EUI

4:45–6:00 p.m.

Panel 4: Nonstate actors in migration governance

Just Migrant Repatriation

Molli Gerver, Newcastle University

Beyond the state: the moral nexus between private corporations and would-be immigrants

Benedikt Buechel, University of Edinburgh

The Global Governance of Migration and the Catholic Church: beyond the “Pope Francis effect”

Sara Silvestri, City, University of London

6:00–7:00 p.m.

Keynote: The Good Migrant: Justice, Reciprocity, and Jeb Bush

Michael Blake, University of Washington

Friday, January 12, 2018

9:00–10:00 a.m.

Keynote: Private Government, New Technologies and the Future of Citizenship

Rainer Bauböck, EUI

10:00–11:45 a.m.

Panel 5: Cities, local communities and migrant rights

From the city of refuge to #citieswelcomerefugees: Towards an urban turn in the ethics of migration

Benjamin Boudou, MPI-MMG

Immigrant sanctuaries and the right to include

Zsolt Kapelner, Central European University

Migration Ethics, Republican Liberty, and Sanctuary Cities

J. Matthew Hoye, Netherlands Institute for Advanced Study

Resisting brain hubs

Corrado Fumagalli, University of Milan

Place-Related Collectives and Immigrant Rights

Jakob Huber, Goethe University Frankfurt

11:45 a.m.–12:00 p.m.

Introduction to the photography exhibition ‘The Game’ by Mario Badagliacca, Archivio delle Memorie Migranti

1:00–2:00 p.m.

Keynote: Justice, States, and Global Migration Governance

David Owen, University of Southampton

2:00–3:45 p.m.

Panel 6: International and supranational migration governance

Is There a Human Right to Migrate?

Graham Finlay, University College Dublin

The Migrant, the State, and the Impartial Agency: Converging Justifications for an International Authority over Migration

Dario Mazzola, Università degli Studi di Milano

Teaming up or tearing apart? An account of interstate solidarity in the context of the European refugee emergency

Eleonora Milazzo, EUI

Should the European Union curtail the Member States' competence to adopt rules on the acquisition and loss of nationality?

Martijn van den Brink, MPI-MMG

Ethics & Migrants' Rights: What's with the "Right to Migrate"?

Luisa Feline Freier, Universidad del Pacífico

4:15–5:30 p.m.

Panel 7: Future challenges of displacement

Political Institutions and Future Refugees

Blair Peruniak, University of Oxford

Recognition at the Time of Relocation: Small Island States and the Complex Right to Continuous Statehood

Milla Emilia Vaha, University of Tampere

"A problem not of space": Rethinking solutions in refugee protection

Dana Schmalz, MPI-MMG

5:30–6:30 p.m.

Keynote: The Duties of Refugees

Matthew Gibney, University of Oxford

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5.
International Forum on Migration Statistics

Monday-Tuesday, January 15-16, 2018

OECD Conference Centre

2 Rue André Pascal

75016 Paris, France

<http://www.oecd.org/migration/forum-migration-statistics/IFMS-2018-draft-programme.pdf>

Description: The International Forum on Migration Statistics (IFMS-2018) aims to mobilise expertise from a wide range of disciplines – such as statistics, economics, demography, sociology, geospatial science, and information technology – that can contribute to improving global understanding of the migration phenomenon. It will explore innovative ways to measure population mobility and generate timely statistics and ways to create synergies between different stakeholders and perspectives, with representatives from 'origin', 'transit' and 'host' countries of migrants. The Forum will also provide a unique opportunity for policy-makers migration data experts to exchange on data needs to support policy evaluations and identify best policy options.

The Forum will be organized around the following four main themes:

- (i) Migration measurement (concepts, definitions, disaggregation by migratory status, etc.)
- (ii) Innovation in data sources (new sources and approaches to migration data collection, realtime data, etc.)
- (iii) Understanding migration (gaps in migration statistics, data to address policy concern, etc.),
- (iv) Cooperation, data governance and capacity building (stakeholder coordination, data sharing/exchange, strategies to enhance institutional capacity, data literacy, use of statistics, etc.).

The Forum will take place over two days, at the OECD Headquarters in Paris from 15 to 16 January 2018, with a mix of plenary with high-level speakers and parallel sessions. Around 400 people are expected to participate in the Forum.

The Forum is co-organised by the OECD, IOM and UNDESA, in collaboration with a number of partner organisations including UNECE, Eurostat, ILO, UNHCR, UNODC and the World Bank. Depending on the interest expressed and the feedback received, the International Forum on Migration Statistics may become an annual event in the future.

Programme:

Monday January 15, 2018

Plenary Session 1

10:00-10:45 a.m.

Challenges for improving the production and use of migration data: country perspectives: How are National Statistical Offices (NSOs) responding to the growing demand for migration data? What is needed to improve the availability and timeliness of migration data? What is the role of NSOs to facilitate better and more appropriate uses of migration data?

Parallel Sessions 1

11:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

Assessing the prevalence of trafficking in persons through targeted surveys

Attitudes/Diversity

Child and youth migrants: can existing data sources address their experiences and needs? How can we improve them?

Combining different datasets

Data and analysis on migrant integration at the local level

Data integration for measuring migration

Forced Migration within state borders: the challenges and opportunities of understanding internal displacement

Hard-to-count migrants

Parallel Sessions 2

1:30-3:00 p.m.

Improving Data on Refugees: Lessons from the Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics

Improving migration data for policy. Capacity building in Africa at national and regional levels: the example of ECOWAS

Indicators on immigrant integration: what matters and how can it be measured?

Innovative uses of administrative data for statistical purposes

Integration I

Integration II

International Students and Temporary Skilled Workers: Comparing Data from around the Globe

Investigating the Impacts of Displacement in East Africa

Plenary Session 2

3:15-4:45 p.m.

Global initiatives on migration and data needs: Conversation about data needs for the UN Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and the UN Global Compact for Refugees

Parallel Sessions 3

5:00-6:30 p.m.

Issues and challenges in measuring Female Genital Cutting in migration countries

Linkage of Data

Measuring Emigration

Measuring emigration through population censuses and destination-country statistics

Measuring future migration flows – potential and limits of different approaches

Measuring Migration in the Context of the 2030 Agenda

Measuring return and reintegration outcomes

Measuring the migration-environment nexus: State of the Art

Tuesday January 16, 2018

Keynote address

9:00-9:30 a.m.

The future of migration and implications for the international statistical community

Plenary Session 3

9:30-10:45 a.m.

Panel on Public opinion and migration: What is the evidence regarding the gap between perceptions and realities of migration? What are the best ways to communicate facts and figures on migration? How can policy makers undertake reform of migration policy in the context of polarized public opinion on migration?

Parallel Sessions 4

11:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

Migrant flows and recruitment pathways: Collecting data on mobile populations in the context of migration to the GCC

Migration between the United States, Mexico and the Northern Triangle of Central America (NCTA): Emerging Challenges and Prospects

Migration Measurement I

Migration Measurement II

Migration Policies

Migration Statistics Challenges in Africa

Migration Traceability

Plenary Session 4

1:30-2:45 p.m.

Panel on Data innovation and big data for migration: What is the potential of big data for migration statistics? What are the risk factors (continuity, confidentiality, reliability)?

Parallel Sessions 5

2:45-4:15 p.m.

Mobilizing big data to measure highly skilled migration: lessons and challenges

Return and Onward Migration: What do we know? And what we would like to know?

Sampling migrants comparatively: challenges and possibilities

Skills

Statistics on international labour migration: statistical standards, sampling issues, and methodology of global estimates

The future census as a source of data on migrant populations

Using indirect methods to assess trafficking in persons

Plenary Session 5

4:30-5:45 p.m.

Concluding Panel on capacity building for migration data: what are the migration-data needs of developing countries (analysing existing data on migration, developing new instruments to capture data on migration)? What types of support do these needs imply (financial assistance, training, information technology)?

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6.

Oversight of the United States Department of Homeland Security

10:00 a.m., Tuesday, January 16, 2018

Senate Committee on the Judiciary

Hart Senate Office Building 216

<https://www.judiciary.senate.gov/meetings/oversight-of-the-united-states-department-of-homeland-security>

Witnesses:

Kirstjen Nielsen, Secretary

Department of Homeland Security

Washington, DC

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7.

Diaspora, Transnationalism, Transculturalism and Inter-Cultural Communications as New Forms of Social Capital

Wednesday-Friday, January 17-19, 2018

Ohrid, Macedonia

<https://armacad.info/2017-10-27--conf-cfp-diaspora-transnationalism-transculturalism-and-inter-cultural-communications-as-new-forms-of-social-capital-17-19-january-2018-macedonia>

Information about conference venue will be announced soon.

Overview: Migration and migration-related topics currently have a prominent place in social sciences and

humanities. Among an assortment of topics social scientists are involved in the study of areas such as migration and identities, citizenship, law and legal status, religion, family and kinship, children and ‘the second-generation’, language, education, health, media consumption, internet use, the construction of ‘home’, sexuality, remittances, hometown associations, development and social change, local politics, workplaces and labour markets.

Contemporary migration is a complex and multiple process and the movements of people often are not unidirectional – migrants could continually move between different places. All the more so as contemporary modes of communication and transport across the borders enabled them to work and live in different countries, keeping in touch with those left behind as never before (Foner 1997, Morawska 1999). Socio-cultural transnational activities cover a wide array of social and cultural transactions through which not only economical resources but also ideas, meanings and practices are exchanged, organized and transformed Levitt and Glick Schiller (2004). Recent researches have established the concept and importance of social remittances (Levitt 1998) which provide a distinct form of social capital between migrants living abroad and those who remain at home. To say that immigrants build social fields that link those abroad with those back home is not to say that their lives are not firmly rooted in a particular place and time. Indeed, they are as much residents of their new community as anyone else.

Individuals may migrate out of desire for a better life, or to escape poverty, political persecution, or social or family pressures. There are often a combination of factors, which may play out differently for women and men. Intra-family roles, statuses, relations and inequalities related to generation and gender affect who migrates and the impacts on migrants themselves, as well as on sending and receiving areas. Experience shows that migration can provide new opportunities to improve women’s lives and change oppressive gender relations – even displacement as a result of conflict can lead to shifts in gendered roles and responsibilities to women’s benefit. However, migration can also entrench traditional roles and inequalities and expose women to new vulnerabilities as the result of precarious legal status, exclusion and isolation. The impact of migration upon children is also considerable. Those remained in the place of origin may have better living condition due to material point of view, but often they suffer because of the lack of intimacy with their parents working abroad.

On researching of diaspora context, there are studies of the second generations and their successful integrational trajectories based on the various forms of transculturalism and inter-cultural interactions and communication. Other empirical data, however, show that the second generation often may continue maintaining a strong sense of belonging and ethnic enclosure. Among some compact migrant communities mixed marriages are socially unacceptable. To find a spouse back in the sending areas is an actual practice. The everlasting flow of new migrants to diaspora areas has a double impact. Diaspora clubs and organizations support easier settlement and employment for the newcomers. Simultaneously migrants carry with them a specific local ethnic culture, religious traditions and behavioral habits of their birthplaces.

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8.

EB-5 and Global Investment Immigration Convention

Friday-Saturday, January 26-27, 2018

Bellagio Resort & Casino

3600 S Las Vegas Blvd.

Las Vegas, NV 89109

<http://www.eb5investors.com/conferences/2018-las-vegas-convention>

Description: The two-day networking and educational event, which became the EB-5 industry's most-attended domestic event last year with more than 1,000 attendees, will feature a gathering of migration agents, regional centers, immigration and securities attorneys, developers, broker-dealers and other prominent EB-5 program stakeholders.

The conference will feature interactive panels moderated by professionals experienced in the EB-5 Immigrant Investor Program, as well as in-depth workshops designed especially for attorneys, agents, intermediaries and project developers.

The event will also offer special guest speakers, business exhibitions and a myriad of networking opportunities—including a VIP Cocktail reception.

We invite anyone interested in learning about the EB-5 program or increasing their industry exposure to join us at this convention.

For inquiries regarding our many sponsorship opportunities, contact our team today by phone at (800) 997-1228 or email at info@eb5investors.com.

Who Will Attend the 2018 Las Vegas EB-5 & Global Investment Immigration Convention?

- * Migration agents
- * Regional centers and project developers
- * Immigration and securities attorneys
- * Broker-dealers and many other industry service providers

Program:

Friday, January 26, 2018

Global Immigration Programs Workshop

9:00-9:50 a.m.

A Tour Around the World - A look at some of the available programs

10:00-10:50 a.m.

Due diligence and selecting the right

11:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

What is the future of CBI?

Agent Due Diligence Seminar

1:00-2:10 p.m.

Redeployment: Immigration Compliance and Fund Selection

2:25-3:35 p.m.

Alternate Visa Options: EB-1, E-2, etc.

3:50-5:00 p.m.

Preparing for Client 829 Filings

EB-5 Attorney Workshop

1:00-2:10 p.m.

RFE/NOID Trends

2:25-3:35 p.m.

Source of Funds analysis - Vietnam and India

3:50-5:00 p.m.

How to convert an H1-B, E-2 and other categories to an EB-5, common pitfalls, etc.

EB-5 Financing Workshop

1:00-2:10 p.m.

Raising capital in the new world of EB-5?

2:25-3:35 p.m.

Where to go to find capital?

3:50-5:00 p.m.

How to handle capital once you have it?

Saturday, January 27, 2018

Law and Policy Panels

9:00-9:50 a.m.

BEB-5 Government and Legislation

10:05-10:55 a.m.

Source of funds and money transfer - preparing for a more diverse EB-5

11:10 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

Anticipating the path of USCIS in 2018

12:00-1:00 p.m.

General Session and Lunch - Keynote Speaker

1:00-2:10 p.m.

Investor representation in a failing project

2:25-3:35 p.m.

USCIS litigation

3:50-5:00 p.m.

Capital Redeployment

Business Panels

9:00-9:50 a.m.

The future of direct EB-5 investments

10:05-10:55 a.m.

China - EB-5's great uncertainty

11:10 a.m.-12:00 p.m. .

Walking the tightrope - Offering and loan document trends

12:00-1:00 p.m.

General session and lunch - Keynote Speaker

1:00-2:10 p.m.

Vietnam - what is next for this maturing market?

2:25-3:35 p.m.

Operating a successful Regional Center in 2018

3:50-5:00 p.m.

India - understanding EB-5's newest sensation

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9.

Representing Migration: The Legacy of Post-Imperial Migrations from World War I to the Cold War

Monday-Tuesday, January 29-30, 2018

Center for Advanced Studies

Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

Geschwister-Scholl-Platz 1

80539 Munich Germany

<https://armacad.info/confcfp-representing-migration-the-legacy-of-post-imperial-migrations-from-world-war-i-to-the-cold-war-29-30-january-2018-germany>

Overview: The routes of migration in the “long” twentieth century constitute passages through which not only people have changed their location, but also the material and immaterial goods which they have taken with them. Scholars from many disciplinary backgrounds have studied the symbols of migrants remembering their origins, which manifest themselves in objects, artifacts, songs, monuments, newspapers and magazines, letters and photographs, performative exclamations and orally transmitted memories. Such representations of migration can freeze positive memories of that which needs preservation or melancholic memories of an often-dramatic migration experience taking place in a distant world.

This is certainly the case for tens of millions of people from the Habsburg, Russian, and Ottoman Empires. With the variable waves of migration subjects of these empires generating a flurry of transformative experiences that have left their imprint well into the Cold War era, it is time to consider what can be salvaged

from these events and analyzed in critical new ways.

In the hope of opening a new set of comparative and perhaps collaborative investigations into the long-term impact of the explosive migrations out of these three empires, we are organizing a two-day conference to facilitate discussion between advanced graduate students and established scholars. The aim of the gathering in Munich at the beginning of 2018 is to produce a framework in which new inquiries into the dynamics around migration within and beyond the late Habsburg, Ottoman, and Russian Empires are possible. With special focus on the traumas and transformations taking place from the 1870s until the early Cold War, we believe there is an important new, often trans-national perspective to be developed for the study of migration. Post-imperial experiences for millions of people make it necessary to take methodological paths that are trans-regional, comparative and consciously seeks to tie together the socio-economic, cultural, and political consequences of these experiences. In the hope of opening a new set of comparative and perhaps collaborative investigations into the long-term impact of the explosive migrations out of these three empires, we are calling for contributions that could push the confines of how the migratory legacy is currently understood. The time frame and geographic centering, as the disciplinary foundation, are open.

The ideal range of papers extends from the events leading to the collapse of these empires, to monitoring where exiles of these events end up and hopefully include a focus on how these diasporas ultimately shaped early Cold War societies. Contributions are especially sought from those who can locate the imprints of these migrations to regions well beyond the territorial confines of the three empires, perhaps even introducing new avenues of analysis that tie the migrants from these multi-national empires to the creation of diasporas in the Americas, Southeast Asia as well as throughout Eurasia and Mediterranean world.

Considering this, we are especially seeking contributions that treat these migratory experiences as a field of research that may be approached in a processual, interdisciplinary manner. Meanwhile, such migrations should be understood not so much through the construction of identities as distinctive of others, but rather through di-verse forms of representation manifested as migrants are faced with dynamic conditions in exile. Urban settings and the use of urban space for the presentation and re-experiencing of migration are another focus we are particularly interested in. That be-ing said, the time frame and geographic centering, as the

disciplinary foundation, are open.

While resources are limited to cover the expenses of all participants, priority is given to advanced graduate students who wish to use this conference to explore ways to further expand their original projects to accommodate the themes of transnational migration proposed here. Draft papers shall ideally be distributed prior to the conference and will become part of an edited volume published in a peer reviewed academic press.

The conference will take place at the Center for Advanced Studies at LMU Munich and is part of the CAS research focus “Representing Migration”.

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10.

Border Security Expo

Wednesday-Friday, January 31-February 2, 2018

Henry B. Gonzalez Convention Center

900 E Market Street

San Antonio, TX 78205

<http://www.bordersecurityexpo.com/welcome>

Conference agenda:

Wednesday, January 31, 2018

9:00 a.m.

Plenary Panel: **New Administration - Impact on Border Security** - 45 mins

Moderator:

Robert Bonner, Senior Principal, Sentinel Strategy & Policy Consulting - Former Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection; Former Administrator, U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration; and Former U.S. District Judge for California's Central District

Speakers/Panelists:

Brian de Vallance, Former Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security (Confirmed)

Jayson Ahern, Principal, The Chertoff Group - Former Acting Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (Confirmed)

10:00 a.m.

Plenary Panel: **Changing Flows of People Coming into the U.S.** - 45 mins

Moderator:

Ronald Colburn, President, The Border Patrol Foundation - Former National Deputy Chief, U.S. Border Patrol

Speakers/Panelists:

Eddy Dolan, Regional Attaché, Central America, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Invited)

Manuel Padilla Jr., Chief Patrol Agent, Sector Chief for the Rio Grande Valley, U.S. Customs and Border Protection - Commander, South Texas Corridor, Joint Task Force West (Confirmed)

Matt Allen, ICE/HQ (former SAIC / PHX) (Invited)

10:45 a.m.

State and Local Law Enforcement - 90 mins

Moderator:

Nelson Balido, Chairman and CEO, Border Commerce and Security Council; Principal, Balido and Associates, Inc. - Former Director, Private Sector Division, Federal Emergency Management Agency; Former Member, DHS, Homeland Security Advisory Council

Speakers/Panelists:

Javier Salazar, Sheriff, Bexar, County, TX (Confirmed)

JD Robertson, Commanding Officer, Special Operations, Texas Rangers (Invited)

Phil King, Chair of Homeland Security & Public Safety, U.S. State Representative, TX (Confirmed)

Sheriff Joe Frank Martinez, Chairman, Southwestern Border Sheriffs' Coalition (Confirmed)

Unity of Effort/Joint Task Force - 90 mins

Moderator:

Robert 'Bob' Rutt, Managing Director - Frontier Solutions

Speakers/Panelists:

Janice Ayala, Director, Joint Task Force – Investigations, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Confirmed)

Paul A. Beeson, Director, DHS Joint Task Force – West, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Confirmed)

Vice Admiral Karl L. Schultz, Director, Joint Task Force – East, Department of Homeland Security
(Confirmed)

Enforcement's Role in Countering Our Nation's Latest Drug Threat - 90 mins

Moderator:

Michael Braun, General Manager - SAVA Workforce Solutions; Former Chief of Operations, U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration

Speakers/Panelists:

Ray Donovan, Special Agent in Charge, Special Operations Division, U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration
(Confirmed)

Shane Folden, Special Agent in Charge, HSI, U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement, San Antonio
(Invited)

Thursday, February 1, 2018

8:15 a.m.

Opening Keynote - 45 mins

Speakers/Panelists:

Kevin K. McAleenan, Acting Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (Confirmed)

9:00 a.m.

Plenary Keynote - TBA - 30 mins

9:30 a.m.

Salute to Fallen Heroes Memorial - 30 mins

10:45 a.m.

Plenary Session: **Biometrics in Border Security** - 60 mins

Moderator:

Nelson Balido, Chairman and CEO, Border Commerce and Security Council; Principal, Balido and Associates, Inc. - Former Director, Private Sector Division, Federal Emergency Management Agency; Former Member, DHS, Homeland Security Advisory Council

Speakers/Panelists:

Antonio J. Trindade, Associate Chief, Enforcement/Technology, U.S. Border Patrol (Confirmed)

Arun Vemury, Program Director, Science & Technology Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Confirmed)

Patrick J. Nemeth, Director of the Identity Operations Division, Office of Biometric Identity Management, National Protection and Programs Directorate, DHS (Confirmed)

Paul Hunter, Chief Biometrics Strategy/Biometrics Division, DHS/USCIS/ Immigration Records and Identity Services (IRIS) Directorate (Confirmed)

11:45 a.m.

Procurement Panel: **DHS, CBP, ICE** - 45 mins

Moderator:

David Aguilar, Partner, GSIS - Former Acting Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Speakers/Panelists:

Bill Weinberg, Head of the Contracting Activity, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (Invited)

Colleen Manaher, Executive Director, Planning, Program Analysis, and Evaluation, Office of Field Operations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (Confirmed)

Dennis Michelini, Operations Acting Executive Director, Air and Marine Operations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (Confirmed)

Kelly Good, U.S. Border Patrol (Confirmed)

12:30 p.m.

Public Safety Communications along the Border - 45 mins

Moderator:

Charles Armstrong, Former Assistant Commissioner, Office of Information and Technology - U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Speakers/Panelists:

Patrick Schwinghammer, Director of Radio Access Network, FirstNet (Confirmed)

Ron Hewitt, Director, Office Emergency Communications, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Confirmed)

Thomas Bojito, Chief, Tactical Communications Program, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Operations Division, U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement

Transnational Networks - 45 mins

Speakers/Panelists:

Roque Caza, Acting Director, Counter Network Division, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (Confirmed)

Operation Stonegarden: Homeland Security Grants - 45 mins

Friday, February 2, 2018

10:00 a.m.

Demo Day - Bandera Gun Club 360 mins

The Border Security Expo Demo Day 2018 is designed for manufacturers, distributors, retailers and others to demonstrate and network with end-users at an outdoor range.

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11.

2018 AILA Midwinter Conference

Thursday, February 1, 2018

Grand Fiesta Americana Coral Beach

Cancun, Mexico

http://www.ailadownloads.org/agora/inpersonconfprog/2018/2018_Midwinter_Conf-Program.pdf

Breaking Down the Wall: Immigration Practice in the Age of Trump

Agenda:

TRACK I: ADVANCED BUSINESS

8:55–9:00 a.m.

WELCOME AND GREETINGS

Michelle Funk, AILA Business Track Conference Program Chair, McLean, VA

9:00–10:00 a.m.

I-140 PETITIONS: POST-KAZARIAN AND DHANASAR

Panelists will provide an update on current USCIS adjudications practices in light of both Matter of Kazarian and the new Matter of Dhanasar.

- * Making Your Case under the Dhanasar Criteria
- * “National Importance” vs. “National Scope”
- * Establishing That Your Client Is Well Positioned to Advance the Proposed Endeavor
- * Proving Certain Requirements Should Be Waived: The Job Offer and Labor Certification
- * Recent AAO Decisions Interpreting the Kazarian Final Merits Determination
- * Defining What Constitutes “Research,” “National Interest,” and “International” Prominence

Faculty:

Dagmar Butte (DL), AILA Board of Governors, Portland, OR

Anastasia Tonello, AILA President-Elect, New York, NY

Gerard M. Chapman, Greensboro, NC

Suzanne B. Seltzer, New York, NY

10:05–11:05 a.m.

ADVANCED PERM ISSUES

Panelists will provide an update on the current issues and trends that are occurring at DOL. They will address computer occupations, BALCA trends, and the DOL systems and processes for responding to

audits.

- * Recent BALCA Decisions: What Is New and Interesting?
- * DOL Technology Changes: Helpful or Hurtful? How Well Is It Working?
- * Section H-14: Quantifying Skills Update
- * Emerging Issues

Faculty:

Catherine L. Haight (DL), Los Angeles, CA

Deborah J. Notkin, AILA Past President, New York, NY

Sarah K. Peterson, AILA Board of Governors/DOL Liaison Committee Chair, Minneapolis, MN

Vincent W. Lau, DOL Liaison Committee Vice Chair, Cambridge, MA

11:20 a.m.–12:20 p.m.

VIVA MEXICO! WHAT TO KNOW BEFORE PROCESSING IN MEXICO

Sending clients to an unfamiliar consular post can cause angst. Panelists will discuss the complexities of processing cases at consular posts in Mexico, what to expect there, and strategies to consider when assisting clients through these posts.

- * Which Post Do I Use? Determining the Appropriate Location
- * Mexican TNs: Cedula, Titulo, and Other Common TN Issues
- * Evolution of E Visa Processing in Mexico
- * Best Practices when Communicating with the Post
- * Third-Country Nationals: When TCNs Can Process through Mexico

Faculty:

Lynn Marie Lee (DL), USCIS International Operations Liaison Committee Co-Chair, Springfield, VA

Ramon E. Curiel, San Antonio, TX Steve Pattison, Portsmouth, NH

David Strashnoy, Los Angeles, CA

1:00–1:30 p.m.

LUNCH PANEL: HOT TOPICS

- * AC-21 Regulation: One Year Later
- * Executive Orders Fallout: Fraud and Compliance Issues
- * Updates on Litigation Against the Administration
- * Adjudication Trends

Faculty:

Kevin W. Miner (DL), AILA Board of Governors, Atlanta, GA

Marketa Lindt, AILA 1st Vice President, Chicago, IL

Betsy Lawrence, AILA Director of Government Relations, Washington, DC

1:35–2:35 p.m.

ADVANCED H-1B ISSUES

In an ever-increasing global and technologically advanced business world, traditional notions of employment have been expanding to encompass mobile and remote workforces. Panelists will discuss how to accommodate these non-traditional employment situations, increasing site visits, and other issues facing frequent travelers.

- * Matter of Simeio: Two Years Later
- * Peripatetic Workers, Roving Employees, and the Definition of “Worksite”
- * “Putting American Workers First”: Targeted Site Visits
 - oo Unverifiable Employers
 - oo H-1B Dependent Employers
 - oo Offsite Workers
- * Travel Issues: Pending Petitions

Faculty:

Diane M. Butler (DL), AILA Board of Governors, Seattle, WA

Sheila Mahadevan, New Member Division Chair, Washington, DC

Kevin Robert Lashus, Austin, TX

2:40–3:40 p.m.**DIVERSIFYING YOUR PRACTICE IN A RESTRICTIONIST PERIOD**

Due to the profound paradigm shift in the political landscape, business practitioners are increasingly considering other options within immigration law. Panelists will discuss growing your practice, ethical considerations when taking on new case types, and responsibilities when guiding others.

- * Expanding Your Employment-Based Practice
- * Consider Removal Work: How to Prepare Yourself and Your Practice
- * How to Avoid Malpractice
- * Responsibilities and Establishing Boundaries When Mentoring Colleagues

Faculty:

Leigh N. Ganchan (DL), Houston, TX

T. Douglas Stump, AILA Past President, Oklahoma City, OK

Maria F. Glinsmann, Gaithersburg, MD

Jeff Joseph, Aurora, CO

3:55–4:55 p.m.**SOMETIMES, YOU JUST HAVE TO SUE TO GET WHAT YOU NEED: THE BASICS OF IMMIGRATION LITIGATION**

It's no secret that there has been a huge increase in immigration-related lawsuits against the government

since the new administration took office. Business immigration practitioners cannot be left out of this “brave new world.” Panelists will discuss the basics of business immigration litigation, and give tips on how you can maximize the services you provide to your corporate clients.

- * Types of Actions
- * Establishing an Administrative Record
- * Exhausting Administrative Remedies
- * Mechanics of Filing: Where, When, and How to File
- * Damages

Faculty:

Justin Burton (DL), Chicago, IL

Thomas K. Ragland, Washington, DC

Brian Schmitt, New Windsor, MD

Leslie K. Dellon, Staff Attorney (Business Immigration), American Immigration Council, Washington, DC

TRACK II: ADVANCED REMOVAL

8:55–9:00 a.m.

WELCOME AND GREETINGS

Kelli J. Stump, AILA Removal Track Conference Program Chair/EOIR Liaison Committee Chair, Oklahoma City, OK

9:00–10:00 a.m.

DETENTION ISSUES

As part of the president’s new campaign to ramp up deportations, more money has been invested in private detention facilities. With the increased number of detention beds, practitioners can expect more challenges to bond and mandatory detention. Panelists will discuss how to challenge mandatory detention and argue for a

bond with either ICE or the immigration judge.

- * Arriving Aliens and Mandatory Detention: How to Negotiate Parole
- * Negotiating a Bond with ICE Upon Apprehension of the Client
- * Filing a Bond Motion: It's More than a Formality These Days
- * Bond Appeals: It Doesn't Cost a Thing, So Do It!

Faculty:

Kelli J. Stump (DL), AILA Removal Track Conference Program Chair/EOIR Liaison Committee Chair, Oklahoma City, OK

Jeremy L. McKinney, AILA Secretary, Greensboro, NC

Ruben Luis Reyes, AILA Board of Governors, Phoenix, AZ

10:05–11:05 a.m.

DO WHAT IRA KURZBAN DOES: DENY!

Many practitioners in the immigration court setting focus mainly on the relief phase of proceedings and neglect to zealously advocate for their client at the pleadings stage. It is time for you, as an immigration attorney, to put the government's feet to the fire and advocate for your client at all stages of proceedings! If you worked in Ira Kurzban's firm, and you admitted or conceded any charges, you'd get fired! So do what Ira does: deny!

- * The New Normal: Denying Allegations in the NTA
- * When Is It Strategically Advantageous to Admit and Concede?
- * Burdens of Production and Proof
- * Common Objections to Documentation Submitted by DHS
- * Due Process Issues Relating to Timing and Preparedness of DHS Counsel, and Moving to Terminate at a First Master
- * Dealing with Recalcitrant Judges and DHS Counsel

Faculty:

Olsi Vrapı (DL), Albuquerque, NM Victor D. Nieblas Pradis, AILA Past President, City of Industry, CA Jodi Goodwin, Harlingen, TX W. Michael Sharma-Crawford, Kansas City, MO

11:20–12:20 p.m.**MOTIONS, MOTIONS, MOTIONS**

Outside of motions to reopen, motions practice is almost nonexistent in immigration court. In an effort to zealously and aggressively represent clients, you should attempt to make full use of motions practice, from discovery and production through suppression and the end of proceedings to maximize your client's chances of a favorable outcome.

- * Motions to Compel Production of Documents, Witnesses, or Testimony
- * Motions to Suppress *Motions to Terminate and Administratively Close
- * Creative (but Obscure and Underutilized) Motions

Faculty:

Rekha Sharma-Crawford (DL), Kansas City, MO

Joseph S. Porta, Los Angeles, CA

Marc Van Der Hout, AILA Board of Governors, San Francisco, CA

12:35–1:35 p.m.**LUNCH PANEL: LITIGATION AND RECENT ISSUES IN ASYLUM CASES**

Now, more than ever, zealous advocacy and bold litigation are essential at all stages of proceedings. These skills affect every stage of removal proceedings, although unique issues arise depending on the type of case. Panelists will address a number of developing issues with asylum/withholding of removal cases, as well as unique defense strategies. *PSG: Creative Ideas in Identifying Particular Social Groups Based on Family Association *Mental Health Issues: Identifying a Client's Mental Health and Competency Issues, and Using

Them to Secure Safeguards and to Develop a PSG *One-Year Bar: Arguing Against Application of the One-Year Bar for Asylum *TRIG: Addressing and Fighting Terrorism-Related Inadmissibility Grounds

Faculty:

Ally Bolour (DL), AILA Board of Governors/Annual Conference 2018 Chair, Los Angeles, CA

Yemi Getachew, San Jose, CA

Daniel Thomann, Chicago, IL

1:35–2:35 p.m.

LITIGATING IN U.S. DISTRICT COURT: MANDAMUS AND HABEAS CORPUS

Litigation against the government in today's world is inevitable. Panelists will explore ways to pursue adjudication of applications pending with USCIS, and identify effective strategies to seek release from custody those detained by ICE. The legal issues associated with these actions also will be addressed. *Are You Ready to Litigate? Habeas Corpus and Mandamus Actions in U.S. District Court: Legal Strategies to Determine When It's Time to File Suit *Creative Uses of Habeas and Mandamus Petitions *When to Seek a TRO or Preliminary Injunction *Getting Paid for Your Work: EAJA Fees for Prevailing Parties

Faculty:

Anthony Drago Jr. (DL), Boston, MA

Maria Baldini-Potter, Federal Court Litigation Section Steering Committee Chair, Chicago, IL

Mark Barr, Denver, CO

2:40–3:40 p.m.

REPRESENTING INDIVIDUALS WITH FINAL ORDERS OF REMOVAL: WHAT CAN YOU DO?

After years of living in the United States subject to a final order of removal, the lives of most people change considerably. Many noncitizens with final orders have families and other responsibilities they need to take care of, and they must administer to these responsibilities even while ICE pursues them to effectuate their

removal from the United States. These clients need knowledgeable attorneys who can help them successfully navigate the complexities of the immigration system. Panelists will explore options for how best to achieve this. *Motions to Reopen: Preparation Strategies, When to File *Are Joint Motions to Reopen Available in the Current Administration? *Strategies for Dealing with the Office of Chief Counsel *When Is It Time to Consider Options Aside from Reopening? o Stays of Removal o Waivers and Other Ideas to Get Around a Final Order of Removal

Faculty:

Michelle Saenz Rodriguez (DL), AILA Board of Governors, Dallas, TX

Matt Adams, Seattle, WA

Cheryl David, New York, NY

3:55–4:55 p.m.

ETHICAL ISSUES IN REMOVAL PROCEEDINGS: A NEW WORLD OF PRACTICE

In the wake of the new administration's tough stance on immigration, removal practitioners are now seeing older cases (formerly administratively closed during the Obama administration) recalendared. Likewise, ICE is now enforcing removal orders for individuals that previously had been granted stays of removal for years. Finally, with the new executive actions, ethical issues have and will continue to arise. Panelists will discuss the attorney's role after administrative closure and reopening, advising a client with an order of supervision, and "advising" obligors, family members, and friends.

- * Ethical Obligations When Cases Are Recalendared After Previously Being Administratively Closed o You Did All the Work Already: Can You Charge a New Fee?
- * Advising Clients with Orders of Supervision: Can You Tell Your Client Not to Show Up at an ICE Check-In?
- * Dealing with Obligors Who Are Not Your Clients
- * Managing Expectations of Family Members, Do-Gooders, and Well-Wishers
- *Dealing with Dabblers

Faculty: Andrew K. Nietor (DL), San Diego, CA Reid Trautz, Director, AILA Practice and Professionalism Center, Washington, DC Meghan Moore, Wyoming, MI

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12.

Starr Forum: Human Flow (film screening)

3:30-6:00 p.m. Thursday, February 1, 2018

Building 10, 250

222 Memorial Drive

Cambridge, MA 02139

https://calendar.mit.edu/event/starr_forum_human_flow

Description: Over 65 million people around the world have been forced from their homes to escape famine, climate change and war in the greatest human displacement since World War II. Human Flow, an epic film journey led by the internationally renowned artist Ai Weiwei, gives a powerful visual expression to this massive human migration. The documentary elucidates both the staggering scale of the refugee crisis and its profoundly personal human impact.

Captured over the course of an eventful year in 23 countries, the film follows a chain of urgent human stories that stretches across the globe in countries including Afghanistan, Bangladesh, France, Greece, Germany, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Mexico, and Turkey. Human Flow is a witness to its subjects and their desperate search for safety, shelter and justice: from teeming refugee camps to perilous ocean crossings to barbed-wire borders; from dislocation and disillusionment to courage, endurance and adaptation; from the haunting

lure of lives left behind to the unknown potential of the future. Human Flow comes at a crucial time when tolerance, compassion and trust are needed more than ever. This visceral work of cinema is a testament to the unassailable human spirit and poses one of the questions that will define this century: Will our global society emerge from fear, isolation, and self-interest and choose a path of openness, freedom, and respect for humanity?

Amazon Studios and Participant Media present, in association with AC Films, Human Flow, a film directed by Ai Weiwei. Human Flow is produced by Ai Weiwei, Chin-Chin Yap and Heino Deckert and executive produced by Andrew Cohen of AC Films with Jeff Skoll and Diane Weyermann of Participant Media.

Co-sponsors: MIT Center for International Studies

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13.

Conflict and Compromise Between Law and Politics in EU Migration and Asylum Policies

9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m., Thursday, February 1, 2018

Université libre de Bruxelles – Campus du Solbosch

Buildings K and R42

Avenue Franklin Roosevelt 50

1050 Bruxelles, Belgium

<http://odysseus-network.eu/conference-2018/>

Program:

9:00-10:00 a.m.

Opening Plenary Session: **Assessing the Implementation of the Agenda on Migration**

Several questions related to the implementation of the European Agenda on Migration will be analysed in relation with the Commission Communications of 27 September and 7 December 2017.

Welcome speech by Philippe De Bruycker, Coordinator of the Odysseus Academic Network, ULB, Brussels

“From illegal to legal migration: the importance of pull factors” by François Crépeau, Professor, McGill University, Canada; Former UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants

“From Dublin to sharing people: a viable model of solidarity?” by Francesco Maiani, Associate Professor, University of Lausanne, Switzerland

Comments by Simon Mordue, Deputy Director-General, DG Migration and Home Affairs, European Commission

10:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

Stream One - Externalization:

International Responsibility for the Cooperation of the EU & its Member States with the Libyan Coastguard?

Whilst they avoid triggering directly the application of the ECHR, the EU and its Member States collaborate closely with the Libyan coastguard by providing training, equipment and/or funding. Can these policies lead to international responsibility of the EU and its Member States and, if yes, which court(s) would establish jurisdiction?

Convener:

Achilles Skordas, Professor, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Ramses Wessel, Professor of International Law and Governance, University of Twente, the Netherlands

Mariagiulia Giuffre, Senior Lecturer in Law, Department of Law and Criminology, Edge Hill University, United Kingdom

Sonja Boelaert, Senior Legal Adviser, Council of the EU

Carolyn Moser, Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law, Heidelberg, Germany

Stream Two - Human Rights:

The Human Right to Leave a Country: to Protect or Forget?

The freedom to leave any country including his own recognised under human rights law is challenged by pull-back practices as part of the fight against irregular migration and the externalisation of the EU migration policy. Turkey is requested to prevent migrants and asylum seekers to leave its territory. Transit countries like Libya if not origin countries, are asked to act in a similar way. The compatibility of such measures with the right to leave should be assessed.

Convener:

Elsbeth Guild, Jean Monnet Professor ad personam, Queen Mary University of London

Nora Markard, Junior Professor of Public and International Law, University of Hamburg

Adriano Silvestri, Head of Sector Asylum, Migration and Borders, European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights

Pia Oberoi, Advisor on Migration and Human Rights, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for

Human Rights

Ulrike Brandl, Associate Professor, Department of Public Law and European Union Law, Faculty of Law, University of Salzburg

Stream Three - Institutions:

Monitoring and Steering Through Frontex and Easo 2.0: The Rise of a new model of JHA Agencies?

The (envisaged) enhanced mandate of key EU JHA agencies goes far beyond support, or administrative cooperation, and includes functions that have the potential to directly steer the implementation of EU policies, as well as monitoring functions. This creates obvious tensions with the agencies' internal governance structures which are largely intergovernmental, and more broadly with the legal, and political limits to their functioning. This workshop integrates insights from practice, policy input, and legal debate and critically assesses: the (envisaged) design and operationalisation of these monitoring and steering functions; the level of independence afforded to JHA agencies; the effectiveness of existing accountability mechanisms.

Convener:

Lilian Tsourdi, Doctor, Lecturer, Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford

Kris Pollet, Senior Legal and Policy Officer, ECRE

Richard Ares Baumgartner, EU Affairs Strategic Advisor, Frontex

Patricia Van de Peer, Head Department of Asylum Support, European Asylum Support Office

1:30-3:30 p.m.

Visas For Asylum: Not under EU Law or Not at All?

While asylum seekers have recourse to smugglers because they cannot travel legally to the EU, the CJEU ruled on 7 March 2017 on the application of a Syrian family for a short-term visa that would have allowed them to travel and apply for asylum in Belgium. The severely criticized decision of the Court in X & X denying

its jurisdiction should be scrutinized, including the issue if the refusal of a visa may lead to a violation of non-refoulement in relation with the own initiative report of the European Parliament on humanitarian visas.

Convener:

Violeta Moreno-Lax, Doctor, Associate Professor in Law, Queen Mary University of London

Emmanuelle Bribosia, Director of the Center for European Law, Institute for European Studies, ULB

Juan Fernando Lopez-Aguilar, Member of the European Parliament, Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

Sophie Magennis, Head of Policy and Legal Support Unit, UNHCR, Bureau for Europe

Adriano Silvestri, Head of Sector Asylum, Migration and Borders, European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights

Collective Expulsion or Not? Individualisation of Decision Making in Migration and Asylum Law

The ECtHR delivered two contradictory rulings on collective expulsion in the case *Khlaifia*. The recent ruling in *N.D. & N.T.* on 3 October 2017 about returns from Mellila to Morocco adds a seventh case to the list of violations of Protocol 4 of the ECHR on the prohibition of collective expulsions. What is at stake is the level of individualisation of return decisions required by judges. This principle of administrative law appeared also in the case law of the CJEU on family reunification. But what does individualisation require precisely?

Convener:

Jean-Yves Carlier, Professor, Faculté de droit, Université Catholique de Louvain

Luc Leboeuf, Scientific Collaborator, Institut pour la recherche interdisciplinaire en sciences juridiques, Université Catholique de Louvain

François Crépeau, Professor, McGill University, Canada; Former UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants

Marta Hirsch-Ziembinska, Principal Legal Adviser of the European Ombudsman and member of the Research Network on EU Administrative Law

External Competence and Representation of the EU and its Member States in the Area of Migration and Asylum

The General Court considered in case T-192/16 that the EU-Turkey Statement of 18 March 2016 was not adopted by the European Council but rather by the Heads of State or Government of the Member States. If that is the case, can we consider the collective action of Member States in fields within the scope of EU external competences to be lawful? The current discussions in the UN of the Global Compacts on refugees and migration also raise questions regarding who takes part in those negotiations on behalf of the EU and its Member States.

Convener:

Paula Garcia Andrade, Associate Professor of Public International law and EU law, Universidad Pontificia Comillas, Madrid

Juan Santos Vara, Jean Monnet Chair in EU External Action, University of Salamanca, Spain

Thomas Spijkerboer, Professor of Migration Law, VU University of Amsterdam

Mauro Gatti, Research Associate, University of Luxembourg

Sonja Boelaert, Senior Legal Adviser, Council of the EU

4:00-5:00 p.m.

Final Plenary Session - Towards “Judicial Passivism” in EU Migration and Asylum Law?

Convener:

Iris Goldner Lang, Jean Monnet Professor of EU Law, University of Zagreb, Croatia; UNESCO Chair on Free Movement of People, Migration and Inter-Cultural Dialogue

Françoise Tulkens, Former Judge and Vice-President of the ECtHR

Eleanor Sharpston, Advocate General, CJEU

Franklin Dehousse, Professor, University of Liège, Belgium; Former Judge at the General Court, CJEU

Henri Labayle, Professeur de Droit Européen, Université de Pau et des Pays de l'Adour, France

Daniel Thym, Jean-Monnet Chair of Public, European and International Law, University of Konstanz, Germany

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14.

Asylum Division Quarterly Stakeholder Meeting

2:00-4:00 p.m. ET, Tuesday, February 6, 2017

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Tomich Center

111 Massachusetts Ave. NW

Washington, DC 20001

<https://www.uscis.gov/outreach/asylum-division-quarterly-stakeholder-meeting-11>

Description: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) invites you to participate in a quarterly stakeholder meeting on Feb. 6, 2018, from 2 to 4 p.m. (Eastern) to receive updates from the Asylum Division and engage with subject matter experts during a question-and-answer session.

Participation Details:

You may attend this engagement either in person at the Tomich Center, 111 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, D.C., or by teleconference (listen only).

To register, please follow these steps:

* Visit our registration page:

https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/USDHSCISINVITE/subscriber/new?topic_id=USDHSCISINVITE_324

* Enter your email address and select "Submit"

* Select "Subscriber Preferences"

* Select the "Event Registration" tab

* Provide your full name and organization, if any

* Complete the questions and select "Submit"

If you wish to attend in person, please indicate so in your subscriber preferences when selecting your method of attendance. Please note that seating is limited, so we encourage you to register early. Once we process your registration, you will receive a confirmation email with additional details.

To submit non-case specific questions as agenda items before the engagement, email us at uscis-igaoutreach@uscis.dhs.gov by Dec. 29, 2017, at 5 p.m. (Eastern).

If you have any questions regarding the registration process, or if you have not received a confirmation email a week before the engagement date, please email us at the same address.

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15.

Biometrics for Government and Law Enforcement

February 26-28, 2018

Hyatt Regency Crystal City

Reagan National Airport

2799 Jefferson Davis Hwy

Arlington, VA, US, 22202

<https://www.biometricsevent.com/>

Program agenda:

Monday, February 26, 2018

Focus Day - Collection to Storage and Everything in Between

9:00 a.m.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION: DSS' Role in Developing and Implementing Biometrics Technology in

Support of Security Operations

- * Defining how DSS support law enforcement and security operations
- * Enhancing security operations with advanced technology
- * Overcoming barriers of information sharing

Bryce Bhatnagar, Chief Technology Officer, Diplomatic Security Services, U.S. Department of State

Mark Bandik, Biometrics Program Manager, Diplomatic Security Services, U.S. Department of State

9:45 a.m.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION: Road Map for Biometrics in the Defense Enterprise

- * What does the future of security look like for the DOD?
- * Developing physical security and cloud identity infrastructures
- * Plans to leverage innovation to meet identity requirements

John McMullen, Business Enterprise Specialist, Defense Forensics and Biometrics Agency

11:00 a.m.

IARPA's Update on the Odin Program

- * Developing biometric presentation attack detection technology
- * Nail to nail challenge, update and progress on the competition
- * Detecting spoofs and attacks on infrastructure

Nathan Short, Lead Scientist IARPA

11:45 a.m.

Assuring Identity After a National Disaster

- * Supporting FEMA's mission and disaster relief efforts
- * Using biometrics to reduce fraud after a natural disaster occurs
- * Verifying identities on the ground
- * The value of identity intelligence post disaster

1:30 p.m.

PANEL DISCUSSION: Submitting Biometrics to an Authoritative Repository

- * Discussing multimodal systems in different environments
- * Enhancing the capabilities of the process, from collection and capture to storage
- * Leveraging interoperable applications to increase efficiencies and response time to support back end matching

William Graves, Chief Engineer, PM Biometrics, U.S. Department of Defense (moderator)

Michael Jones, Identity Dominance System Technical Direction Agent Lead, U.S. Navy

Major Keystella Mitchell, Program Analyst, Identity Operations Identity Dominance System, Marine Corps (IDS-MC)

2:15 p.m.

Advancing Mobile Biometrics to Support Field Operations

- * Implementing the infrastructure necessary to bridge capability gaps
- * Lessons learned and case study for overcoming environmental challenges
- * Real-time analysis and filtering of data, once the biometric characteristic is captured

3:30 p.m.

PANEL DISCUSSION: Developing Biometric Tools and Applications Necessary to Support Operations

- * Identifying future anticipated needs for biometrics and identity management platforms to enhance national security efforts

- * How machine learning and biometrics will transform security operations

Elliott Iannello, Engineer, West Virginia State Police

Thirimachos Bourlai Professor, Computer Science and Electrical Engineering, West Virginia University

Tuesday, February 27, 2018

Main Day One - Defining the Evolving Role of Biometrics & Identity Management

9:00 a.m.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION: Department of Defense's Perspective Identifying Emerging Biometric Technologies

Colonel Donald Hurst, Project Manager, DoD Biometrics, U.S. Department of Defense

9:45 a.m.

Strategies for Advancing the Parameters of Identity Management and Information Sharing

- * Understanding the applications and identity management platform
- * Developing a system to promote information sharing
- * Interagency collaboration and developing private public partnerships

Wayne H. Salzgeber, Acting Director, INTERPOL Washington

11:15 a.m.

PANEL DISCUSSION: "Person Centric Biometric" Strategies for Advancing the Parameters of Identity Management and Information Sharing

- * Understanding the applications and identity management platform
- * Developing a system to promote information sharing
- * Interagency collaboration and developing private public partnerships

Patrick Nemeth Director, Identity Operations Division, Office of Biometric Identity Management, U.S.

Department of Homeland Security

Robert Clemens, Senior Technical Fellow, Northrop Grumman

Gearhart Pilcher, CEO Elder Associates

1:00 p.m.

PANEL DISCUSSION: Changing the Paradigm of Identity Verification from Government to Individual

Don't miss this panel on Block chain & identity, discussing developing scalable, flexible, and adaptable concepts in recovery operations.

1:45 p.m.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION: Protecting the Nations Transportation System

- * Taking a look into Innovation Task Force's pilot programs
- * ITF's Biometric Authentication Technology challenges and successes
- * The path forward for automating the Ticket Document Checker (TDC) process by verifying and vetting.
- * Eliminating the need for a boarding pass via electronic gates Steve Karoly Acting Assistant Administrator, Office of Requirements and Capabilities Analysis (ORCA) TSA

3:15 p.m.

Strategies for Behavioral Biometrics and its Role in Supporting Counter Terrorism Efforts

- * Collecting and analyzing identity and its applications in today's society
- * Developing the infrastructure and platform to support intelligence operations
- * Securing databases and information

4:00 p.m.

Deploying Entry-Exit Solutions to Enhance National Security and Facilitation

- * Restructuring data systems capabilities to process departure data and support facial comparison technology
- * Biometric Exit (BE) Mobile initiative and update mobile devices in the field, challenges and accuracy of collecting biometrics of foreign nationals
- * Analysis and comparison of biometrics collected when travelers departed and returned to the U.S.

Wednesday, February 27, 2018

Main Day Two - Future Strategies and Initiatives to Expand Identity Management Systems and Biometric Applications

9:00 a.m.

PANEL DISCUSSION: S&T and the Roadmap of Biometrics & Identity Technologies

- * What does the future of identity look like?
- * What are the strategies and plans for biometric technology for the next 5, 10, 30 years out?

John Boyd Assistant, Director – Futures Identity, Office of Biometric Identity Management, U.S. Department of Homeland Security

William Graves, Chief Engineer, PM Biometrics U.S. Department of Defense

William G. McKinsey, Chief of the Biometric Services Section, Criminal Justice Information Services Division, FBI

9:45 a.m.

Law Enforcement & Biometrics in Urban Environments

- * Large crowd gatherings and the technology to required to keep cities safe
- * Developing safe cities and biometrics role facial recognition
- * Real time biometrics intelligence

11:00 a.m.

Interactive Discussion Groups

During this part of the conference, delegates will have the opportunity to take part in interactive discussions around the topics below. Each Attendee will have the opportunity to rotate every 20 minutes. Discussion groups are kept small to ensure all attendees get the opportunity to ask their most pressing questions, ensuring a perfectly tailored experience.

1. Biometrics and its ongoing role in Physical Access Control
2. Securing Sensitive Information in the “The Cloud” from Potential Breaches
3. Developing Action Plans to Combat Insider Threats Risk Analysis & threat detection

Jackie Atilas DS/SI, Program Director, U.S. Department of State

1:00 p.m.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION: How to Achieve a Person Centric Identity Management System in an Already Existing Infrastructure

- * Defining Person Centric
- * The benefits of a person centric system
- * How to achieve integration of disparate identity missions

Lee Bowes (A)Deputy Director, Immigration Records & Identity Services (IRIS) Directorate, U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services

1:45 p.m.

PANEL DISCUSSION: The Value of Biometrics Applications in the Drivers License Issuance

- * Update on the use of biometrics applications and facial recognition in DMV's
- * Case studies on identity fraud
- * Addressing the privacy concerns
- * Digital driver's licenses

Owen McShane Director, Division of Field Investigation, NY DMV

Steve Eppens, Unit Chief of Fraud Unit, Deputy State Sheriff Nebraska, DMV

Selden Fritschner Sr., Transportation Specialist for CDL Policy, FMCSA

Geoff Slagle, Director of Identity Management, AAMVA

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16.

Certificate program course in International Migration Studies

XCPD-703 - Newcomers to Citizens: Immigrant Integration

9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Wednesday-Friday, March 7-9, 2018

Georgetown University School of Continuing Studies

640 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Room C227

Washington, DC 20001

<https://portal.scs.georgetown.edu/search/publicCourseSearchDetails.do?method=load&courseId=14536>

Course Description: With a record 200 million people living outside their country of birth, immigration is a global phenomenon with profound demographic, economic, social, and political implications for both sending and receiving countries. The debate over immigration law and policy has become increasingly volatile and, in some instances, characterized by misinformation, hate, and xenophobia. Beyond the politics of immigration, genuine challenges to immigrant integration abound. Successful integration of immigrants is critical to the long-term prosperity of host countries that rely on immigrants as workers, consumers, taxpayers, innovators, and entrepreneurs in light of their aging native-born populations and lower birth rates. In this course we will explore integration law, policies, judicial cases and practices in both traditional immigrant-receiving countries—such as the United States and Canada and new countries of permanent immigration such as France, Germany, the United Kingdom. We will raise questions about traditional understandings of nationality, loyalty, place and identity. We will also discuss citizenship laws, models of multicultural citizenship, as well as transnationalism and post-nationalism, paradigms that challenge an integrationist reading of migration. Using case studies from North America and Europe we will pay special attention to the different modes of immigrant civic engagement and political participation on their road from newcomers to citizens.

Course Objectives

At the completion of the course, a successful student will be able to:

- * Discuss the integration law, policies, judicial cases and practices in both traditional immigrant-receiving and source countries.

- * Recognize questions about traditional understandings of nationality, loyalty, place and identity.
- * Discuss citizenship laws, models of multicultural citizenship, as well as transnationalism and post-nationalism.
- * Compare different modes of immigrant civic engagement and political participation.

Notes: This course is an open enrollment course. No application is required and registration is available by clicking "Add to Cart." Current students must register with their Georgetown NetID and password. New students will be prompted to create an account prior to registration.

Instructors: Susan Martin, Elzbieta Gozdziaik

Tuition: \$995.00, 24 contract hours

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This is the Center for Immigration Studies CISNews e-mail list.

From: Center for Immigration Studies
<center=cis.org@mail77.suw111.mcdlv.net> on behalf of
Center for Immigration Studies <center@cis.org>
Sent: Tuesday, January 09, 2018 4:03 AM
To: Law, Robert T
Subject: VIDEO Immigration Brief: The Cost of a DACA Amnesty



Video Immigration Brief: The Cost of a DACA Amnesty

The myth of an amnesty benefiting taxpayers

Washington, D.C. (January 9, 2018) – As the termination date for the unconstitutional Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program approaches, congressional leaders continue to look for a resolution. Any resolution must take into account the cost of an amnesty for this generally low-education, low-skilled population. Dr. Steven Camarota, CIS director of research, discusses the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) report, which estimated a cost of \$26 billion for a "Dreamer" amnesty.



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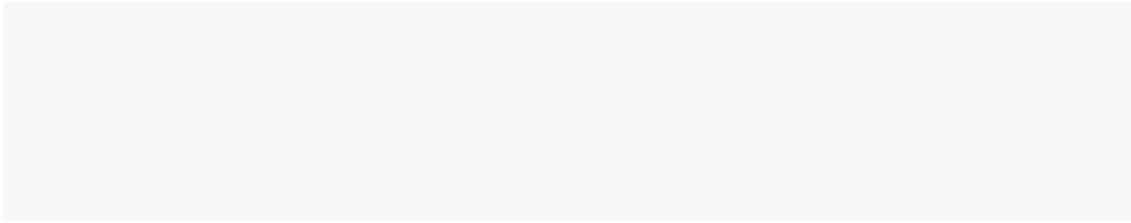
Further Reading:

[Young Illegal Immigrants have Expensive Dreams](#)

[CBO Report Casts Doubt on Amnesty Benefits](#)

[Lowballing the Economic and Public Safety Costs of a 'Dreamers'](#)

[Amnesty](#)



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This is the Center for Immigration Studies CISNews e-mail list.

From: Law, Robert T
Sent: Tuesday, January 09, 2018 8:55 PM
To: Mark Krikorian
Subject: RE: E-Verify data

Mark,

My apologies for the delayed response. The relevant SME was on leave at the end of the year and then this got buried in my TPS responsibilities. The gist is we do not capture the relevant data for you to calculate the % of new hires run through E-Verify. The most recent data available is posted at <https://www.uscis.gov/e-verify/about-program/e-verify-statistics>

I should be at your meeting here on Friday and I encourage you to raise this issue, perhaps it could inspire a directive to begin tracking this info.

-Rob

From: Mark Krikorian
Sent: Tuesday, December 26, 2017 8:23:18 AM
To: Law, Robert T
Subject: E-Verify data

Rob: Do you know if an actual person I can call at E-Verify for statistics (or maybe in your shop)? I'm trying to go through public affairs, but that may take a while and there's some problems with the numbers at the E-Verify site, and a PR person isn't going to know what I'm talking about. (I'm trying to calculate the share of all new hires in FY 2017 that were screened through the system. The number reported for the first three quarters of the years suggest it's 60%, which would be notable, a kind of tipping point, allowing us to say that mandating for all new hires at this point wouldn't be especially disruptive since it's already become standard practice for most hiring).

FYI, here's the note I sent public affairs (though it was just before the weekend, so it's understandable they haven't gotten back to me yet):

Folks: I'm trying to estimate the share of new hires that are already being screened through E-Verify, The number of employers isn't as useful because there's a small number of large companies that employ a disproportionate

share of workers, whereas all E-Verify cases as a share of all hires really gives you a sense of its penetration. I calculated (based on the number of hires reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics) that in FY 2016 almost half of hires were screened through E-Verify.

I want to do it for FY 2017, but I can't find the total number of cases for that year. In the performance data, you report the total for the first three quarters: <https://www.uscis.gov/e-verify/about-program/performance> and on the statistics page: <https://www.uscis.gov/e-verify/about-program/e-verify-statistics> you have the numbers for all of FY 2017, but only broken out by state, without an overall total. Can someone please just send me the total number of E-Verify cases for the whole of 2017?

Based just on the first three quarters, it looks like 60% of hires nationwide were screened through E-Verify, which is a strong selling point in the effort to get Congress to make it mandatory -- it's reached a tipping point and it rapidly becoming a standard part of the hiring process, so mandating it for all employers isn't going to be disruptive.

Anyway, thanks for your help. -- MK

Thanks -- MK

--

Mark Krikorian, Executive Director
Center for Immigration Studies
1629 K Street NW, Suite 600
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 466-8185 fax, (202) 466-8076
msk@cis.org www.cis.org

Twitter: @MarkSKrikorian

From: Mark Krikorian <msk@cis.org>
Sent: Tuesday, January 09, 2018 9:07 PM
To: Law, Robert T
Subject: Re: E-Verify data

Thanks for checking. I can calculate the percentage of new hires myself, using the BLS numbers, but I just need one number from you all: the total number of E-Verify cases for FY 2017. The "performance" page has the total for the first three quarters of the year, but the statistics page used to have (it's now gone) the state-by-state totals for all of 2017. There was no sum, so I added them up and they didn't jibe with the number for the first three quarters, that's on the performance page. So there's a mistake somewhere, but I need to talk to the actual person who actually tabulates this stuff to try to understand what's going on. Anyway, I'll ask Francis Friday.
-- MK

On Tue, Jan 9, 2018 at 9:55 PM, Law, Robert T <robert.t.law@uscis.dhs.gov> wrote:

Mark,

My apologies for the delayed response. The relevant SME was on leave at the end of the year and then this got buried in my TPS responsibilities. The gist is we do not capture the relevant data for you to calculate the % of new hires run through E-Verify. The most recent data available is posted at <https://www.uscis.gov/e-verify/about-program/e-verify-statistics>

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Anyway, thanks for your help. -- MK

Thanks -- MK

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Twitter: @MarkSKrikorian

From: Center for Immigration Studies
<center=cis.org@mail206.atl61.mcsv.net> on behalf of Center
for Immigration Studies <center@cis.org>

Sent: Wednesday, January 10, 2018 11:12 AM

To: Law, Robert T

Subject: Non-Citizens Committed a Disproportionate Share of Federal
Crimes



Non-Citizens Committed a Disproportionate Share of Federal Crimes, 2011-16

Washington, D.C. (January 10, 2018) – A Center for Immigration Studies analysis of U.S. Sentencing Commission data showing that of those convicted of federal crimes between 2011 and 2016, 44.2 percent were not U.S. citizens. If immigration crimes are excluded, 21 percent of convicts were not U.S. citizens – 2.5 times the non-citizen share of the population.

Dr. Steven Camarota, the Center's director of research and author of the analysis, said "These new numbers show that, at least at the federal level, non-citizens are more likely to commit crimes than non-citizens. Of course, it is hard to speak unequivocally about immigrant crime in general as states and localities

do not systematically track the country of birth, citizenship, or legal status of those they arrest, convict, or incarcerate."

View the entire analysis at: <https://cis.org/Camarota/NonCitizens-Committed-Disproportionate-Share-Federal-Crimes-201116>

Most law enforcement occurs at the state and local level and it is not reasonable to simply extrapolate about immigrant criminality generally from the federal data. Nonetheless, federal law enforcement is still enormous, with 312,000 people (67,000 of them non-citizens, both legal and illegal) sentenced in the federal courts between 2011 and 2016, excluding immigration violations. And in the federal system, where we do have good data, non-citizens account for a disproportionate share of those who are sentenced for many different types of non-immigration crimes.

Additionally, because it is often easier to make an immigration case, federal prosecutors sometimes charge illegal immigrants only with immigration violations, even when they have committed serious non-immigration crimes. Once convicted, an immigrant will still normally serve some time and then be deported, which is often seen by prosecutors as good enough. This, of course, does not happen with citizens. But because of this, conviction data for non-immigration crimes will tend to understate the level of criminal activity among non-citizens.

Among the findings of the new data:

Areas where non-citizens account for a much larger share of convictions than their 8.4 percent share of the adult population include:

- 42.4 percent of kidnapping convictions;
- 31.5 percent of drug convictions;
- 22.9 percent of money laundering convictions;
- 13.4 percent of administration of justice offenses (e.g. witness tampering, obstruction, and contempt);
- 17.8 percent of economic crimes (e.g. larceny, embezzlement, and fraud);
- 13 percent of other convictions (e.g. bribery, civil rights, environmental, and prison offenses); and
- 12.8 percent of auto thefts.

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From: Law, Robert T
Sent: Thursday, January 11, 2018 2:50 PM
To: Mark Krikorian
Subject: RE: E-Verify data

Mark,

Some additional info below. See you tomorrow.

We publish E-Verify data one quarter behind because we allow 90 days for all cases to finish, such as cases in continuance that can be in that status for up to 90-days. said, simply comparing BLS data to E-Verify data doesn't work because BLS doesn't include all sectors and our data includes federal contractors which are not always new hires. I do think this could be estimated, but it would take a little more than just comparing x to y.

As promised, there were 34,853,666 queries run through E-Verify in FY 2017. This is the adjusted data set that does not include duplicate queries and will be up on our website soon in the pie chart that breaks it out by TNCs, etc.

From: Mark Krikorian [mailto:msk@cis.org]
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Rob: Do you know if an actual person I can call at E-Verify for statistics (or maybe in your shop)? I'm trying to go through public affairs, but that may take a while and there's some problems with the numbers at the E-Verify site, and a PR person isn't going to know what I'm talking about. (I'm trying to calculate the share of all new hires in FY 2017 that were screened through the system. The number reported for the first three quarters of the years suggest it's 60%, which would be notable, a kind of tipping point, allowing us to say that mandating for all new hires at this point wouldn't be especially disruptive since it's already become standard practice for most hiring).

FYI, here's the note I sent public affairs (though it was just before the weekend, so it's understandable they haven't gotten back to me yet):

Folks: I'm trying to estimate the share of new hires that are already being screened through E-Verify. The number of employers isn't as useful because there's a small number of large companies that employ a disproportionate share of workers, whereas all E-Verify cases as a share of all hires really gives you a sense of its penetration. I calculated (based on the number of hires reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics) that in FY 2016 almost half of hires were screened through E-Verify.

I want to do it for FY 2017, but I can't find the total number of cases for that year. In the performance data, you report the total for the first three quarters: <https://www.uscis.gov/e-verify/about-program/performance> and on the statistics page: <https://www.uscis.gov/e-verify/about-program/e-verify-statistics> you have the numbers for all of FY 2017, but only broken out by state, without an overall total. Can someone please just send me the total number of E-Verify cases for the whole of 2017?

Based just on the first three quarters, it looks like 60% of hires nationwide were screened through E-Verify, which is a strong selling point in the effort to get Congress to make it mandatory -- it's reached a tipping point and it rapidly becoming a standard part of the hiring process, so mandating it for all employers isn't going to be disruptive.

Anyway, thanks for your help. -- MK

Thanks -- MK

--

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From: Center for Immigration Studies
<center=cis.org@mail43.atl11.rsgsv.net> on behalf of Center
for Immigration Studies <center@cis.org>

Sent: Thursday, January 11, 2018 7:35 PM

To: Law, Robert T

Subject: Immigration Reading, 1/11/18



Immigration Reading, 1/11/18

Support the Center for Immigration Studies by donating on line here:

<http://cis.org/donate>

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

1. CBP report on southern border traffic and ICE report on screening of alien terror suspects
2. CRS report on standards in asylum and withholding of removal cases
3. House testimony on border security from front-line agent and officer perspectives
4. Latest reports from CBP *Frontline Magazine*
5. *Netherlands*: Population statistics for 2017

REPORTS, ARTICLES, ETC.

- 6. Pew Center report on continued growth of U.S. Muslim population
- 7. NumbersUSA poll on public support for reducing immigration and ending chain migration
- 8. Two new discussion papers from the Institute for the Study of Labor
- 9. Four new papers from the Social Science Research Network
- 10. Twenty (20) new postings from the Immigration Law Professors' Blog
- 11. "Rendering South Africa Undesirable: A Critique of Refugee and Informal Sector Policy"
- 12. Two new working papers from the Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development

BOOKS

- 13. The Deportation Machine: Deportation and Return in the US-EI Salvador Transnation
- 14. Borders, Fences and Walls: State of Insecurity?
- 15. Emigrants Get Political: Mexican Migrants Engage Their Home Towns
- 16. Questioning EU Citizenship: Judges and the Limits of Free Movement and Solidarity in the EU
- 17. Africans and the Exiled Life: Migration, Culture, and Globalization
- 18. Asylum by Boat: Origins of Australia's Refugee Policy

JOURNALS

- 19. Citizenship Studies
- 20. Ethnic and Racial Studies
- 21. International Migration Review
- 22. IZA Journal of Development and Migration
- 23. Journal of Migration and Human Security

24. Mobilities

25. Population, Space and Place

26. Resenha

1.

Southwest Border Migration FY2018

DHS U.S. Customs and Border Protection, January 2018

<https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/sw-border-migration>

Summary: CBP has seen an uptick in individuals month-to-month apprehended while trying to enter the country illegally in between the established ports of entry, and an increase in those presenting themselves for entry, without proper documentation, along our Southwest border. The majority of these individuals are single adults, while the largest percentage increases come from family units and unaccompanied children who increased 21 percent and 7 percent respectively compared with the previous month.

ICE Faces Challenges to Screen Aliens Who May Be Known or Suspected Terrorists

DHS OIG No. OIG-18-36, January 5, 2018

<https://www.oig.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/assets/2018-01/OIG-18-36-Jan18.pdf>

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2.

New from the Congressional Research Service

The Application of the “One Central Reason” Standard in Asylum and Withholding of Removal Cases

By Hillel R. Smith

December 18, 2017

<https://fas.org/sqp/crs/homesecc/LSB10046.pdf>

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3.

House Committee on Homeland Security

Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security

Tuesday, January 9, 2018

<https://homeland.house.gov/hearing/line-border-security-agent-officer-perspective/>

On the Line: Border Security from an Agent and Officer Perspective

Opening Statement

Subcommittee Chairwoman Martha McSally

<https://homeland.house.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/1-9-18-McSally-Open.pdf>

Witness testimony:

Brandon Judd, National President

National Border Patrol Council

<http://docs.house.gov/meetings/HM/HM11/20180109/106754/HHRG-115-HM11-Wstate-JuddB-20180109.pdf>

Jon Anfinson, President

Local 2366 – Del Rio, Texas

National Border Patrol Council

<http://docs.house.gov/meetings/HM/HM11/20180109/106754/HHRG-115-HM11-Wstate-AnfinsenJ-20180109.pdf>

Rosemarie Pepperdine, Union Representative

Local 2544 – Tucson, Arizona

National Border Patrol Council

<http://docs.house.gov/meetings/HM/HM11/20180109/106754/HHRG-115-HM11-Wstate-PepperdineR-20180109.pdf>

Anthony M. Reardon, National President

National Treasury Employees Union

<http://docs.house.gov/meetings/HM/HM11/20180109/106754/HHRG-115-HM11-Wstate-ReardonA-20180109.pdf>

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4.

Frontline Magazine

January 2018

<https://www.cbp.gov/frontline>

Latest articles:

Biometric Breakthrough

How CBP is Meeting its Mandate and Keeping America Safe

By Marcy Mason

<https://www.cbp.gov/frontline/cbp-biometric-testing>

Excerpt: As early as 2002, shortly after the worst terrorist attack in U.S. history, legislation was passed requiring the Department of State and the Department of Homeland Security to use biometric technology to issue visas and screen non-U.S. citizens entering the U.S. Then in 2004, more legislation was passed, authorizing DHS to collect biometric data from non-U.S. citizens exiting the country.

According to Frazier, finding people who have entered the country illegally is common. Since June 2016, when CBP and Delta Air Lines launched a pilot program to test CBP's biometric facial recognition exit technology, passengers like the young Mexican woman have been found daily. "She was typical of the people who have entered without inspection," said Frazier. "Most days we find a minimum of two or three undocumented people, but sometimes we find as many as eight to 10 boarding a flight."

Ultimately, the woman was allowed to board the flight, but when Frazier used CBP's mobile device to take her fingerprints, it created a fingerprint identification number that is specifically tied to the woman. In the future, if she applies for a visa to return to the U.S. or is encountered crossing the border illegally, an alert will be

triggered, indicating that the woman had previously entered the U.S. illegally and is on a lookout list. Additionally, when Frazier processed the traveler, the device automatically created a biometric exit record confirming that the woman left the country.

For more than a decade, the U.S. government has been struggling to find a way to develop a practical and cost effective biometric entry/exit system that fulfills a congressional mandate to keep America safe. CBP has partnered with the U.S. air travel industry to meet that goal and is implementing innovative ways of using biometric technology to provide better enforcement and a better experience for travelers.

Border Wall Prototype Designs

By Paul Koscak

<https://www.cbp.gov/frontline/border-wall-prototype-designs>

Excerpt: Constructed with concrete and other materials, the structures will soon be tested for their resiliency to determine a final selection. CBP evaluators will use power and hand tools and methods criminals and those trying to slip through the border may use to penetrate the wall.

These prototypes will serve two important ends: to deter illegal border crossings and to allow CBP to evaluate the new wall designs for improvements in denying or impeding illegal entry. As the border security environment continues to evolve, CBP continues to refresh its border barrier design toolkit.

In order for wall prototype designs to be added to CBP's existing toolkit, they must meet the Border Patrol's operational requirements. "We'll look at things like aesthetics, how penetrable they are, how resistant they are to tampering and then

scaling or anti-climb features,” CBP Acting Deputy Commissioner Ronald D. Vitiello said during the announcement. CBP evaluators will use power and hand tools and other methods they expect transnational criminals to employ against the barrier.

Six vendors will construct the eight prototypes, with two companies building examples of both. These companies are Caddell Construction Co. of Montgomery, Alabama; KWR Construction of Sierra Vista, Arizona; ELTA North America Inc. of Annapolis Junction, Maryland; W. G. Yates & Sons Construction Company of Philadelphia, Mississippi; Fisher Sand & Gravel Co. of Tempe, Arizona; and Texas Sterling Construction Co. of Houston, Texas.

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5.

Population up by over 100 thousand in 2017

Statistics Netherlands, January 4, 2018

<https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/news/2018/01/population-up-by-over-100-thousand-in-2017>

Growth mainly due to migration

Foreign migration accounts for more than four-fifths of this population growth.

Although not all data over 2017 have been processed, CBS projects that approximately 82 thousand more people settled in the Netherlands than left the country. This number is similar to 2016, with immigration slightly higher (233

thousand) but emigration slightly lower (151 thousand) than in the previous year. The composition of migration flows did change, however.

Fewer Syrian, more European immigrants

Compared to 2016, fewer asylum migrants and more labour and student migrants settled in the Netherlands. During the first eleven months of 2017, 16 thousand Syrians registered as residents, nearly 10 thousand fewer than in the same period in 2016. Net migration from Ethiopia (1.2 thousand) and from Afghanistan, Iran and Iraq (altogether 2.1 thousand) was down by half compared to 2016.

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6.

New estimates show U.S. Muslim population continues to grow

By Besheer Mohamed

Pew Research Center, January 3, 2018

Excerpt: Muslims in the U.S. are *not* as numerous as the number of Americans who identify as Jewish by religion, according to our estimate. At the same time, our projections suggest that the U.S. Muslim population will grow much faster than the country's Jewish population. By 2040, Muslims will replace Jews as the nation's second-largest religious group after Christians. And by 2050, the U.S. Muslim population is projected to reach 8.1 million, or 2.1% of the nation's total population — nearly twice the share of today.

The latest estimate combines information from our 2017 survey of U.S. Muslims — which reported on the prevalence of Muslims among immigrants and other demographic groups — with official Census Bureau data on the number of people in these groups.

Muslims are not evenly distributed around the country. Some metro areas, such as Washington, D.C., have sizable Muslim communities. Likewise, certain states, such as New Jersey, are home to two or three times as many Muslim adults per capita as the national average. But there are also states and counties with far fewer Muslims.

Since our first estimate of the size of the Muslim American population, the number of U.S. Muslims has been growing rapidly, albeit from a relatively low base. When we first conducted a study of Muslim Americans in 2007, we estimated that there were 2.35 million Muslims of all ages (including 1.5 million adults) in the U.S. By 2011, the number of Muslims had grown to 2.75 million (including 1.8 million adults). Since then, the Muslim population has continued to grow at a rate of roughly 100,000 per year, driven both by higher fertility rates among Muslim Americans as well as the continued migration of Muslims to the U.S.

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7.

Most voters agree with Trump -- END Chain Migration, REDUCE overall immigration

NumbersUSA, January 2, 2018

<https://www.numbersusa.com/blog/poll-most-voters-agree-trump-end-chain-migration-reduce-overall-immigration>

Excerpt: Here was the question posed by Pulse Opinion Research (results had a margin of sampling error of 3 percentage points):

If Congress decides to pass a bill to give young-adult ILLEGAL immigrants lifetime work permits and a path to citizenship, should the bill allow illegal immigrants to petition to obtain lifetime work permits for their extended families, or should the bill include an end to Chain Migration of extended families?

32% Allow work permits for extended families

57% Include an end to Chain Migration of extended families

12% Not sure

Those were the results after the survey defined "Chain Migration categories for extended family" by asking, "Do you favor or oppose allowing immigrants to bring in only their spouse and minor children and NOT their extended family?" The likely voters favored ending Chain Migration for **all** immigrants by a 57% to 30% margin.

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8.

New from the Institute for the Study of Labor

Child Labor and the Arrival of Refugees: Evidence from Tanzania

By Chiara Kofol and Maryam Naghsh Nejad

IZA Discussion Paper 11242, December 2017

http://legacy.iza.org/en/webcontent/publications/papers/viewAbstract?dp_id=11242

Skilled Migration Policy and the Labour Market Performance of Immigrants

By Massimiliano Tani

IZA Discussion Paper 11241, December 2017

http://legacy.iza.org/en/webcontent/publications/papers/viewAbstract?dp_id=11241

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9.

New from the Social Science Research Network

**Effects of Information Channels across Skill and Product Quality Groups:
Evidence from Trade-Migration Nexus**

By Ahmed Tariq Aziz, Iowa State University, College of Liberal Arts & Sciences,
Department of Economics

Posted: January 4, 2018

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3095689

Migratory Pressures in the Long Run: International Migration Projections to 2050

By Rodolfo G. Campos, Banco de España

Banco de Espana Article 38/17

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3095531

Canadian Economics Research on Immigration Through the Lens of Theories of Justice

By David A. Green, Statistics Canada and Christopher Worswick, Carleton

University Department of Economics

Canadian Journal of Economics/Revue canadienne d'économique, Vol. 50, Issue 5, 2017

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3094764

Blaming Brussels? The Impact of (News About) the Refugee Crisis on Attitudes Towards the EU and National Politics

By Eelco Harteveld, University of Amsterdam; Joep Schaper, University of Amsterdam; Sarah L. De Lange, Independent; and Wouter Van Der Brug, University of Amsterdam

JCMS: Journal of Common Market Studies, Vol. 56, Issue 1, 2018

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3094104

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10.

Latest posts from the Immigration Law Professors' Blog

1. A Conservative Immigration Reform Proposal

January 11, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/cnn-reports-that-a-group-of-conservative-leaders-in-the-house-unveiled-their-immigration-bill-which-includes-a-wish-list-of.html>

2. Why is El Salvador so dangerous? 4 essential reads

January 10, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/why-is-el-salvador-so-dangerous-4-essential-reads.html>

3. Fix or Government Shutdown on the Horizon?

January 9, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/daca-fix-or-government-shutdown-on-teh-horizon.html>

4. Immigration Court Backlog Tops 650,000

January 8, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/immigration-court-backlog-tops-650000.html>

5. Trump Administration Terminates Temporary Protected Status for Salvadorans

January 8, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/administration-terminates->

[protected-status-for-salvadorans.html](#)

6. College-Educated Immigrants On The Rise

January 7, 2018

[http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/college-educated-immigrants-on-the-rise.html](#)

7. Trump Administration Seeks Supreme Court Review in Travel Ban 3.0 Case

January 7, 2018

[http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/trump-administration-seeks-supreme-court-review-in-travel-ban-30-case.html](#)

8. Second Circuit Denies Citizenship to Father on Remand in Session v. Morales-Santana

January 7, 2018

[http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/second-circuit.html](#)

9. China Welcoming "High-End Foreign Talent"

January 5, 2018

[http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/china-welcoming-high-end-foreign-talent-.html](#)

10. Trump Administration reducing numbers of family visas approved

January 5, 2018

[http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/trump-administration-reducing-numbers-of-family-visas-approved.html](#)

11. Hidden in the Ashes: Migrant Farmworkers are Invisible During California

Wildfires

January 4, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/hidden-in-the-ashes-migrant-farmworkers-are-invisible-during-california-wildfires.html>

12. A Farm Labor Shortage on the Horizon?

January 4, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/a-farm-labor-shortage-on-the-horizon.html>

13. ICE to Increase Enforcement in California?

January 4, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/ice-to-increase-enforcement-in-california.html>

14. Three Former DHS Secretaries to Congress: Now is the Time for a DACA Fix

January 3, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/three-former-dhs-secretaries-to-congress-now-is-the-time-for-a-daca-fix.html>

15. The Year of Living Dangerously: Immigration in the Era of Trump

January 3, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/the-year-of-living-dangerously-immigration-in-the-era-of-trump.html>

16. Trump Justice Department Pushes for Citizenship Question on Census, Alarming Experts

January 2, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/trump-justice-department-pushes-for-citizenship-question-on-census-alarming-experts.html>

17. The Center for Immigration Studies on "DACA Fix" Legislation

January 2, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/the-center-for-immigration-studies-on-daca-fix-legislation.html>

18. DACA Fix May be Costly -- Funding "the Wall," Restricting Family Immigration, Eliminating Diversity Visas

December 30, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/12/daca-fix-may-be-costly-funding-the-wall-restricting-family-immigration-eliminating-diversity-visas.html>

19. Chain Migration

December 29, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/12/chain-migration.html>

20. NPR's Five Immigration Stories to Watch in 2018

December 29, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/12/nprs-five-immigration-stories-to-watch-in-2018.html>

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11.

Rendering South Africa Undesirable: A Critique of Refugee and Informal Sector Policy

By Jonathan Crush, Caroline Skinner, and Manal Stulgaitis

Southern African Migration Programme Policy Series No. 79, November 2017

<http://samponline.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/SAMP-79.pdf>

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12.

New from the Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD)

Climate Change and Human Mobility in the Pacific Region: Plans, Policies and Lessons Learned

By Elisa Fornale and Sophia Kagan

December 2017

<http://www.knomad.org/publication/climate-change-and-human-mobility-pacific-region-plans-policies-and-lessons-learned-0>

International Migration Projections: Methodology Brief

By Thomas Buettner and Rainer Muenz

November 2017

<http://www.knomad.org/publication/international-migration-projections-methodology-brief>

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13.

The Deportation Machine: Deportation and Return in the US-El Salvador Transnation

By Katie Dingeman-Cerda

Routledge, 272 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 1138649996, \$165.00

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1138649996/centerforimmigra>

Paperback, ISBN: 1138649988, \$37.95

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/ /centerforimmigra>

Book Description: This is among the first books to explore the post-deportation life trajectories of noncitizens removed from the United States by formal deportation. It utilizes a novel transnational framework to examine the case of deportation to El Salvador, a country significantly impacted by high volumes of removals in recent decades. Dingeman-Cerda offers the first comprehensive theory of deportee re/integration. It also provides a unique comparative analysis of the migration, deportation, and re/integration experiences of deportees claiming different national and with different histories of criminalization, including non-criminal immigration violations, misdemeanors, and violent gang offenses.

This book shows that despite divergent re/integration trajectories, mass deportation does not stop a migratory cycle in the Americas. A very high percentage of deportees return to the United States after deportation. Dingeman-Cerda argues for a humanization of migrants and deportees and consideration of more ethical and effective means to manage immigration to the U.S. and re/integrate deportees abroad.

This book would be of interest to a broad readership, including migration and immigration scholars, legal and social work professionals, and students at the graduate and undergraduate levels. Similar processes are occurring throughout the world, and this book sheds light on these ineffective practices.

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14.

Borders, Fences and Walls: State of Insecurity?

By Elisabeth Vallet

Routledge, 298 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 1472429664, \$59.97

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1472429664/centerforimmigra>

Paperback, ISBN: 1138308404, \$54.95

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1138308404/centerforimmigra>

Kindle, 4370 KB, ASIN: B01E03BO6G, 305 pp., \$39.07

Book Description: Twenty years after the fall of the Berlin Wall, the question remains 'Do good fences still make good neighbours'? Since the Great Wall of China, the Antonine Wall, built in Scotland to support Hadrian's Wall, the Roman 'Limes' or the Danevirk fence, the 'wall' has been a constant in the protection of defined entities claiming sovereignty, East and West. But is the wall more than an historical relict for the management of borders? In recent years, the wall has been given renewed vigour in North America, particularly along the U.S.-Mexico border, and in Israel-Palestine. But the success of these new walls in the development of friendly and orderly relations between nations (or indeed, within nations) remains unclear. What role does the wall play in the development of security and insecurity? Do walls contribute to a sense of insecurity as much as they assuage fears and create a sense of security for those 'behind the line'? Exactly what kind of security is associated with border walls? This book explores the issue of how the return of the border fences and walls as a political tool may be symptomatic of a new era in border studies and international relations. Taking a multidisciplinary approach, this volume examines problems that include security issues ; the recurrence and/or decline of the wall; wall discourses ; legal approaches to the wall; the 'wall industry' and border technology, as well as their symbolism, role, objectives and efficiency.

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15.

Emigrants Get Political: Mexican Migrants Engage Their Home Towns

By Michael S. Danielson

Oxford University Press, 264 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 0190679972, \$73.98

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0190679972/centerforimmigra>

Book Description: Migrants have become an important social and political constituency throughout the world. In addition to sending remittances to their home countries, many migrants maintain political ties with their nations of origin through the expansion of dual citizenship and voting rights. Some even return home to participate in local and national-level politics. But to what extent do migrants influence their home communities and governments?

Mexican migrants fought for and won the right to dual nationality in 1997 and the right to vote from abroad in presidential elections in 2005. As the country with the world's second largest emigrant population, many expected that the enfranchisement of the Mexican diaspora would powerfully shape the direction of Mexican politics. Scholars, policy makers, and migrant politicians have argued that migrants who exercise these rights will, through contact with the U.S. political system and culture, develop more democratic attitudes and behaviors, and in turn, help to democratize their home states. However, only a tiny share of the Mexican diaspora community exercised their voting rights in the 2006 and 2012 elections. And, as this book shows, though migrants do engage socially and politically in their communities of origin and at times powerfully impact political dynamics there, the outcomes don't uniformly enhance local democracy. For example, while this

research finds that migrants from non-elite backgrounds were able to parlay their migrant experience into a path to power in their home states, non-migrant politicians have been more successful at maintaining stability after election, due to their ties to the dominant governing parties. Even when migrant political actors intend to open up the political systems of their home towns, bring about needed reforms, or improve governance, the impact of their engagement at the aggregate level of municipal politics depends on a range of intervening factors, most importantly the nature of their interactions with non-migrant political actors in their home states and municipalities. Here, Michael S. Danielson develops a theory of and methodological model for studying migrant impact on the communities and countries they leave behind, examining a largely underexplored area of research in the migration literature.

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16.

Questioning EU Citizenship: Judges and the Limits of Free Movement and Solidarity in the EU

By Daniel Thym

Hart Publishing, 338 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 1509914684, \$81.60

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1509914684/centerforimmigra>

Kindle, 2435 KB, ASIN: B077689D71, 344 pp., \$80.99

Book Description: The question of supranational citizenship is one of the more controversial in EU law. It is politically contested, the object of prominent court rulings, and the subject of intense academic debates. This important new collection examines this much disputed question, paying particular attention to the Court of Justice. Offering analytical readings of the key cases, it also examines those political, social and normative factors which influence the evolution of citizens' rights. This examination is not only timely but essential given the prominence of citizen rights in recent political debates, including in the Brexit referendum. All of these questions will be explored with a special emphasis on the interplay between immigration from third countries and rules on Union citizenship.

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17.

Africans and the Exiled Life: Migration, Culture, and Globalization

By Sabella Ogbobode Abidde, Brenda I. Gill, et al.

Lexington Books, 332 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 1498550886, \$110.00

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1498550886/centerforimmigra>

Book Description: Since their early beginning in Africa as foragers, hunters and

gatherers, humans have been on the move. In modern times, their movements have been compelled by geographical, economic, political, cultural, social and personal reasons. However, beginning in the second-half of the twentieth century and into the twenty-first century their reasons for and pattern of migration have been largely influenced by globalization. Globalization, by its very nature, cuts across virtually every aspect of the human life and human society. And especially in the United States, African immigrants are subject to the undercurrents of globalization – particularly in the areas of culture, religion, interpersonal relationships, and the assimilation and acculturation process. Relying on the vast theoretical and practical experience of academics and public intellectuals across three continents, this book succinctly interrogates some of the pull/push factors of migration, the challenges of globalizing forces, and the daily reality of relocation. The everyday reality and experiences of blacks in the diaspora (Latin America, Caribbean, and Europe) are also part of the discourse and the subject matters are approached from different perspectives and paradigms. *Africans and the Exiled Life*, therefore, is a compelling and rich addition to the ongoing global debate and understanding of migration and exile.

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18.

Asylum by Boat: Origins of Australia's Refugee Policy

By Claire Higgins

University of New South Wales Press, 256 pp.

Paperback, ISBN: 1742235670, \$29.99

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1742235670/centerforimmigra>

Kindle, 1189 KB, ASIN: B074PNBN3L, 207 pp., \$12.99

Book Description: In the late 1970s, 2000 Vietnamese arrived in Australia by boat, fleeing persecution. Their arrival presented a challenge to politicians, but the way the Fraser government handled it, and the resettlement of tens of thousands more Indochinese refugees, marked a turning point in Australia's immigration history. Turn-backs and detention were proposed, and rejected. Claire Higgins' important book recounts these extraordinary events. It is driven by the question of how we moved from a humanitarian approach to policies of mandatory detention - including on remote islands - and boat turn-backs.

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19.

Citizenship Studies

Vol. 22, No. 1, January 2018

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/ccst20/22/1?nav=tocList>

Selected articles:

Citizenship and immigrant anti-rumour strategies: a critical outlook from the

Barcelona case

By Xavier Casademont Falguera, Pere Cortada Hortalà, and Òscar Prieto-Flores

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13621025.2017.1414153>

Differential inclusion of non-citizens in a universalistic welfare state

By Jukka Könönen

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13621025.2017.1380602>

Identity, rights and surveillance in an era of transforming citizenship

By James Nguyen

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13621025.2017.1406456>

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Ethnic and Racial Studies

Vol. 41, No. 2, February 2018

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rers20/41/2?nav=tocList>

Themed Section: Immigration and Social Change in the USA

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Ethnicity, reception and the growth of American immigration

By Denise N. Obinna

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01419870.2017.1360503>

How family, immigrant group, and school contexts shape ethnic educational disparities

By Cynthia Feliciano

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01419870.2017.1355974>

Stuck behind kitchen doors? Assessing the work prospects of latter-generation Latino workers in a Los Angeles restaurant

By Eli R. Wilson

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01419870.2017.1329541>

A family affair: how and why second-generation Filipino-Americans engage in transnational social and economic connections

By Armand Gutierrez

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01419870.2017.1287418>

Afropolitan projects: African immigrant identities and solidarities in the United States

By Anima Adjepong

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Blood ties: migrations, state transnationalism and automatic nationality

By Sergio Caggiano

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01419870.2017.1341990>

Borders, paradox and power

By Yiannis Papadakis

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01419870.2017.1344720>

Family ideation, immigration, and the racial state: explaining divergent family reunification policies in Britain and the US

By Jake Watson

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01419870.2017.1324169>

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International Migration Review

Vol. 51, No. 4, Winter 2017

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/imre.2017.51.issue-4/issuetoc>

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Understanding Membership in a World of Global Migration: (How) Does Citizenship Matter?

By Irene Bloemraad and Alicia Sheares

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/imre.12354/full>

POLICIES, PROCESSES, AND POLITICS: WHAT SHAPES MIGRATION PATTERNS?

The Role of Migration Policy Changes in Europe for Return Migration to Senegal

By Marie-Laurence Flahaux

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/imre.12248/full>

The Effect of Visas on Migration Processes

By Mathias Czaika and Hein de Haas

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/imre.12261/full>

MIGRATION AND FAMILY DYNAMICS IN EUROPE

Family Structure and the Well-Being of Immigrant Children in Four European Countries

By Matthijs Kalmijn

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/imre.12262/full>

From Work to Welfare: Institutional Arrangements Shaping Turkish Marriage Migrants' Gendered Trajectories into a New Society

By Vibeke Jakobsen and Anika Liversage

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/imre.12264/full>

Social Reproduction of Religiosity in the Immigrant Context: The Role of Family Transmission and Family Formation — Evidence from France

By Thomas Soehl

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/imre.12289/full>

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22.

IZA Journal of Development and Migration

Vol. 7, No. 22, December 28, 2017

<https://izajodm.springeropen.com/>

Selected articles:

The issue of immigrants in Italy: a rational model of immigration management by Italian municipalities

By Marco Baudino

<https://izajodm.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40176-017-0105-3>

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Journal of Migration and Human Security

Vol. 6, No. 1, January 2018

<http://jmhs.cmsny.org/index.php/jmhs/index>

Selected articles:

Immigration and the War on Crime: Law and Order Politics and the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996

By Patrisia Macías-Rojas

<http://dx.doi.org/10.14240/jmhs.v6i1.110>

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Mobilities

Vol. 12, No. 6, December 2017

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rmob20/current?nav=tocList>

Selected articles:

The recalcitrance of distance: exploring the infrastructures of sending in migrants' lives

By Kathy Burrell

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/17450101.2016.1225799>

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Population, Space and Place

Vol. 24, No. 1, January 2018

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/psp.v24.1/issuetoc>

Selected articles:

The migration intentions of young adults in Europe: A comparative, multilevel analysis

By Allan M. Williams, Calvin Jephcote, Hania Janta, and Gang Li

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/psp.2123/abstract>

Migration decisions in the face of upheaval: An experimental approach

By Vladimír Baláž and Allan M. Williams

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/psp.2115/abstract>

And then came Brexit: Experiences and future plans of young EU migrants in the London region

By Aija Lulle, Laura Morosanu, and Russell King

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/psp.2122/abstract>

The nexus of motivation–experience in the migration process of young Romanians

By Dumitru Sandu, Georgiana Toth and Elena Tudor

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/psp.2114/abstract>

Reciprocal youth mobilities between Italy and Spain: A question of elective affinities

By Pablo Pumares, Beatriz González-Martín, Armando Montanari, and Barbara Staniscia

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/psp.2113/abstract>

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Ano 28, No. 109, December 2017

[http://www.csem.org.br/images/Resenha_n_109 - Dezembro 2017.pdf](http://www.csem.org.br/images/Resenha_n_109_-_Dezembro_2017.pdf)

English-language content:

The Art of the Border: Searching for Kikito

A French artist's colossal installation on Mexico's side of the border may make the invisible visible, but other subjects carry a sharper critical edge and pose deeper questions.

By David Bacon

. . .

<http://prospect.org/article/art-border-searching-kikito>

U.S.-Mexico Border Inspires Artists to Tell Immigrants' Stories

By Anna Bitong

. . .

<https://www.kcet.org/shows/artbound/us-mexico-borderinspires-artists-to-tell-immigrants-stories>

Art on the Underground shines light on refugee crisis

By Mark Moran

. . .

<https://www.transportxtra.com/publications/local-transporttoday/news/54965/art-on-the-underground-shines-light-on-refugeecrisis/>

'Human Flow' Offers a Searing Look at the Global Refugee Crisis

Using aerial photography and intimate, one-on-one interviews to document the plight of migrants in Europe, Africa, the Middle East and Asia, artist Ai Weiwei's documentary is grim but vital.

By Ella Taylor

. . .

<https://www.houstonpublicmedia.org/articles/news/features/2017/10/14/242426/human-flow-offers-a-searing-look-at-the-global-refugeecrisis/>

Swimming lessons a cultural exchange for young migrant men

On a Thursday afternoon, the Friends' Pool is echoing with the calls of swimming instructors and the splashes of excited teenage boys learning to swim.

. . .

<http://www.abc.net.au/news/2015-12-01/swimming-lessons-a-cultural-exchange-for-young-migrant-men/6989368> -

Reggae helps heal mental wounds of torture for migrants in Italy

By Umberto Bacchi

. . .

<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-italy-migrants-mentalhealth/reggae-helps-heal-mental-wounds-of-torture-for-migrants-initaly-idUSKCN1B11J2>

Magnum Photos publishes guide on Europe for refugees, migrants

Roughly 1 million people applied for asylum in the European Union last year. A special guide published in several languages now gives them practical tips and

useful background information on the history of Europe.

By Bettina Baumann

. . .

<http://www.dw.com/en/magnum-photos-publishes-guide-oneurope-for-refugees-migrants/a-37157359>

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Subject: Gang of Six "Deal" on DACA Is Not Serious



Gang of Six "Deal" on DACA Is Not Serious

Proposal provides no net decrease in chain migration

Washington, D.C. (January 12, 2018) - A group of six senators has come up with what they call a "bipartisan deal" on a DACA amnesty, but judging by details obtained by the Center, the aim is actually maximum amnesty, minimum border security and no cuts to legal immigration, and not a good faith effort to reach a deal with either the House of Representatives or the President.

Here's what they propose:

Amnesty for Dreamers, meaning DACA beneficiaries and other illegal aliens who arrived before June 15, 2012 (or claim to have) and were younger than age 17 (or claim to be) but did not qualify for or obtain DACA benefits. It is uncertain how

much larger than the DACA program this amnesty would be.

DACA beneficiaries would have a period of conditional permanent residency, which may be lifted upon completing at least two years of college or military service or three years of work, or may simply lead directly to eligibility for citizenship after at least 10 years (or 12 if they did not have DACA).

The Dreamer amnesty would allow waivers for certain criminal convictions that exist under current law, if deemed to be “in the public interest.”

Applicants for the program would have to pay up on any federal tax liability, if they had a DACA work permit, but not if they worked illegally prior to legalization. Does this mean that a lot of DACA beneficiaries have not been paying their taxes all these years?

The Gang of Six claims to address chain migration concerns by barring legalized Dreamers from sponsoring their parents for green cards. Instead, they give the parents instant, indefinitely renewable legal status and work permits, thus exacerbating the labor market disruption and fiscal costs of the presence of these illegal aliens.

The proposal claims to restrict chain migration, by eliminating the category for adult sons and daughters of green card holders, which admits about 26,000 people a year. However, it transfers those numbers to another chain migration category for spouses of green card holders and their children. So there is no net decrease in chain migration at all under this proposal.

Similarly, the proposal claims to end the visa lottery, but it preserves the numbers. It plans to take half of the lottery visas currently available and awards

them to applicants from lottery countries, based on merit. The other half of the visas would be awarded to aliens who currently have Temporary Protected Status [<https://cis.org/Arthur/Temporary-Protected-Status-Biggest-Misnomer-Immigration>]. When those run out (which would take at least 12 years), then all of the former lottery visas would go to applicants from countries in the new merit lottery program. So there would be no decrease in annual green cards.

Finally, the Gang agrees to fund the president's request for \$1.6 billion for the border wall, \$1.1 billion for other border security projects, and miscellaneous other border-related projects on a smaller scale.

There is no funding for ICE or interior enforcement, no expansion of E-Verify, nor any provisions to address the broken asylum system, sanctuaries, the continued influx of illegal families and minors from Central American, visa overstays, an entry-exit system, the backlogged immigration court, illegal employment, or any of the other needs compiled at the president's request by career immigration agency officials and outlined in an October memo [<https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/trump-administration-immigration-policy-priorities/>].

This proposal is not a serious effort to find common ground with either the majority of congressional Republicans or the president. It pays only lip service to what is required to achieve the immigration policy improvements that Americans seek, and that they elected Donald Trump to accomplish.

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Immigration Opinions, 1/14/18

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1.

Lawmakers and Journalists Often Have No Idea What They're Talking About

By Mark Krikorian

The Corner at National Review Online, January 9, 2018

<http://www.nationalreview.com/corner/455265/ignorance-about-el-salvador-tps>

I don't know anything about the military acquisition process, so beyond a general preference for our having the most lethal weapons available and for responsibility in spending, I don't venture opinions on the subject. If I were to write, say, that the Marine Corps should have held onto the 120mm Expeditionary Fire Support System, readers would be advised to ignore my opinion because I wouldn't know what I was talking about.

Unfortunately, when it comes to immigration, people in positions of responsibility feel free to venture opinions on topics about which they have not the tiniest scintilla of knowledge. And I don't mean that journalists and politicians should know the intricacies of a Labor Condition Application or

whether the I-90 form can be filed online. I mean the most elementary of facts.

This struck me in the commentary about the termination (delayed till 2019) of Temporary Protected Status (TPS) for about 200,000 Salvadoran illegal aliens. TPS is for illegal aliens (and a much smaller number of people on valid, but expiring, visas) who are here when their country suffers natural disaster or civil strife. The thinking was to temporarily hold off sending them home (and give them work permits) until things stabilize. It is thus *not* a refugee-like resettlement program that brings people to the United States from places that have experienced such problems. This is not a trivial distinction: They have not fled the earthquake, hurricane, etc. — they were simply lucky enough to be here when it happened and their prize was a work permit.

With regard to El Salvador, this fact is not buried on page 217 of a Federal Register notice — it's right there on the USCIS page. TPS is only for Salvadorans who can show "Continuous Residence in U.S. Since: Feb. 13, 2001", the date of the second of two closely spaced earthquakes to hit that country. Research from the Center for Migration Studies suggests that the average (I think they meant median) Salvadoran with TPS moved here illegally four years before the earthquakes.

If you, dear reader, didn't know this, that's okay, because it's not your job. But it *is* the job of our opinion-shapers and policymakers, and they've been embarrassing themselves with their ignorance. A few examples:

From the *Sacramento Bee* editorial board: "They fled natural disaster in El Salvador and have been given shelter here under temporary protected status."

Newsweek: "The Trump Administration's decision Monday to deport nearly

200,000 El Salvadoran refugees who fled gang violence and natural disasters...." (This is incorrect on several levels.)

Vox: "The Salvadorans in question came to the US after a 2001 earthquake...."
(The irony here is that Vox has a sharp and knowledgeable immigration reporter; this was written by their congressional reporter.)

Spectrum News: "The Trump Administration is ending the Temporary Protected Status for hundreds of thousands of El Salvadorians who fled the earthquake ravaged nation in 2001."

Rep. Mario Diaz-Balart (R-Fla.), who was central to the effort to get a Gang of Eight-style bill through the House in 2014: "These innocent people fled their home country after a disastrous earthquake...."

And presidential wannabe Sen. Kamala Harris (D-Calif.): "These are people who rebuilt their lives in the U.S. after fleeing an earthquake...."

Can't anybody here play this game?

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2.

BREAKING: Trump Shocks World by Insisting “Temporary” Means Temporary

By Mark Krikorian

The Corner at National Review Online, January 8, 2018

<http://www.nationalreview.com/corner/455254/temporary-salvadoran-amnesty-finally-end>

The Trump administration today announced the termination of Temporary Protected Status for some 200,000 otherwise-illegal aliens from El Salvador. The beneficiaries of this “temporary” status happen to have been lucky enough to be living here illegally at the time of some earthquakes back home – *in 2001*. Their “temporary” status has been routinely renewed and, for all the hyperventilation about today’s move, the TPS-ers won’t lose their work authorization (which is the core issue) until September 2019.

It’s long past time for this “temporary” status to end. TPS was passed in 1990 as a way to amnesty illegal aliens who couldn’t qualify for asylum, and its temporary-ness has been a sham from day one. (I’ve been writing about this for years; see [here](#) and [here](#).) This administration has finally been moving toward ending the charade; TPS for Haitians and Nicaraguans was ended last year (albeit with long lead times), and the termination of Honduran TPS will likely be announced later this year.

Opponents of these moves seem to think that when the TPS-ers lose their work permits and revert to their prior status, they will somehow be treated differently from all the other illegals living here – i.e., that they’ll all be deported, en masse. Regarding El Salvador specifically, over the past decade we’ve been deporting about 20,000 people each year; even if that number were doubled, and the entire increase represented people who have TPS now, it would be 2030 before all were removed.

The very fact that we're deporting *anyone* to El Salvador eliminates the rationale for TPS, which is supposed to be for situations when "extraordinary and temporary conditions" mean that the country is unable "to handle adequately the return" of its nationals.

The arguments offered by anti-borders groups against today's move are more appropriately directed at Congress: The TPSers have settled in and had children here, for instance, and that El Salvador has come to depend on their remittances. If the people's elected representatives find these arguments compelling, they can pass legislation upgrading the Salvadorans with TPS to full green card status. To demand that the executive continue a program after its statutory justification has passed is just more end-justifies-the-means thinking from the Left.

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3.

Gang of Six "Deal" on DACA Is Not Serious

By Jessica Vaughan

CIS Immigration Blog, January 12, 2018

This proposal is not a serious effort to find common ground with either the majority of congressional Republicans or the president. It pays only lip service to what is required to achieve the immigration policy improvements that Americans seek, and that they elected Donald Trump to accomplish.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Vaughan/Gang-Six-Deal-DACA-Not-Serious>

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4.

Non-Citizens Committed a Disproportionate Share of Federal Crimes, 2011-16

21% of those convicted of non-immigration crimes were non-citizens — 2.5 times their share of the population

By Steven A. Camarota

CIS Immigration Blog, January 10, 2018

Many immigration advocates argue that immigrants have much lower crime rates than natives (see this op-ed and this paper). As my colleague Jessica Vaughan and I pointed in a paper some years ago, however, the picture is far from clear. While there are other issues, the biggest problem with studying immigrant crime is that states and localities do not systematically track the country of birth, citizenship, or legal status of those they arrest, convict, or incarcerate. But the federal government does track the citizenship of those it convicts. New data from the U.S. Sentencing Commission shows that of those convicted of federal crimes between 2011 and 2016, 44.2 percent were not U.S. citizens — 21.4 percent, if immigration crimes are excluded. In comparison, non-citizens are 8.4 percent of the adult population. Of this 8.4 percent, about 4 percent are illegal immigrants and about 4 percent are legal

immigrants.

The commission's data does not distinguish legal status among non-citizens. It is almost certain that a majority of the non-citizens convicted of federal crimes are illegal immigrants. But we cannot say for sure because that information is not provided. What we can say, at least at the federal level, is that non-citizens are more likely to commit crimes than citizens.

. . .

One Additional Caveat. Because it is easier to make an immigration case, federal prosecutors sometimes charge illegal immigrants only with immigration violations, even when they have committed serious non-immigration crimes. Once convicted, an immigrant will still normally serve some time and then be deported, which is often seen by prosecutors as good enough. This, of course, does not happen with citizens. But because of this, conviction data for non-immigration crimes will tend to understate the level of criminal activity among non-citizens.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Camarota/NonCitizens-Committed-Disproportionate-Share-Federal-Crimes-201116>

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5.

Would Prosecuting Sanctuary Politicians be 'Extreme'?

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, January 10, 2018

One might argue that it is the police officers, jail guards, or deputy sheriffs who are doing the actual dirty work of release here, not the politicians, but that kind of thinking went out with the Nuremberg trials, which established the legal premise of command accountability. The ones who order and direct illegal acts are as responsible as those who carry them out. This is a line of thinking that, if anything, has been refined and expanded with the passing years, and rightly so.

. . .

<https://www.cis.org/Cadman/Would-Prosecuting-Sanctuary-Politicians-be-Extreme>

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6.

Facial Recognition Scanning Can Improve Border Control at Airports

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, January 9, 2018

Yes, the study's authors are right that the scanning technology isn't 100 percent accurate — it isn't a cure-all — but it is a worthwhile tool, one of many used to try to sort needles out of an incredibly large haystack. It's absurd to presume that CBP agents would be able to stand and watch departing passengers walking down the gangway and in any way at all be able to remember the faces

of all the known miscreants of record to the U.S. government. Facial recognition simply helps the process along.

...

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Facial-Recognition-Scanning-Can-Improve-Border-Control-Airports>

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7.

Can ICE Solve the Vexing Question of How Often Aliens Vote Illegally?

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, January 5, 2018

Of course, our legislators have conveniently masked this exercise in forgiveness largesse by simply referring to the paragraph and not describing what it is. They know that most people have neither the time nor the expertise to actually look at the INA and see what it is that Congress is proposing to forgive for illegal alien Dreamers.

...

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Can-ICE-Solve-Vexing-Question-How-Often-Aliens-Vote-Illegally>

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8.

District Court Stays End of DACA

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, January 10, 2018

. . .

With due respect to Judge Alsup, the "associated hardship" that DACA beneficiaries would face at the expiration of that program, a loss of employment authorization and potential removal from the United States, is the consequence intended by the INA for aliens unlawfully present in the United States after a lawful entry or who had entered illegally.

Further, and it is unclear why, if DHS "expressly retained the authority to terminate" DACA for any of its beneficiaries "at any time", it could not have done so without any justification whatsoever, or without the "winding down" period allowed by then-Acting Secretary Duke. In addition, even assuming that DACA beneficiaries had an expectation that their status would continue during the period for which they were granted that status, it is unclear why they would have an expectation that it would continue beyond the expiration of that status.

Judge Alsup certified for review certain issues decided in his order, including "whether (or not) the rescission of DACA is unreviewable as committed to agency discretion or by reason of" section 242(g) of the INA, "whether (or not) plaintiffs have standing", and the other issues raised by the government in its motion to dismiss. It should be noted that in a 5-4 decision, the Supreme Court temporarily stayed a prior order by the judge in the matter "requiring the government to turn over more documents" related to its decision to rescind

DACA.

...

<https://cis.org/Arthur/District-Court-Stays-End-DACA>

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9.

Attorney General Orders Review of Administrative Closure

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, January 9, 2018

...

It unlikely that of the 350,000 administratively closed cases, none involve aliens who are removable and have no relief. This is particularly true given the fact that, as the American Immigration Council has stated:

Administrative closure was used extensively as a form of prosecutorial discretion during the later years of the Obama Administration; in particular, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) often joined in motions to administratively close cases that did not fall within its enforcement priorities.

The strongest argument for administrative closure is that it putatively allows the immigration courts to focus on cases that can be resolved quickly without having to deal with cases that are not ripe for resolution. Despite this fact,

however, and the extensive use of administrative closure under the Obama administration, the backlog in cases continued to rise during that period.

...

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Attorney-General-Orders-Review-Administrative-Closure>

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10.

Temporary Protected Status Reportedly Terminated for El Salvador

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, January 8, 2018

...

In an October 2017 post, I criticized the decades-long extensions of TPS granted to various countries, including El Salvador. Since then, Honduras' TPS designation was extended by then-Acting Secretary of Homeland Security Elaine Duke through July 5, 2018; Nicaragua's designation was terminated effective January 5, 2019; and Haiti's designation was terminated effective July 22, 2019.

As Congress considers how to address the issue of the estimated 690,000 aliens who have been granted Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), pressure will likely build to grant some permanent status to the nationals of El Salvador, Honduras, and Haiti, and possibly Nicaragua, who have been residing in the United States under TPS. CRS estimates the total population of TPS re-registrants from those countries at just over 300,000.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Temporary-Protected-Status-Reportedly-Terminated-El-Salvador>

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11.

The Worst of the Visa Mills Score a Coup in Senate Appropriations Bill

By David North

CIS Immigration Blog, January 11, 2018

. . .

Schools that were dependent on ACICS accreditation were placed in a grey area for an 18-month period in which they remained more or less accredited; they have until June 2018 to find another accreditor. Some of those schools have found one, but others, presumably the weakest of the lot, have not.

That's where the Senate appropriations bill comes into the picture. It extends this grace period for another 18 months. By definition it applies only to those institutions that could not get another accreditor in the first 18 months; in other words, those at the very bottom of the higher education barrel.

The following is the key provision; it is in Section 313 of S. 1771:

The period of time provided to the Secretary in section 498(h)(2)

of the Higher Education Act may be extended up to an additional 18 months for institutions where the Secretary withdrew recognition of their accreditor on December 12, 2016, if the institution does not remain with or reapply to the accrediting agency which accredited the institution on December 12, 2016.

Fortunately, as far as we can tell, this "give 'em 18 more months" language is not in the House version of the bill.

...

<https://cis.org/North/Worst-Visa-Mills-Score-Coup-Senate-Appropriations-Bill>

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12.

Higher Education Fraud Comes in Two Different Packages, Part 1

By David North

CIS Immigration Blog, January 8, 2018

...

Much less common are instances of a rogue employee in the foreign student office at a decent school who defrauds the system for his or her personal profit. One such employee was recently indicted.

Today's posting relates to an apparent visa mill; Part 2 will deal with a rogue employee who has worked at what looks like two honorable universities. All

three institutions happen to be near one of the Great Lakes.

We are not naming the first school in question because we have not corroborated the former employee's claims — that person wishes to remain anonymous — but the person is credible and offers important insights into the way visa mills work.

Our informant writes:

. . .

<https://cis.org/North/Higher-Education-Fraud-Comes-Two-Different-Packages-Part-1>

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13.

Four Situations in Which Aliens Are Treated Better than Citizens

By David North

CIS Immigration Blog, January 8, 2018

. . .

OPT Work Permits. The biggest of these federal programs, the one that harms the largest number of people, is the strange arrangement in which the federal government actually gives a financial benefit to employers who hire recent foreign college grads (of our colleges and universities) rather than citizen or permanent-resident grads of the same schools.

This program, created without a legislative mandate by the Bush II administration and then expanded by the Obama administration, in effect rules that recent alien college grads are still students and thus they, and their employers, need not pay into the hard-pressed Social Security and Medicare trust funds. U.S. college grads and their employers do not get this break, and most of them are unaware of its existence. The benefit runs for a year for most aliens grads, and for as long as 36 months for those with degrees in the STEM fields of science, technology, engineering, and math. It is often used by both H-1B employers and recent alien alumni to cover the time between graduation and the arrival of the H-1B visa.

...

<https://cis.org/North/Four-Situations-Which-Aliens-Are-Treated-Better-Citizens>

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14.

EI Salvador Accentuates the Positive in TPS Decision

By Kausha Luna

CIS Immigration Blog, January 9, 2018

...

Overall, the Salvadoran government has taken a positive tone regarding the decision made by DHS. The language used to address the 18-month period prior to September 9, 2019, is worth noting. While EI Salvador calls the decision an 18-month "extension" and "renewal", DHS refers to it as a "delay" to the "termination" of the designation. The former clearly paints the situation in a

more optimistic light. The difference in diction is understandable, given the two governments' respective audiences. After months of publicizing its efforts to find a resolution for TPS beneficiaries, the Salvadoran government wants to portray the 18-month period as an accomplishment.

In a press conference held Monday with the U.S. ambassador, El Salvador's foreign minister stated, "We have *achieved* 18 more months for the TPS of our nationals." (Emphasis added.) Like in the press release above, the foreign minister further characterized the announcement as a result of the extensive advocacy efforts carried out in the United States by various entities and the favorable relationship between the two countries. The minister went on to emphasize that El Salvador received an 18-month grace period (the longest permitted under legislation), in comparison to the six and 12 months received by Honduras and Haiti, respectively.

Providing further assurance to the Salvadoran public, the government of El Salvador emphasized that it would continue to seek a permanent solution for TPS beneficiaries. As such, the government said it will work with the U.S. Congress and other officials to pass legislation that would provide permanent residence for those with TPS. On this point, the Salvadoran minister has previously made reference to the 1990's Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act (NACARA) as precedent for legalizing TPS beneficiaries:

...

<https://cis.org/Luna/El-Salvador-Accentuates-Positive-TPS-Decision>

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15.

**Kudos to Bloomberg Businessweek for Outstanding Investigation of
Danger of the Graveyard Shift**

By Jerry Kammer

CIS Immigration Blog, January 11, 2018

Bloomberg Businessweek has published an outstanding piece of investigative reporting on conditions that will remind readers of the national disgrace described by Upton Sinclair over a century ago in his novel *The Jungle*. The expose by reporters Peter Waldman and Kartikay Mehrotra is titled "America's Worst Graveyard Shift Is Grinding Up Workers". It describes a national disgrace, a tolerance of degradation and denial of human dignity that should boil the blood of any American who believes that workers should not be brutalized and exploited in order to put food on our tables. The meat-processing companies are engaged in a relentless competition with each other that incentivizes cruelty to both workers and animals and demonstrates the intolerable effects of feckless or nonexistent regulation.

Here is one excerpt from Bloomberg's carefully reported and strongly written report on the plight of workers on the clean-up crews: "The sanitation companies ... assume the headaches and risk of staffing positions that only the destitute or desperate will take — very often undocumented immigrants. And they relieve the big producers, including household names such as Tyson and Pilgrim's Pride Corp., of responsibility for one of the most dangerous factory jobs in America."

Our Congress, prodded and plumped by meat-industry lobbyists, has long

permitted a system of minimal accountability for the meat-processors. This fecklessness is part of a much broader panorama of an inhumane corporate race to the bottom that was described in Eric Schlosser's best-selling 2002 book *Fast Food Nation: The Dark Side of the All-American Meal*. Below is an excerpt that we included in our recently published book *What Happened to Worksite Enforcement: A Cautionary Tale of Failed Immigration Reform*, which is a narrative history of the implosion of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, which promised to punish employers who knowingly hired unauthorized workers.

. . .

<https://www.cis.org/Kammer/Kudos-Bloomberg-Businessweek-Outstanding-Investigation-Danger-Graveyard-Shift>

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16.

DACA: The Immigration Trojan Horse

How the original DREAM act was designed to cover 90% of the illegal alien population in the US.

By Michael Cutler

FrontPageMag.com, January 12, 2018

. . .

DACA was a travesty foisted on America and Americans by the Obama administration, from its inception, was a scam based on lies and false

suppositions. Legalizing these 800,000 illegal aliens would, in point of fact, legitimize Obama's illegal action.

Obama claimed that he was invoking "prosecutorial discretion" when he stood in the White House Rose Garden on June 15, 2012 and announced that "since Congress failed to act" (to pass Comprehensive Immigration Reform) he was going to act by creating DACA. But in reality Congress did act: it voted down legislation known as Comprehension Immigration Reform and, in so doing, took an action that is consistent with the role of Congress as established by the U.S. Constitution that created the system of "checks and balances."

For Mr. Obama, however, the problem was that Congress did not act the way *he* wanted it to act.

. . .

<https://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/268988/daca-immigration-trojan-horse-michael-cutler>

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17.

Time's Up for 'Temporary' Alien Protection

TPS turned into TINO: Temporary in Name Only.

By Michelle Malkin

The Conservative Review, January 10, 2018

. . .

Enforcing a limit on humanitarian gestures is the responsible thing for any self-sustaining nation to do. Previous Democrat and Republican presidents, however, have shirked their duty — opting instead to renew illegal alien protections ad nauseam. So beneficiaries of our supposedly time-limited generosity established families and footholds here. They gained permanent residency, work permits and other taxpayer-subsidized benefits, along with ever-expanding lobbying power as a political constituency.

The Temporary Protected Status program was supposed to provide short-term relief and shelter to people from foreign countries hit by natural disasters, environmental catastrophes, civil war, epidemic diseases or other “extraordinary and temporary conditions.” But they were always expected to go back home when those conditions improved.

The federal statute that created TPS clearly mandates terminating the protections once the conditions that led to TPS designation no longer exist. The law “prohibits judicial review of any determination with respect to the designation, termination, or extension of TPS” and “prohibits the Senate from considering legislation that would adjust the status of TPS aliens to that of a lawful temporary or permanent resident” once the status is removed, according to former House Judiciary Committee immigration counsel Nolan Rappaport.

. . .

<https://www.conservativereview.com/articles/malkin-times-temporary-alien-protection/>

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18.

It Turns Out Bannon Was Trump's Brain

By Ann Coulter

Human Events Online, January 11, 2018

...

The people who do not realize Tuesday was the lowest moment of the Trump presidency have no idea what they're talking about. The headline on Trump's sit-down could have been:

"TRUMP ANNOUNCES SAME FAILED AMNESTY DEAL WE HAD 30 YEARS AGO"

The media have done such a fantastic job lying to the public that no one knows that.

To the average viewer, it sounds like a totally fair deal. We give only the BEST illegals a "pathway" to citizenship, they'll have to jump through all sorts of hoops, and in return, we'll get REAL security.

That's exactly what we were promised the last time. What we got: No hoops, no security and everyone got amnesty.

You don't need chain migration for the alleged 800,000 "Dreamers" to swell to 60 million — or 100 or 200 million. First, there are already at least 50 million illegals (aka Dreamers) living here. (For more, see "Adios, America!" pp 72-74.)

...

<http://humanevents.com/2018/01/11/it-turns-out-bannon-was-trumps-brain/>

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19.

A Garbage Deal on DACA

Say no to the Gang of Six.

National Review Online, January 11, 2018

. . .

The proposed deal's changes in chain migration are minor and affect only the population getting the amnesty. The visa lottery would simply be transferred over to cover beneficiaries of so-called Temporary Protected Status, who were allowed to stay here temporarily when their home countries were hit by natural disasters. This proposed provision honors the Washington establishment's cardinal rule on immigration — never permit a diminution, no matter how small, in the number of legal immigrants coming here. Meanwhile, the spending on border security would be a relative pittance.

. . .

<http://www.nationalreview.com/article/455389/daca-deal-deferred-action-childhood-arrivals-gang-six-reject-it>

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20.

Of Trump, Holes, and Our Real Immigration Scandals

By Jeremy Carl

The Corner at National Review Online, January 12, 2018

. . .

We're outraged like Donald Trump was when he saw the truly offensive deal conjured up by Senators Graham, Flake and Gardner in conjunction with Democratic leaders that would give mass amnesty (far beyond DACA) in exchange for a pitiful charade of border security. He's outraged that these senators would betray GOP voters and interests when, even in his weaker moments, he's always declared (as he tweeted last night) that building a wall, moving to merit-based immigration, and ending the visa lottery and chain migration are mandatory components for the amnesty deal for DACA. The scandal here isn't Trump's predictably profane tongue—it's that Senators Graham, Flake and Gardner would dare to show him this s***hole of an amnesty deal, in blatant defiance of the core issue positions that led the GOP to 100 year-high legislative majorities, and expect him to bless it.

. . .

<http://www.nationalreview.com/corner/455391/norway-or-haiti-trump-holes-and-our-real-immigration-scandals>

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21.

President Trump: Don't Give in to Spoiled Children Senators on Amnesty

As usual, senators “negotiating” immigration have NO interest in American priorities.

By Daniel Horowitz

FrontPageMag.com, January 8, 2018

...

The president must remember that even if Graham, Gardner, Tillis, and company throw in a few of our priorities, this is not an equal or fair trade. There is no entitlement to amnesty, especially after it's been done so many times and has further broken our system. There is, however, an entitlement for the American people to have safe and secure communities and borders and not have their country become a dumping ground.

This is certainly true because we have already tried amnesty but have not seriously tried enforcement. It is certainly true because the foundation of public service is to take care of your citizens, not foreign nationals here illegally.

But it is most certainly true because these specific items were already promised to the American people on a bipartisan basis.

We are owed mandatory e-verify from 1986 amnesty.

We are owed exit-entry visa tracking from the 1996 law, never implemented.

We are owed interior enforcement and jurisdiction-stripping from liberal courts, as promised in statute in 1996.

...

<https://www.conservativereview.com/articles/president-trump-dont-give-spoiled-children-senators-amnesty/>

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22.

Judicial Anarchy Over DACA

Another activist judge runs roughshod over the separation of powers.

By Joseph Klein

FrontPageMag.com, January 11, 2018

. . .

Judge Alsup's order effectively overrides, at least temporarily, the right of the current duly elected president of the United States to use his constitutional executive powers, through the issuance of an executive order, to rescind an executive order of the previous president. Judge Alsup has decided that the interests of immigrants in the country illegally and of the University of California outweigh any other considerations. Protecting the national security of the citizens of the United States and concerns over whether Obama had overstepped the constitutional bounds of his executive authority by ordering DACA's implementation in the first place play second fiddle in Judge Alsup's mind to the welfare of illegal immigrants and of the university at which they are students or staff. Notably, one of the plaintiffs in this case – Janet Napolitano, serving in her capacity as chancellor of the University of California – is using California taxpayers' money to defend the constitutionally shaky DACA which she helped to create as Secretary of Homeland Security in 2012.

Judge Alsup bizarrely complained that “the new administration didn't terminate

DACA on policy grounds. It terminated DACA over a point of law, a pithy conclusion that the agency had exceeded its statutory and constitutional authority.” Because that conclusion of law might turn out to be wrong, Judge Alsup concluded, the Trump administration’s decision to terminate DACA on those grounds is somehow defective.

...

Judge Alsup overlooks the fact that Obama himself had doubts initially whether he could issue the DACA executive order on his own authority. Judge Alsup apparently believes that Obama was within his rights to issue his DACA executive order. Even if that were the case, which is doubtful, it is irrelevant. The judge was not reviewing an action by President Trump to overturn a law or even a regulation unilaterally. The judge was unconstitutionally placing himself in the shoes of the president of the United States and substituting his opinion as a judge as to which *executive* order issued by a prior president, no matter what its merits may be, his successor can keep or scrap as the nation’s current chief *executive* officer.

...

<https://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/268989/judicial-anarchy-over-daca-joseph-klein>

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23.

The Imaginary Hispanic: What the Illegal War is About

And why a border wall is a threat to the survival of the Democrats.

Daniel Greenfield

FrontPageMag.com, January 11, 2018

...

Hispanic immigration becomes less politically helpful with each generation. The Dem majorities grow thinner and less reliable. Hispanic immigration, unlike Islamic migration, produces diminishing political returns for its sponsors. The only solution to the retention problem lies with open borders.

The Democrats don't value the DACA illegal aliens who benefited from Obama's equally illegal amnesty because, as they claim, they're really Americans. They only care about them to the extent that they aren't. And even they're useful only as a wedge issue for open borders and unlimited migration.

As long as the census counts heads instead of citizens, migration creates Dem districts. And in machine politics, illegal aliens and non-citizens can even vote in those districts. But it's momentum, not minorities, that the Dems are really after. A constant flow of immigrants transforms America. But when the flow stops, then the immigrants are the ones who become transformed by America.

The decline of legal immigration makes illegal immigration into an even more urgent cause for the left. The troubled economy of the Obama years paradoxically dissuaded legal immigrants leading the Dems to lean more heavily on illegal migrants. Those statistics eventually led Obama to openly endorse illegal immigration, to implement an illegal unilateral amnesty and to push hard for a total alien amnesty.

...

<https://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/268953/imaginary-hispanic-what-illegal-war-about-daniel-greenfield>

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24.

We Already Have a Border Wall — and It Works

By Paul Sperry

The New York Post, January 13, 2018

. . .

Federal data show a far-less imposing wall than the one Trump envisions — a two-story corrugated metal fence first erected under the Bush administration — already has dramatically curtailed both illegal border crossings and crime in Texas' sixth-largest city, which borders the high-crime Mexican city of Juarez.

In fact, the number of deportable illegal immigrants located by the US Border Patrol plummeted by more than 89 percent over the five-year period during which the controversial new fence was built, according to Homeland Security data reviewed by me. When the project first started in 2006, illegal crossings totaled 122,261, but by 2010, when the 131-mile fence was completed from one end of El Paso out into the New Mexico desert, immigrant crossings shrank to just 12,251.

. . .

The existing fence along the El Paso sector, which is made of a combination of corrugated steel and metal meshing, towers 21-feet high at some points and is already hard to climb. But the Trump wall, which will begin construction in El Paso, will be even taller and have multiple layers of security.

Still, Democratic leaders are adamantly opposed to it. They argue the \$18 billion wall won't work to keep out illegal immigrants and drugs, and will only be a massive waste of tax dollars.

. . .

<https://nypost.com/2018/01/13/we-already-have-a-border-wall-and-it-works/>

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25.

Governors Pardon Immigrants Convicted of Serious Crimes to Halt Deportation

Judicial Watch Corruption Chronicles, January 3, 2018

. . .

This appears to be part of a broader effort by local governments to protect criminal immigrants from deportation. Months ago, Judicial Watch reported that prosecutors in two major U.S. cities ordered staff not to charge illegal immigrants with minor, non-violent crimes because it could get the offenders deported. Brooklyn, New York District Attorney Eric Gonzalez was the first to issue the order creating two sets of rules involving local crimes. The goal, according to a statement issued by the Brooklyn District Attorney's Office, is "minimizing collateral immigration consequences of criminal convictions."

Taxpayers in the busy New York City borough are also paying for two immigration attorneys to train all staff on immigration issues and advise prosecutors when making plea offers and sentencing recommendations. The idea is to avoid "disproportionate collateral consequences, such as deportation,

while maintaining public safety.” Gonzalez, the Brooklyn District Attorney, says he’s committed to equal and fair justice for all Brooklyn residents—citizens, lawful residents and undocumented immigrants alike.

. . .

<https://www.judicialwatch.org/blog/2018/01/governors-pardon-immigrants-convicted-serious-crimes-halt-deportation/>

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26.

Dismantle DACA Once and For All

By Rachel Bovard

American Greatness, January 7, 2018

. . .

It is clear that DACA, as a policy, has been a failure. It has served both the citizen and immigration populations poorly, failing to address the individual humanitarian cases for individual applicants, and subjecting U.S. citizens to additional burdens and criminal activity.

As Steve Camarota of the Center for Immigration Studies put it recently, DACA “is a blunt instrument that protects some who can be described as sympathetic youth as well as a less sympathetic group who are more akin to ordinary illegal immigrants.”

President Trump in 2016 ran on the idea that DACA was a lawless and

insufficient remedy to a deep and fundamental problem. Congressional Republicans did the same. A collective amnesia on the part of Republicans will not only hurt them in the 2018 midterms and it will damage the party's remaining credibility for decades, if not generations.

That the American immigration system is in need of reform is without question. That amnesty in any form will accomplish this is a false and misleading premise.

...

<https://amgreatness.com/2018/01/07/dismantle-daca-once-and-for-all/>

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27.

Trump Floats Immigration Sellout

By Kevin D. Williamson

The Corner at National Review Online, January 9, 2018

...

What's a self-respecting nationalist-populist to think? Steve Bannon is not only out but cast into the outer darkness, ridiculed by the president as a filthy hobo. Seb Gorka? Gone, along with much of the hardcore of Trumpism's true believers. And Trump himself is saying — let's repeat — “My positions are going to be what the people in this room come up with” — on *immigration*, his hallmark issue. Think about who the people in that room are.

...

<http://www.nationalreview.com/corner/455284/trump-daca-immigration-sellout>

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28.

Dems Admit They Need Illegals For Their Votes

Leaked memo reveals they are fighting to make the DREAMer nightmare permanent.

By Matthew Vadum

FrontPageMag.com, January 10, 2018

. . .

Specifically, the Center for American Progress Action Fund, a sister organization of the Center for American Progress, distributed a brief to allies Monday calling the so-called DREAMers, that is, illegal aliens brought to the country at a young age, a “critical component of the Democratic Party’s future electoral success,” the Daily Caller reports.

Democrats can’t win elections without cheating. They pushed the 1993 Motor-Voter law to make voter fraud easy to commit and difficult to prosecute. They oppose voter ID laws tooth-and-nail for the same reason. They changed immigration laws a long time ago so they could change the electorate by importing new voters.

That’s why left-wingers invented chain migration in the Sixties. It is a magic carpet that brings terrorists, public charges, and low- and no-skilled workers to

the United States. Democrats rigged the game by modifying immigration law. The resultant tsunami of immigrants from authoritarian Third World countries over the past half century helped Democrats grow their political base. It supposedly takes generations for immigrant families to back away from collectivism and big government as solutions to life's problems and become Republicans. Continued high immigration rates benefit Democrats and the crony capitalists who bankroll them, impoverish the workers already here, and virtually guarantee endless growth in the size and scope of government.

...

<https://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/268980/dems-admit-they-need-illegals-their-votes-matthew-vadum>

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29.

With DC Distracted, Immigration Debate Reaches Critical Point

By Byron York

Washington Examiner, January 8, 2018

...

That is the traditional Republican role, which has led Republicans to believe that they always lose shutdown fights. But it is probably more accurate to say that Republicans don't always lose shutdown fights — it is the party that tries to attach unrelated policy preferences to must-pass spending bills that loses shutdown fights. In the past, that has been Republicans. This time, it might be Democrats.

The Senate's No. 2 Democrat, Dick Durbin, appears to be itching to set off a shutdown crisis over DACA. "President Trump has said he may need a good government shutdown to get his wall," Durbin said recently. "With this demand [for wall funding], he seems to be heading in that direction."

But Trump, who in the past has threatened a government shutdown over the wall, is now proposing trading his policy preferences — the wall, etc. — in exchange for DACA legalization. "The wall is going to happen, or we're not going to have DACA," he said recently. He hasn't demanded they be passed in order to keep the government running. Durbin is suggesting Democrats demand DACA passage to keep the government in business.

...

<http://www.washingtonexaminer.com/byron-york-with-dc-distracted-immigration-debate-reaches-critical-point/article/2645246>

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30.

Congressional Dems and Repubs Chase Their Tails in Meeting With Trump

By Paul Mirengoff

PowerLine, January 9, 2018

...

My sense is that he has in mind a compromise — in the DACA fix, he gives up

the end to chain migration and the visa lottery but the Democrats give him funding for the wall. He then tries to end chain migration and the visa lottery as part of comprehensive immigration reform.

But Trump also said several times that he was willing to sign whatever “the very smart people in this room” send him. This suggests that if Republicans cave and just send him a “clean DACA fix,” he will sign it. Again, though, Trump said today that he won’t.

Trump is probably confident that Republicans won’t cave on the wall. But will the Democrats? If neither side caves, there will be no DACA bill for Trump to sign.

In the end, therefore, I agree with Yuval Levin that “absolutely no progress whatsoever was made in any direction.” Considering the direction Democrats were trying to take this meeting, seemingly with the prospect of success at times, that’s a good thing.

...

<http://www.powerlineblog.com/archives/2018/01/trump-congressional-dems-and-congressional-republicans-chase-their-tails.php>

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31.

The Humanitarian Hoax of Sanctuary States: Killing America With

Kindness

By Linda Goudsmit

RenewAmerica, January 6, 2018

. . .

A previous article, The Humanitarian Hoax of Sanctuary Cities: Killing America With Kindness discussed how the Left deliberately perverted the original mission of protecting innocent refugees to the protection of criminal aliens at the expense of public safety. In defiance of United States immigration laws sanctuary cities provide safe haven for criminal illegal aliens and establish a reprehensible two-tier system of justice that protects the illegals.

Why would any American patriot support such an anti-American policy?

The extremely anti-American motive for supporting sanctuary cities was introduced in another previous article, The Humanitarian Hoax of Community Organizing: Killing America With Kindness. This article detailed radical socialists Richard Cloward and Frances Piven's strategy of using poverty as a weapon of destruction to destroy capitalism by overloading the government bureaucracy with unsustainable demands that push society into social chaos and economic collapse.

. . .

<http://www.renewamerica.com/columns/goudsmit/180106>

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32.

Are The American People About to be Sold Out on DACA Amnesty?

By Tim Brown

Freedom Outpost, January 9, 2018

...

Actually, we need constitutional spending and not welfare programs that cater to illegals coming into our country, and not just across our southern border. As I've said before, I'm not necessarily opposed to a wall, but look at what we are doing wrong first and let's be lawful in our approach.

He added that the wall could be built "under budget and ahead of schedule" in just one year.

Meanwhile, amnesty is lurking right around the corner with DACA and mark my words, Trump will sign it. Remember when everyone questioned it when he tabled it back to Congress? We told you so then. Just keep that in mind, it will be nothing more than an Obama/Bush amnesty program, nothing more.

Could it be that all this amnesty talk is what is driving the numbers of illegals that have grown who are attempting to cross our southern border?

...

<https://freedomoutpost.com/american-people-sold-daca-amnesty/>

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33.

Donald Trump's "Read My Lips" Moment?

By Thomas Wigand

TrevorLoudon.com, January 9, 2018

...

Let us not forget that DACA was an unconstitutional "executive amnesty" diktat by President Barack Hussein Obama. President Trump now apparently supports enshrining that amnesty into law. In other words, President Trump is beginning to embrace the Obama agenda, including, apparently, a "phase two" toward "comprehensive immigration reform." If granting amnesty to illegal aliens — who are trespassers in this land — does not equate to a "read my lips" level betrayal, it's hard to imagine what would be. The White House would have us believe that we'll get (some form of, or some portion of) the campaign-promised border wall in return. Or at least some initial funding toward that. Well, been there, done that. Does anyone reading this believe that a "comprehensive border wall" will be quickly erected, and to completion across the southern border? Me neither. Besides, why should we have to "trade" anything for the wall?

Donald Trump is an experienced negotiator, and so is familiar with the concept of "BATNA." That stands for "best alternative to a negotiated agreement." Which in turn means that (amongst other things) having a decent alternative means that you retain the ability to walk-away from negotiations if you can't arrive at terms at least acceptable to you (if that is your internal bottom-line), if not advantageous to you (if that is your internal bottom-line). The party which is willing to walk-away from the table has the advantage. Well Trump could have called the Democrats' bluff, could have had his BATNA, stating that: "Fine Democrats, close down the government and refuse to fund the wall all on behalf of a bunch of illegal alien trespassers, and see how that works out for

you in 2018. I'll worry about funding the wall after the 2018 elections and my appearances around the country highlighting how you care more about illegals than about American citizens." In other words, Trump merely had to call their bluff.

Instead, we're getting signals of a massive cave by the Trump administration. From the January 9, 2018 post-DACA confab briefing by White House Press Secretary Sarah Huckabee Sanders:

...

<http://www.trevorloudon.com/2018/01/donald-trumps-read-my-lips-moment/>

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34.

Anchor Baby Population in U.S. Exceeds One Year of American Births

By John Binder

FLBC News, January 5, 2018

...

There are at least 4.5 million anchor babies in the U.S. under the age of 18-years-old, according to the CBO. This estimate does not include the potentially millions of anchor babies who are older than 18-years-old, nor does it include the anchor babies who are living overseas with their deported foreign parents.

The 4.5 million anchor babies estimate exceeds the four million American children born every year. In the next decade, the CBO estimates that there will

be at least another 600,000 anchor babies born in the U.S., which would put the anchor baby population on track to exceed annual American births — should the U.S. birth rate not increase — by more than one million anchor babies.

Already, the anchor baby population exceeds the entire population of Los Angeles, California and is roughly half of the population of New York City.

. . .

<https://flbcnews.com/anchor-baby-population-in-u-s-exceeds-one-year-of-american-births/>

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35.

FLASHBACK – Joe Biden: “[We Want] Unrelenting Immigration, Non-Stop. Whites Will be an ABSOLUTE Minority in America – That’s a Source of Our Strength.”

By Lucian Wintrich

Gateway Pundit, January 8, 2018

. . .

In an old clip of Biden speaking from the White House, the former VP gushes about his love of immigration and goes on to explain that white people will be an “absolute minority” in the U.S. and that this is a great thing.

The clip begins with then-Vice President Biden discussing a “wave” of

immigrants that continue to pour across our borders, stating that “it’s not gonna stop”, adding “nor should we want it to stop.”

“As a matter of fact,” Biden starts, “[immigration] is one of the things we should be most proud of.”

. . .

“Folks like me, who are caucasian of European descent, for the first time, in 2017, will be an ABSOLUTE MINORITY in the United States of America. Absolute minority. Fewer than 50% of the people in America from then and on will be white, European stock. That’s not a bad thing. That’s a source of our strength.”

. . .

<http://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2018/01/flashback-joe-biden-want-unrelenting-immigration-non-stop-whites-will-absolute-minority-america-thats-source-strength-video/>

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36.

Raise Florida Wages by Limiting Low-Skilled Immigration

By David Caulkett

The Naples (FL) Daily News, January 7, 2018

. . .

Congress is considering a bill that could boost wages. The RAISE Act,

introduced by Sens. Tom Cotton of Arkansas and David Perdue of Georgia, would revamp America's legal immigration system to favor skilled workers. Cutting the number of low-skilled immigrants admitted to the country would reduce competition for blue-collar jobs and drive up wages.

The bill enjoys overwhelming support from Florida voters. Yet Florida Sens. Marco Rubio and Bill Nelson oppose the legislation. Rubio recently argued that the annual number of green cards should be driven by demand. In other words, businesses should be able to hire as many foreign workers as they want -- they shouldn't have to raise wages to attract Americans.

This bipartisan cold shoulder to needed immigration reform is why voters are fed up with Congress.

The RAISE Act (Reforming American Immigration for Strong Employment Act) would reduce the number of green cards issued from more than 1 million annually to 540,000. Most significantly, though, the bill would cut back on the number of low-skilled immigrants entering the country in two ways.

. . .

<http://www.naplesnews.com/story/opinion/contributors/2018/01/07/commentary-raise-florida-wages-limiting-low-skilled-immigration/1004278001/>

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37.

December Jobs—TRUMP EFFECT! American Worker Displacement, Immigrant Population, Black Unemployment ALL DECLINE!

By Edwin S. Rubenstein

VDare.com, January 9, 2018

...

Not since the Great Recession has the foreign-born working-age population declined for five consecutive months—but now, in telling contrast, the economy is expanding. This makes the Trump Era immigrant workforce decline especially striking.

Note that this is a *net* figure. The year-over- year reduction in the immigrant working-age population does not mean new immigrants have stopped coming in. About 300,000 immigrants die annually, and an equal number leave (voluntarily or otherwise), according to a study by the Center for Immigration Studies. [U.S. Immigrant Population Hit Record 43.7 Million in 2016, By Steven A. Camarota and Karen Zeigler, October 16, 2017] So the 77,000 reduction in working-age immigrants from December 2016 to December 2017 is consistent with a gross inflow of about 500,000 new foreign-born workers (legal and illegal) over that period—the gross inflow more than offset by the gross reduction of 600,000 due to deaths, deportations, and immigrant emigrants.

This helps explain why a reduction in the immigrant workforce population reduction is compatible with reports of a recent increase in illegal immigration on the U.S. southwest border (albeit still less than at the end of the Obama Regime).

...

<http://www.vdare.com/articles/national-data-december-jobs-trump-effect-american-worker-displacement-immigrant-population-black-unemployment-all-decline>

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38.

Final Nail in the Coffin for the RAISE Act (for me)

By Norm Matloff

NormSaysNoWordpress.com, January 8, 2018

. . .

Perdue, though wanting to end chain migration, really thinks the same way. I've written before that there is a kind of open secret among some in DC that H-1B etc. have the goal of "stealing China's engineers," thus really the same geopolitical motivation as the CFR people.

Not only does that throw our own engineers under the bus, but also it has exactly the opposite of the intended effect. Research by myself and others has shown that the foreign engineers are on average weaker than the Americans, not stronger. These policies in effect replace more talented techies by weak ones. This ought to be keeping people on the Hill awake at night. Instead, they are busy promoting policies to make it worse.

To put it bluntly, are China's engineers worth stealing? Some are absolutely brilliant, and I have always vigorously supported "stealing" those, but most are plodders, casualties of the rote memory educational system/culture in East Asia. The Chinese government itself has been quite worried about this (as have the governments of South Korea, Taiwan and Japan). In an article written by an

engineering professor in China (“China’s New Engineering Obstacle,” by Chen Lixin, Prism, pub. by the American Society for Engineering Education, September 1999). Chen warns his nation that the engineers being produced by Chinese universities are not good enough for China to compete in the global high-tech market. Professor Chen says the educational system in China produces students who cannot think independently or creatively, and cannot solve practical problems. He writes that the system “results in the phenomenon of high scores and low ability.” Chinese immigrant/American education dean Yong Zhao has repeatedly expressed the same views. ...

...

<https://normsaysno.wordpress.com/2018/01/08/final-nail-in-the-coffin-for-the-raise-act-for-me/>

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39.

The Immigration Right Deal for the Dreamers — and the Nation

By F.H. Buckley

The New York Post, January 8, 2018

...

And just what’s wrong with linking this to a general immigration reform package? We have the world’s craziest immigration system, one that begs for the kind of reform seen in the Cotton-Perdue RAISE Act that Trump supports. That bill would replace family preference criteria in the 1965 Immigration Act for immigration with economic preferences geared toward making American

citizens better off, modeled on the Canadian immigration system.

. . .

Just about any change in our immigration policies will affect voting patterns, but that doesn't amount to a reasoned argument for the status quo if, politics aside, we can do better.

So let's legalize the Dreamers. Not just legalize them, but give them a pathway to citizenship, because we don't want a class of permanent aliens. But at the same time, let's fix our crazy immigration system.

. . .

<https://nypost.com/2018/01/08/the-immigration-right-deal-for-the-dreamers-and-the-nation/>

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40.

Should Democrats Shake Trump's Hand and Make This Deal?

By Julian Zelizer

CNN, January 8, 2018

. . .

Taking the obstruction path is extremely difficult. It will allow Republicans to try to tarnish the image of the Democrats as incapable of wielding power.

President Trump will be thrilled to be able to blame Democrats for problems.

His tweets have indicated he is raring to go. A few days ago, the President tweeted: "Democrats are doing nothing for DACA -- just interested in politics.

DACA activists and Hispanics will go hard against Dems, will start 'falling in love' with Republicans and their President! We are about RESULTS."

...

<http://www.cnn.com/2018/01/06/opinions/democrats-need-to-agree-on-trump-strategy-zelizer-opinion/index.html>

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41.

The Answer to Illegal Immigration Is Property Rights

Collective rights and individual rights cannot coexist. One always trumps the other.

By Logan Albright

Foundation for Economic Education, January 9, 2018

...

Oddly, physical distance seems to have little diminishing effect on this feeling of possessiveness. A citizen feels that he has some sort of controlling stake not only in his street, but in his town, his county, his state, and his country despite the fact that he owns none of these things. Middle school civics may teach us that America is "our" country and that "we are the government," but the absurdity of this claim is evident the first time we are forced to pay taxes or suffer under the heel of some oppressive regulation. No sane person would treat himself in so degrading a way.

We each have the right to govern our own property, but beyond those borders,

our control ceases.

And so we end up with claims like “a country has the right to protect its borders” when, in fact, it is impossible for a country to have any rights at all. A country is not a person. A country cannot own property, much less act to defend that property. Only individuals can act. One might as well try to confer rights upon such abstract concepts as hope or long division. No greater would be the absurdity.

One may counter that, all right then, we as individuals have the right to defend our country from interlopers. But here again, we run into the problem that “we” do not own the country, or at least not all of it. I own the property that I own, and you own the property that you own, but the fact that both of our properties lie within the area called “America” does not mean that I can tell you what to do with your land any more than you can tell me what to do with mine. We each have the right to govern our own property, but beyond those borders, our control ceases.

The Private Property Solution

What does this have to do with immigration? Well, simply put, it means that while each of us has the right to decide who to let enter the property we own, none of us has the right to dictate the same to others. If I wish to allow a Mexican citizen to live in my house and work in my garden, what business is it of you to stop me? And if you want to house and employ a Somalian national, by what right do I interfere?

...

<https://fee.org/articles/the-answer-to-illegal-immigration-is-property-rights/>

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42.

A Counterproductive Approach to a Broken Immigration System

By Michael Shifter and Ben Raderstorf

The New York Times, January 8, 2018

. . .

Already there has been pushback on the decision from Democratic-leaning cities, states, members of Congress and other critics hoping for a legislative solution — which is highly unlikely. Even so, in the future Congress should aim to blunt the negative effects of this decision and create a new, more permanent designation for certain migrants from Central America and the Caribbean. Temporary protection is an essential tool to respond to short-term crises and disasters, but in this case — as in Haiti and Honduras — T.P.S. has not been sufficiently adaptive toward longer-term state weakness.

The Trump administration's decision to pull the plug only creates more uncertainty and chaos. In doing so, the president has further eroded the United States' standing in Latin America and sowed bad will in significant communities that have contributed so much to this country and clearly embrace its values.

. . .

<https://www.nytimes.com/2018/01/08/opinion/el-salvador-tps-deportation.html>

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43.

Trump's Crackdown on Legal Immigration is Hurting America

By Anastasia Tonello

Fox News, January 9, 2018

...

The implementation of a mandatory interview requirement for all employment-based green card applicants and their family members.

A green card is a government document that allows immigrants to live and work permanently in the United States. For decades, if someone has come to the United States on an employment-based visa – and has already been vetted, screened, and interviewed – the requirement for another in-person interview when the person applies for a green card has been waived. That's no longer the case. This will severely delay green card processing.

...

<http://www.foxnews.com/opinion/2018/01/09/trumps-crackdown-on-legal-immigration-is-hurting-america.html>

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44.

Trump Administration's New Immigration Decision is Shortsighted and

Cruel

By Raul A. Reyes

CNN, January 9, 2018

. . .

What's more, El Salvador is not prepared to reabsorb the TPS holders, as the mayor of the capital city of San Salvador recently stated on CNN. If the TPS holders were sent back or returned, it would place a huge strain on the country, which is why the government of El Salvador had lobbied for the TPS designation to be extended. Consider that remittances (money sent home from overseas) account for 17% of the country's GDP. Or that last year, TPS recipients alone sent \$500 million back to El Salvador, which is a great boost to the country's sluggish economy.

. . .

<http://www.cnn.com/2018/01/09/opinions/tps-salvadoran-immigration-opinion-reyes/index.html>

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45.

Anti-Immigration Fever Strikes Again

The Baltimore Sun, January 9, 2018

. . .

Kicking out the Salvadorans is part of what appears an effort by President Trump to go nationality-by-nationality to show the door to Latino and Latina immigrants, legal or illegal, having pulled the rug from TPS status for

Nicaraguans last year and potentially for Hondurans this summer. His antipathy toward Mexicans was established on the day he declared his candidacy, having declared them “not our friends, believe me” and linking them to drugs, crime and rape. And his botched response to Hurricane Maria has hardly endeared him to the Puerto Rican community, and they’re U.S. citizens.

Perhaps the Salvadorans will be tossed in with the Dreamers and spared deportation if congressional Democrats cave in to Mr. Trump’s never-ending quest to build his monument to hate and fear. That might be the best result — if Americans are willing to ignore their country’s proud history of welcoming new arrivals and live with the consequences of billions of dollars wasted in the name of one man’s vanity and xenophobia. It’s clearly too much to expect Congress to step in and embrace real immigration reform that recognizes that the U.S. can’t afford to roll up the welcome mat entirely. Who knows? The day may return when rationality governs the public square and we stop treating immigrants seeking a better life as animals or criminals. It was not so long ago.

...

<http://www.baltimoresun.com/news/opinion/editorial/bs-ed-0111-salvadorans-20180109-story.html>

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1.

Just Don't Call It 'Chain Migration'!

The widely used phrase has suddenly become too honest for pro-immigration activists.

By Mark Krikorian

The Corner at National Review Online, December 21, 2017

<http://www.nationalreview.com/article/454863/chain-migration-politically-incorrect-phrase>

To assist the amnesty push planned for 2001 by President George W. Bush and Mexico's President Vicente Fox, the National Council of La Raza conducted focus groups on the best terminology to use. They found that the word "amnesty" should be avoided.

The *Dallas Morning News* wrote about the results of those focus groups:

Amnesty: It's the politically charged word that won't cross the lips of U.S. and Mexican government officials who are debating an initiative that could place many of the 3 million to 4 million Mexicans living illegally in the United States on a path to legal residency.

Instead, they talk of "regularization" and "legalization" — or, in Spanish, *regularizar* and *legalización*.

This campaign was successful in "controversializing" the previously unremarkable word "amnesty" and getting pro-amnesty politicians and media to chastise those who used it.

The same campaign is now underway regarding the term "chain migration."

For over 50 years, naturalized citizens have been able to petition for the immigration of parents, adult siblings, and adult sons and daughters, all of whom can bring their own spouses and children. When those spouses and children naturalize, they may, in turn, sponsor further relatives, and so on. The result is chain migration, in which yesterday's immigrants decide who tomorrow's immigrants will be.

My colleague Jessica Vaughan has found that each green-card recipient eventually sponsors an average of more than three additional immigrants, a multiplier that has grown in recent years. For some nationalities, the multiplier is larger; the average immigrant from India or the

Philippines eventually sponsors more than five additional immigrants, and the multiplier for immigrants from Mexico and China is over six.

Over the last 35 years, some 20 million of the 33 million legal immigrants admitted (61 percent) were chain-migration immigrants. Though they undergo the same perfunctory health and security checks as all legal immigrants, those who come via chain migration are not selected on the basis of their skills or potential to contribute to the well-being of the American people. They qualify to move permanently to the United States on the basis merely of whom they're related to.

Changing this nepotistic arrangement has long been a priority for immigration skeptics. But only now is there any political muscle behind the effort. The Trump administration is making a concerted effort to repeal the family-immigration categories that result in chain migration, and insisting that such a change be part of any package to amnesty illegal aliens who got work permits through President Obama's illegal DACA program. Senators Tom Cotton and David Perdue have sponsored the RAISE Act, which, along with Representative Lamar Smith's companion bill in the House, would interrupt chain migration by limiting the relatives who have special immigration privileges to spouses and minor children.

Those who come via chain migration are not selected on the basis of their skills or potential to contribute to the well-being of the American people.

In response to the White House push to end chain migration, immigration expansionists and the media are doing their best to taint the phrase. Google "so-called chain migration" and you get hits from CNN, *The Hill*, the *New York Daily News*, *Politico*, and plenty of others. The *New York Times* has labeled the term "pejorative," while the *Wall Street Journal* reports (in a news story, just to be clear) that "Mr. Trump and his allies have begun derisively using the term 'chain migration.'" The Associated Press refers to "what critics and the White House refer to as 'chain migration,'" while the *Washington Post* writes about "a practice that critics call 'chain migration.'"

Immigration expansionists who aren't reporters, on both the right and left, have also weighed in. Technology immigration lobbyist Stuart Anderson, for instance, writes on "the myth of chain migration," claiming that it's "a contrived term that seeks to put a negative light on a phenomenon that has taken place throughout the history of the country." His allies at People for the American Way call it "the anti-immigration movement's term for policies that allow immediate families to stay together," while Media Matters derides the term as "a misleading nativist buzzword."

Of course, until ten minutes ago, "chain migration" was just the regular term for earlier immigrants' sponsoring future immigrants. For instance, just two years ago NPR's Tom Gjelten wrote *A Nation of Nations; A Great American Immigration Story*, a celebratory book on the post-1965 immigration wave. Explaining how events unfolded over the past six decades, he writes that "the presence of even a single naturalized U.S. citizen with family members in the home country proved sufficient to set in motion an ever-widening process of chain migration."

The Obama administration’s favorite immigration think tank, the Migration Policy Institute, uses the term routinely. A search of Google Scholar for “chain migration” and “immigrants” (the term is also used in neurology) returns thousands of hits just for the past five years. The Google Books ngram viewer shows a sharp and almost uninterrupted rise in the use of the term since 1966, just as the phenomenon itself was growing.

Whatever you call it, a federal program that gives certain foreigners special immigration rights based simply on who they know, not what they know, is bad policy. The immigration commission in the 1990s headed by civil-rights icon Barbara Jordan doesn’t seem to have used the term, but it did endorse the kind of reforms the White House is promoting two decades later. As one of its reports noted in understated prose:

Unless there is a compelling national interest to do otherwise, immigrants should be chosen on the basis of the skills they contribute to the U.S. economy. The Commission believes that admission of nuclear family members and refugees provide such a compelling national interest. Reunification of adult children and siblings of adult citizens solely because of their family relationship is not as compelling.

The media can call “chain migration” a banana if they like, so long as we can bring it to an end.

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2.

Data Mining: One Way to Jump-Start Worksite Enforcement and Preserve Jobs for Lawful Workers

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, December 21, 2017

. . .

The infamous Forman memo has, at least theoretically, finally been laid to rest in the home it always deserved — the round file — as a part of the Trump administration's avowal to take the handcuffs off of interior immigration enforcement. There is as yet, though, no discernible strategy or field operational effort to suggest to us that anything has, in fact, changed, where worksite enforcement is concerned.

How then to revivify the work and give it the jump start it deserves — especially in an administration that purports to put a priority on job creation for American workers? One relatively simple way is through data mining.

Both ICE and its sister agency at Customs and Border Protection already routinely collect a host of information on each alien that they apprehend, all of which is entered into a shared electronic system. One of the data points that they gather is where the alien was working. It would not take much effort for that information to be searched, sorted, collated, prioritized according to various criteria (such as workplaces that appear multiple times, which workplaces were employing aliens arrested using bogus identity documents, etc.), and then sent out to ICE field offices as leads to be followed up.

They don't seem to be doing it. I was just looking through the Department of Homeland Security "2016 Data Mining Report to Congress" (the most recent available), and I see nothing of the kind there.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Data-Mining-One-Way-JumpStart-Worksite-Enforcement-and-Preserve-Jobs-Lawful-Workers>

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3.

The Human Cost of Amnesties

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, December 19, 2017

. . .

Finally, we need to acknowledge that a certain number become victims of the smugglers themselves, or even of corrupt police and border officials in Mexico and Central America. They are killed because they cannot pay adequate bribes; or because they decline to carry drugs or sexually service the cartel-member guides or officials; or because their families can't come up with the last-minute extortionate demand for additional fees for delivery, leading to execution to send a message to others.

In sum, the real count must certainly be on the high side of at least a thousand or two, not simply 294. And, as is evident from the recently released FY 2017 figures, a good portion of those making the trek — and paying the ultimate price — are women and children. *Children and families represented nearly half of the 310,531 apprehensions made in FY 2017.*

Why do they keep coming? Because they hope to blend with others already here, and even more, they hope fervently that they will be a part of some future amnesty deal negotiated by our Congress.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Human-Cost-Amnesties>

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4.

N.Y. Governor Gets Serious About Domestic Violence ... or Does He?

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, December 18, 2017

. . .

Federal immigration laws specifically render an alien deportable if he or she has been convicted of either felony or misdemeanor domestic violence, or is under a domestic violence-related restraining order. (See Section 237(a)(2)(E) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.) This removability provision even applies to resident aliens — as it should, if our nation is to be consistent in its zero tolerance policy toward domestic violence, which is most often directed against women and children.

And yet, New York State does not appear committed to the rule of law where aliens are concerned. Although it is not technically a "sanctuary jurisdiction" within the meaning adopted by the Center for Immigration Studies (CIS), the state tolerates such practices from several of its political subdivisions, including New York City, the most populous metropolitan area in the United States. Here are the locales within New York State that CIS has identified as sanctuaries that defy immigration law by refusing to turn alien criminals, *including domestic violence offenders*, over to federal authorities:

. . .

What's more, the governor has actually continued and expanded upon a policy established by his predecessor, David Paterson, of actively using his pardon authorities for the specific purpose of ensuring that aliens convicted of crimes that render them removable can be snatched out from under the jurisdiction of federal immigration law by his grant of a pardon (or commutation of sentence, when the length of sentence is relevant to the question of removability). This is incredible but true: Check out item 3 under "Standard Pardon" on this New York State website, where you can see it for yourself.

...

It seems clear to me that if and when the governor gets serious about domestic violence, he will do more than advocate a change of state law. He needs to get right down to the heart of the matter and take steps *within his control* to ensure that no alien who is under a court order or who has been convicted of a crime of domestic violence, whether felony or misdemeanor, is able to sidestep the consequences because the state and its subdivisions choose to be negligent about their responsibilities to tender these aliens over to the federal government for a hearing in front of an immigration judge.

...

<https://cis.org/Cadman/NY-Governor-Gets-Serious-About-Domestic-Violence-or-Does-He>

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5.

A Response to Comments on My "Travel Bans', Extreme Vetting and Terror' Blog

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, December 15, 2017

...

I have nothing to say to this individual or anyone else with regard to the acts of mass violence perpetrated by native-born citizens such as those at Columbine, Sandy Hook, and elsewhere. I understand that it is a social issue that needs to be confronted in some way, shape, or form, but it's entirely outside the scope of my work and what the Center exists to address: immigration in its many forms, both beneficial and problematic. My words on the issue he raises mean nothing, but, on the other hand, his raising that issue doesn't vitiate or dispel the serious issues of immigration and assimilation that I raised.

Most significantly, I am unwilling to accept being lumped into the "hate colored glasses" category simply because my views seem to be polar opposites from the commenter's. I reject that pernicious label out of hand. That is precisely what is wrong with the dialogue involving immigration issues.

When one holds views such as mine — which really and truly are more centrist than the commenter apparently gives me credit for — we are excoriated as racist or xenophobic by people holding different views, as a way of shutting us down and trying to dominate the debate. Ironically, I

note that the commenter's email address is connected with the University of Southern California. Aren't our institutions of learning supposed to be models of free speech?

. . .

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Response-Comments-My-Travel-Bans-Extreme-Vetting-and-Terror-Blog>

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6.

No Sanctuary for MS-13

'They are preying on the communities that they are living in'

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, December 21, 2017

. . .

It's a simple concept, right? If the illegal alien community knows that the local police will not cooperate with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), it is more likely that members of that community will come to the police when they have been victims of crime. My colleague Jessica Vaughan has refuted this canard, but nonetheless it persists.

As Vaughan has also noted, Prince George's County, Md., has been a sanctuary jurisdiction since October 2014, which makes the gang-related crimes in a December 20, 2017, article in the Washington Post all the more exasperating. That article is headlined: "'People here live in fear': MS-13 menaces a community seven miles from the White House".

It describes the criminal activities of Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13) in Langley Park, an unincorporated area in the sanctuary county of Prince George's. The Post reports that "when it comes to the gang's infamous motto of 'kill, rape, control,' it's the third — enforced daily through extortion and intimidation — that defines life for some immigrants in places such as Langley Park." The article continues:

. . .

The *Post* contrasts President Trump's strong rhetoric in connection with MS-13 with "the fact that most of the gang's victims are not Americans but undocumented immigrants." That is a fact, however, that is not lost on most who have studied alien gangs (and alien criminals generally), including the Center for Immigration Studies.

Most of the supporters of sanctuary jurisdictions omit this fact from their talking points, however. But, as Michael McElhenny, a Maryland-based FBI supervisory special agent who was quoted by the Post states, MS-13 members "are preying on the communities that they are living in."

That the paper treats this as a revelation is part of the problem. "Sanctuary jurisdictions" create the illusion that they are able to keep vulnerable immigrant communities safe by keeping ICE out. In reality, ICE would be the most effective tool to eradicate the gang blight in Langley Park that the Post describes. If the Prince George's County police were to work closely with the agency (through a 287(g) program, for instance), known illegal alien gang members could be identified and, likely, fairly quickly removed from the United States.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Arthur/No-Sanctuary-MS13>

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7.

Trump Should Stick to His Guns on DACA Deal

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, December 21, 2017

. . .

A bipartisan group of seven senators has reportedly been working together to reach a bipartisan deal to resolve the status of the DACA recipients, which likely also would include some sort of status for the remaining DREAMers. That group includes Sens. Jeff Flake (R-Ariz.), Dick Durbin (D-Ill.), Cory Gardner (R-Colo.), and Gardner's Centennial State Democratic counterpart, Michael Bennet, as well as Sens. Thom Tillis (R-N.C.), Lindsey Graham (R-S.C.), and James Lankford (R-Okla.). According to Politico (citing Flake), that group has "discussed a legalization plan that would marry the DREAM Act, drafted by Durbin and Graham, with a more conservative proposal for Dreamers written by Tillis and Lankford."

As I reported earlier this month, Republican Sens. Chuck Grassley (R-Iowa), John Cornyn (R-Texas), Tillis, Lankford, Tom Cotton (R-Ark.), and David Perdue (R-Ga.) filed the "Security, Enforcement, and Compassion United in Reform Efforts Act" (SECURE Act of 2017), S. 2192, on December 5, 2017. That bill would provide temporary status to DACA recipients, as well as certain other aliens in the United States illegally, and

a number of the DREAMers not covered by DACA, in exchange for limited improvements in our current immigration system.

Each of these senators (except Grassley) was at Tuesday's meeting with Kelly. *Politico* reports that "the senators could not fully flesh out a deal before they knew what Trump was willing to sign."

This is a curious statement, inasmuch as the White House reported in October that the president had sent a letter to House and Senate leaders transmitting his "principles for reforming our Nation's immigration system". That document would logically set forth in full the president's requirements for any amnesty proposal that Congress would craft.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Trump-Should-Stick-His-Guns-DACA-Deal>

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8.

Chain Migration and Assimilation

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, December 20, 2017

. . .

Almost immediately, the president was attacked about the validity of those statements. For example, the *Baltimore Sun* published an editorial on December 12, 2017, headlined "Chain migration didn't light the New York pipe bomb". Indicative of the tone in that editorial is the following passage:

President Trump touts immigration reform for the same reason he lashes out at illegal immigration at a time when such behavior is in decline, not on the rise. It's a constant appeal to the most base of human instincts, to be fearful of, and angry at, individuals who are new, who are of color, who practice a different religion from the majority. There is absolutely a reasonable conversation to be had about encouraging merit-based immigration, but there's also one to be made about keeping families intact. Does anyone think we're going to have a sensible policy discussion in the current climate of xenophobia and Islamophobia?

The *Sun* does not offer any examples of the "current climate of xenophobia and Islamophobia" that it references, and one could question whether the ad hominem statements it put forth are worthy of the former paper of H.L. Mencken (a man who had his own issues with racism). One could also ask how far a degree of consanguinity and affinity the United States should accept to "keep families intact". Both of these observations are, however, beside the point.

Chain migration poses a national security risk for a simple reason (aside from the risks of fraud): It offers no guarantees of assimilation.

One of the more common arguments that is made in support of "deferred action for childhood arrivals" (DACA) recipients is that they have grown up in the United States and are fully "American", except in the eyes of the law. The implication is that they are familiar with, and attached and contributing to, the institutions, customs, and values of this nation. By further implication, because of their familiarity and attachment, they have a contributed to the success of this country and to the success of those institutions and their fellow "countrymen".

The same facts are not necessarily true, however, with respect to chain migrants. There's no guarantee that an extended family member will have any attachment to or relationship with his or her petitioner, let alone any attachment to the laudable and exceptional principles and values of the United States.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Chain-Migration-and-Assimilation>

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9.

Expedite Denial of Baseless Asylum Claims

A simple way the attorney general could reduce the immigration court backlog

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, December 18, 2017

. . .

Some asylum claims, however, do not state legally legitimate claims; that is, they do not establish prima facie eligibility for relief. Given the restrictions in the BIA's decision in *Matter of E-F-H-L-*, however, immigration judges are all but bound to hold full evidentiary hearings on those

applications despite the fact that the judge knows at the outset that the claims therein are not supported by law.

By certification, the attorney general should issue a decision expanding on footnote three from *Matter of E-F-H-L-*, and making it clear that immigration judges may dispose of protection claims in the manner set forth therein. Specifically, where the immigration judge concludes that the Form I-589 is full and complete, and that the alien (represented by counsel) has had the opportunity to state the bases for the claim (either on the Form I-589 or in briefs, or both) the immigration judge should be able to place the applicant under oath to attest to "the correctness and completeness of the application." If the government attorney is willing to stipulate that the alien will testify in accordance with the application and that there are no apparent credibility issues, the immigration judge should be able to then issue a decision denying the application on legal grounds, without holding a full evidentiary hearing.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Expedite-Denial-Baseless-Asylum-Claims>

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[10.](#)

CBO Says Senate DREAM Act Would Cost Taxpayers Billions

Friday afternoon bomb

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, December 18, 2017

. . .

With respect to direct spending, CBO finds that S. 1615 would increase earned income and child tax credits by \$5.5 billion between 2018 and 2027. It finds that the bill would increase spending for Medicaid by \$5.0 billion during that period, and would increase direct spending for SNAP benefits by \$2.3 billion in that timeframe. Direct spending for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits would increase by \$900 million during that 10-year period under the bill. Finally, the bill would increase Social Security spending (which is off-budget) by \$600 million, and Medicare spending by \$300 million between 2018 and 2027. Federal direct spending for assistance for higher education would also increase, by \$500 million in that timeframe under the bill, CBO estimates. Most significantly, however, "CBO and JCT estimate that enacting S. 1615 would increase outlays for subsidies for health insurance purchased through the marketplaces by \$11.8 billion over the 2018-2027 period."

In reaching the \$0.9 billion revenue increase figure, CBO assumes that more employees would work "on the books", and therefore report their income, increasing revenue, "mostly in the form of Social Security taxes, which are categorized as off-budget." It finds, however, that "increased reporting of employment income would result in increases in tax deductions by businesses. ... As a result, corporations would report lower taxable profits and pay less in income taxes." In addition: "Noncorporate businesses, such as partnerships and sole proprietorships, also would report lower taxable income, which would decrease individual income taxes paid by the partners and owners." Finally:

...

<https://cis.org/Arthur/CBO-Says-Senate-DREAM-Act-Would-Cost-Taxpayers-Billions>

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[11.](#)

Document Fraud Can Be Uncovered, When Government Has the Will

Twenty illegal aliens arrested at Tennessee freight forwarder

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, December 15, 2017

...

The obvious solution to this problem would be to make the E-Verify program mandatory for all employers United States. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) describes E-Verify as "an Internet-based system that allows businesses to determine the eligibility of their employees to work in the United States. E-Verify is fast, free and easy to use — and it's the best way employers can ensure a legal workforce." The Legal Workforce Act, H.R. 3711, sponsored by Rep. Lamar Smith (R-Texas) would essentially make that program mandatory after a phase-in period. That bill was reported out of the House Judiciary Committee in October 2017, and is pending before the Committees on Ways and Means and Education and the Workforce.

The second issue this case underscores is the threat that the use of fraudulent documents by illegal aliens poses to our national security. More than 14 years ago, John S. Pistole, the then-assistant director of the Counterterrorism Division at the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), detailed the dangers posed by individuals using such fraudulent documents in testimony before the House Homeland Security Committee.

The 9/11 Commission noted the importance of a "checkpoints" in our national security system to identify such risks. Passport and visa

applications, ticket counters, gates, exit controls, applications for identification documents, and attempts to enter government facilities are each examples identified by the commission of such checkpoints. These provide "a chance to establish that people are who they say they are and are seeking access for their stated purpose, to intercept identifiable suspects, and to take effective action."

. . .

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Document-Fraud-Can-Be-Uncovered-When-Government-Has-Will>

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12.

A Pro-American-Worker Regulatory Agenda from DHS

By John Miano

CIS Immigration Blog, December 19, 2017

. . .

The agenda only gives an overview of what's being worked on; one can get a general idea, but there are few specific details. However, items on the agenda related to working Americans include:

- * Changes to how H-1B visas are allocated in the lottery;
- * Rescission of the International Entrepreneur Rule;
- * Elimination of H-1B spouse (H-4) employment;
- * Changing the definition of "specialty occupation" in the H-1B program; and
- * Changes to employment on student visas.
- * Some of the more interesting ones that are not directly related to American workers are:

- * Long overdue exit tracking of alien visitors; and
- * Changes to the EB-5, green-cards-for-sale program.

Of course, it is the details of these regulations that really matter and the regulations actually have to be promulgated. Pressure will be required to ensure that action is taken and that the regulation process is not hijacked by lobbyists. However, for the first time in decades, there is nothing in the agenda that working Americans should be concerned about.

...

<https://cis.org/Miano/ProAmericanWorker-Regulatory-Agenda-DHS>

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[13.](#)

A Tale of Two Op-Eds

By Jason Richwine

The Corner at National Review Online, December 21, 2017

...

How about restricting low-skill immigration to encourage recruitment of Americans? No, Furman says, because — well, actually, he does not mention immigration at all, not even to dismiss its importance. Omitting the i-word in discussions of labor-force dropout is an unfortunate habit on both the left and the right. Amy Wax and I wrote our *Inquirer* op-ed (based on a much longer essay in *American Affairs*) to show that employers turned to immigrants as the native work ethic declined. As evidence, we point both to the much higher labor-force participation of low-skill immigrants compared to low-skill natives, as well as to the near-universal preference expressed by employers for immigrant labor. Restricting the flow of foreign workers would generate a major incentive for business owners, politicians, and opinion leaders to reintegrate American men into the labor force. It is, in our opinion, a crucial part of any reform strategy.

...

<http://www.nationalreview.com/corner/454859/male-labor-force-participation-immigration>

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14.
CBO: Young Illegal Immigrants Have Expensive Dreams

By Jason Richwine
CIS Immigration Blog, December 18, 2017

For most Americans, a Friday afternoon in mid-December is a time when work is winding down and holiday plans begin to take center stage. It also seems to be a time, coincidentally or not, for the government to publish reports that run counter to prevailing media narratives. Keeping with tradition, the CBO reported on Friday that the DREAM Act, which would provide amnesty to up to three million illegal immigrants who arrived before the age of 18, would generate a net cost of \$26 billion over the next 10 years. Because advocates claim that virtually any loosening of immigration restrictions will benefit taxpayers — even refugees, despite their low earnings and high welfare consumption, are said to be fiscal boons — and because the media have been eager to run with that narrative, the CBO's estimate may come as a surprise.

In truth, however, it's hard to see how the analysis could have come out the other way. Young illegal immigrants — some of whom already have work permits, due to the Obama Administration's DACA program — currently pay most taxes, but cannot receive most federal benefits. Legalization is therefore bound to be costly. Furthermore, as a generally lower-skill population, DREAM Act beneficiaries will use more government services than average. The CBO estimates that the DREAM Act would generate about \$1 billion of extra tax revenue from ending "off-the-books" labor, but that gain is swamped by \$27 billion in new spending on benefits. The most expensive benefit enjoyed by Dream Act recipients would be Obamacare subsidies (\$12 billion), followed by the earned income and child tax credits (\$5.5 billion), Medicaid (\$5 billion), and food stamps (\$2 billion).

...
<https://cis.org/Richwine/CBO-Young-Illegal-Immigrants-Have-Expensive-Dreams>

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15.

Obama-Era Parole Program Allows 'Entrepreneurs' Access to U.S. for Peanuts

By David North

CIS Immigration Blog, December 20, 2017

. . .

Don't blame this program on the Trumps. It was set in motion in the last year of the Obama administration, suspended by the new administration, and then revived after a court ruling that the suspension was unlawful. It might well be suspended again. It should be.

One of the odd things about this parole problem — over and above the remarkably small amount of money required of the aliens — is the strong focus on the nature and characteristics of the citizen or green card investor who puts up 85 percent of the money (in cases where only one alien investor is involved). While there are detailed rules about the resident investor's past successes and the extent of his or investment (e.g., 20 percent in annual revenue gains), there appear to be few for the alien investor. Does he or she need to speak English, does he or she need a college degree, or a patent, or a copyright? Not that I could tell. The program does have some rules about relatives — the U.S. investor cannot be the parent or the sibling of the alien.

Another odd thing is the provision for a lower amount of investment if a unit of government has "funded" the operation to the extent of \$100,000 or so. A governmental at-risk investment in a private-sector activity would be unusual. Or is it a loan? I can see a city, in which the senior member of the city council is Joe's brother, for example, lending Joe 100 grand at a low rate to reduce the investment his nephews must make. Or, without any nepotism, the city might charge Joe above-market interest rates, knowing that the presence of the city money will reduce the investments of the relatives. Strange.

. . .

<https://cis.org/North/ObamaEra-Parole-Program-Allows-Entrepreneurs-Access-US-Peanuts>

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16.

Congress Takes a Step Against Paying Illegal Aliens to Stay in the U.S

By David North

CIS Immigration Blog, December 19, 2017

...

Currently, an illegal alien, even with a shaky Social Security number or an ITIN (individual tax identification number), may claim the up-to-\$1,000-a-head payments even though the kids only have ITINs, which are not proof of legal residence, as SSNs are.

Under the conference committee report, unlikely to be amended at this point, the children must have valid SSNs, but the adult ACTC claimant does not need one.

The new system applies to tax returns filed in 2019, and once in place it is estimated that the savings will be around \$3.9 billion a year. It will have no impact on returns filed this coming spring.

As my colleague Jan Ting (who teaches tax law at Temple Law School) has written, the IRS could have stopped these payments years ago, but for eight years under Obama, and nearly one under Trump, the tax agency has persisted in paying these refunds even to families using the ITIN, not the SSN, to identify children. (The ITIN, an IRS creation, is issued for tax purposes to those who do not qualify for an SSN).

...

The ACTC decision is one step forward, but two other SSN-and-taxes decisions were backward movements.

If you search for "child tax credit" in the full text of this long, long bill and the accompanying report, you will find, at footnote 74:

Additionally, a qualifying child who is ineligible to receive the child tax credit because that child did not have a Social Security number as the child's taxpayer identification number may nonetheless qualify for the nonrefundable \$500 credit.

Now, \$500 is less than \$1,100, and it applies to a much smaller and better-off set of illegal alien families, those with an obligation to pay taxes, but the apparent inconsistency is remarkable.

There is a somewhat similar situation involving the American opportunity tax credit, which is a credit for college-level educational expenses. It has a maximum of \$2,500 and is partially non-refundable and partially refundable (the tax law is always complex.) The House version of the tax bill called for this benefit to be awarded only to those with SSNs; the Senate had no such provision, and the conferees adopted the Senate position.

There are, of course, far fewer illegal aliens attending college and paying taxes than there are illegal alien families with children, so the

conferees' failure to insist on the SSN in these two matters is small potatoes compared to the ACTC decision, but it, again, it seems to be inconsistent.

. . .

<https://cis.org/North/Congress-Takes-Step-Against-Paying-Illegal-Aliens-Stay-US>

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17.

H-1B Spouses to Lose Work Authorization

By Preston Huennekens

CIS Immigration Blog, December 20, 2017

. . .

Under the proposed change, H-4 dependents (spouses and children of H-1B workers) would no longer have authorization to work on their own. This decision likely will make it more difficult for some potential H-1B workers to come to the United States, according to some reports. Advocates for expanding the H-1B program have critiqued the move.

In addition to the rule change, the administration has increased the level of scrutiny on H-1B applications. Since the election of President Trump, the number of challenged applications has risen. In November 2016, only 27.2 percent of applications required additional evidence. A year later, almost half of all applications (46.6 percent) required additional evidence. An article sympathetic to expanding the H-1B program described challenging H-1B applications as "a bureaucratic step that can slow an application or lead to its denial."

These are small but important steps toward reforming the H-1B visa system. Critics of the program point out that it is riddled with abuse and fraud. In November, my colleague David North discovered through his research that the government allowed a pizza cook to enter the United States through the H-1B visa.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Huennekens/H1B-Spouses-Lose-Work-Authorization>

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18.

Immigration System Must Finally Put Americans First

Chain migration exemplifies wrong approach to immigration system.

By Michael Cutler

FrontPageMag.com, December 19, 2017

. . .

Every time there is a terror attack the focus turns to the specific visa under which the terror suspect may have entered the United States. This piecemeal approach is ineffective in understanding the true nature of the threats we face.

All categories of visas are problematic. Effective vetting is often not as effective as we would want it to be.

Young people may not have created a track record that could be uncovered during the course of the visa issuance process.

Our officials are forced to rely on watch-lists and databases that may not be complete or where translating names from one language to another further complicates the process as does our reliance of information furnished by foreign governments.

. . .

DACA could represent the tip of a huge immigration iceberg. If these aliens are provided with lawful status, they could become naturalized United States citizens who, under current law, have the absolute right to petition the federal government to provide immigrant visas to each and every one of their siblings and their siblings' family members.

Meanwhile the United States continues to admit approximately one million new immigrants each and every year. By law these aliens may seek to naturalize after they are present in the United States for five years (three years if they are married to a United States citizen spouse).

The system is operating at a level that makes effective screening problematic, to say the least.

. . .

<https://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/268768/immigration-system-must-finally-put-americans-michael-cutler>

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[19.](#)

Republicans Should Try Doing Something Popular

By Ann Coulter

Human Events Online, December 20, 2017

. . .

Picking the battleground on which to fight is one of the most important advantages the ruling party has. But instead of choosing the fights that make Republicans heroes and Democrats swine, House Speaker Paul Ryan and Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell have decided to lead with the GOP's least popular ideas.

They're being bullied by rent-seekers, hucksters and people who don't have America's self-interest as their No. 1 concern — or in their top 20 concerns. Cheap labor advocates don't actively hate America, like university professors do. They're just indifferent to it. *We wish you the best of luck getting re-elected, but in the meantime, we need more foreign workers.*

. . .

Republicans seem to be afraid of having the argument about immigration. What they ought to fear is NOT having that argument.

They need to hold months-long debates on building the wall, ending the anchor baby scam, shutting down sanctuary cities, restricting "refugees," having a total immigration moratorium, and on and on and on.

Not only will they be saving the country, but Republicans will also be bewildered by how popular they'll be. *Why haven't we been talking about immigration for the past 20 years?*

Didn't everyone else just watch a reality TV star win the presidency by running on immigration? Imagine those same issues being pushed by you guys. Wouldn't it be fun to be popular for a change?

. . .

<http://humanevents.com/2017/12/20/republicans-should-try-doing-something-popular/>

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[20.](#)

End Chain Migration, as Trump Wants, and Switch to Merit-Based Immigration

By Steve Cortes

Fox News, December 20, 2017

. . .

Senators Tom Cotton, R-Ark., and David Perdue, R-Ga., are sponsoring the RAISE Act. This bill would create a point system to evaluate potential immigrants based on such factors as age, education, professional skills and English proficiency. We also must, as best we can, determine if potential migrants love our country, respect our Constitution and embrace our values.

Instead, we’ve instituted an insane visa lottery program to supposedly diversify our immigrant pool, where new immigrants are literally selected at random. Among the “lucky” winners was Sayfullo Habibullaevic Saipov from Uzbekistan, an ISIS sympathizer who killed eight people in New York City with his truck.

Because the lottery winners then sponsor relatives via chain migration, our nation has now welcomed 5 million random people here with a path to citizenship. Among those 5 million is Akayed Ullah, the wannabe Port Authority suicide bomber who, thankfully, was better at hating America than he was at making bombs.

Ullah was allowed into America because his aunt won the immigration lottery. We cannot have more “nephew lottery picks” who attack our innocents because they resent Christmas displays.

. . .

<http://www.foxnews.com/opinion/2017/12/20/end-chain-migration-as-trump-wants-and-switch-to-merit-based-immigration.html>

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[21.](#)

The 'Big Lie' Starts to Crumble as Feds Release Immigrant Crime Data

By Scott Morefield

Townhall.com, December 22, 2017

. . .

Bolstered by dubious “studies” on the matter by groups like the Cato Institute, the liberal media ran wild with that mantra for years. “Several studies, over many years, have concluded that immigrants are less likely to commit crimes than people born in the United States. And experts say the available evidence does not support the idea that undocumented immigrants commit a disproportionate share of crime,” wrote the New York Times in a January piece that’s par for the course when it comes to liberal thought.

And yet, none of these so-called studies seemed to be able to cite actual government statistics. Why? According to Malia Zimmerman at Fox News, “the government agencies that crunch crime numbers are utterly unable — or unwilling — to pinpoint for the public how many illegal immigrants are arrested within U.S. borders each year.”

Which begs the question, of course - Why on earth would the government, especially when it was run by liberals like President Obama, not want real, quantifiable, relatable statistics out there for everyone to see, especially on an issue as touchy as immigration? I mean, there are real ‘racists’ out there slandering God-fearing, hard-working, law-abiding illegal immigrants and all the government would have to do to shut them up is show us all the real numbers.

But they didn’t, did they? Why? Might the reason possibly be that the government always had something to hide? Might the actual data possibly conflict with the narrative they want to maintain?

. . .

<https://townhall.com/columnists/scottmorefield/2017/12/22/the-big-lie-starts-to-crumble-as-feds-release-immigrant-crime-data-n2426219>

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22.

Aussies Sending Hundreds of 'Mentally Ill' Muslim Migrants to U.S.

After car attack in Australia, more questions arise about 'dumb deal'

By Leo Hohmann

WorldNetDaily.com, December 21, 2017

. . .

Not only was the attacker Afghan (and, therefore, likely Muslim), but he has a history of mental health issues, said Australia's chief of state police.

The suspect, whose name has not been released, is an Australian citizen of Afghan descent who used a technique, car ramming, that has been repeatedly recommended by the Islamic State over the last two years.

What should be disconcerting to every American, and what's not being reported by the establishment media, is that the U.S. has agreed to take up to 1,250 rejected Muslim asylum-seekers off of Australia's hands, most of them from Afghanistan and Pakistan along with stateless Rohingya Muslims from Burma and Bangladesh.

. . .

<http://www.wnd.com/2017/12/aussies-sending-hundreds-of-mentally-ill-muslim-migrants-to-u-s/>

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23.

Illegal Aliens Cash in on Tax Reform

By Bob Dane

ImmigrationReform.com, December 19, 2017

. . .

The Republican tax package agreed upon by the House and Senate gives the tax credit to illegals with American citizen children (a.k.a. anchor babies). The final GOP tax bill doubled the credit from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per child and increases the refundable credit to \$1,400 per child. The latter is received even if no taxes are paid. Such are the perks of birthright citizenship.

That wasn't the plan when Congress created the child tax credit. But the IRS has been flouting congressional intent by issuing child tax credit refunds to people without Social Security numbers. Now Congress has bowed to that administrative fiat.

A 2010 federal audit valued tax credits to illegals at \$4.2 billion annually. If the law had been enforced as written, with Social Security numbers required, Uncle Sam would have saved more than \$40 billion over the past decade.

Instead of fixing the problem, Congress just dug a deeper hole, with no safeguards against fraudsters who loot the program.

. . .

<https://immigrationreform.com/2017/12/19/illegal-aliens-cash-tax-reform/>

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'Dream Act' Is Taxpayers' Nightmare

By Bob Dane

ImmigrationReform.com, December 19, 2017

. . .

S. 1615 would expand America's welfare state by making up to 2 million deportable aliens eligible for a host of federal benefits — health insurance subsidies, child tax credits, Medicaid, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (a.k.a. food stamps) and higher education assistance, among others.

CBO estimates the bill, introduced by Sen. Lindsey Graham, R-S.C., would increase the federal budget deficit by \$26 billion over the next decade.

The DREAM Act doubles down on a U.S. immigration system that's out of control, literally. President Donald Trump summed up the problem over the weekend.

“Our current immigration system helps special interests, but hurts American workers, taxpayers and national security,” Trump said in his weekly radio address.

FAIR calls the DREAM Act a prime example of dysfunction on Capitol Hill.

. . .

<https://immigrationreform.com/2017/12/18/dream-act-taxpayers-nightmare/>

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New National Security Strategy Eyes Boosting Border Security and Immigration

By Jennifer G. Hickey

ImmigrationReform.com, December 18, 2017

. . .

President Trump hit the nail on the head again in his recent weekly address by challenging to Congress to create a “merit-based immigration system” by moving on legislation to put an end to chain migration and the visa lottery.

On Friday, the Department of Homeland Security announced it was working with the State Department to strengthen the “national security and immigration enforcement elements” of the Visa Waiver Program (VSP).

The 38 countries whose citizens are currently permitted to travel to the US without a visa would be required to enhance their screening procedures and if their overstay rate exceeded 2 percent, that country would be mandated to launch public information campaigns to educate citizens. Failure to comply with the rules could lead to removal from the program.

. . .

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. . .

<https://immigrationreform.com/2017/12/18/new-national-security-strategy-eyes-boosting-border-security-immigration/>

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Lies, Damn Lies, and Fifth-Grade Math

By Norm Matloff

NormSaysNo.wordpress.com, December 13, 2017

. . .

Cissna was promoting the RAISE Act, which would move U.S. immigration policy in a more skills-based direction. In particular, it would end chain migration, i.e. X sponsors his sister, she later sponsors her mother, who in turn later sponsors her new husband, who then sponsors his sister, etc.

Cissna brought up the recent NYC bombing attack as evidence that current immigration policy needs improvement. His claim was, essentially, that using skills rather than family connections as the basis for choosing immigrants should bring us fewer people who are prone to become terrorists. He didn’t offer data on that, but no one — even those reporters badgering Cissna — would dispute the fact that almost all immigrant terrorists in the U.S. have come here in categories other than the skills-based.

But Cissna allowed the press to change the issue. They started bringing up the usual line that the crime rate among immigrants is lower than that of natives. Likely true, depending on definitions, but **IRRELEVANT**. Note again what I said above. An immigrant admitted on the basis of skills is less likely to become a terrorist than someone admitted through family connections or refugee status.

If Cissna had fully explained that to the press yesterday, they would have had to back off. But no, he allowed them to change to an irrelevant subject.

. . .

The other point is that one journalist dismissed the recent NYC attack as “an isolated incident.” Yes, the 9/11 and San Bernardino attacks were isolated incidents too. But I think all would agree that we must formulate policy, including immigration policy, to avoid such cases as best we can. As I have written before, we must take a critical look at what benefit we hope to get from immigration (not necessarily economic), and how much we are willing to “pay” for that benefit (not necessarily monetary); one such cost is an increased number of these horrific and tragic incidents, even if they are rare.

. . .

<https://normsaysno.wordpress.com/2017/12/13/lies-damn-lies-and-yes-statistics/>

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Refugee Resettlement: The High Cost of Good Intentions

By Peter B. Gemma

American Thinker, December 19, 2017

. . .

One of the greatest misunderstandings about the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program is that anyone getting into the country as a refugee, or anyone who was granted asylum (after getting here on their own), becomes a legal, permanent resident on track to citizenship. Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, and other nations take many more refugees than the U.S., but there is no comparison: in those countries, refugees are only hosted temporarily and will never be voting citizens.

In the U.S., they are permanent residents and ultimately become voting citizens. In fact, we allow in the largest number of permanent refugees of any country in the world. Those who don’t have a firm handle on legal immigration policies sometimes confuse the refugee program with temporary protected status of immigrants.

. . .

Refugee contractors receive over \$2 billion in taxpayer dollars annually -- between \$2,000 and \$5,000 per refugee -- to create resettlement plans

for hundreds of unsuspecting towns and cities. And it's nice work if you can get it: the Ethiopian Community Development Council President, Tsehay Teferra, makes \$275,000; Linda Hartke, head of Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service, has a \$307,000 compensation package; and Mark Hetfield, CEO of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, pulls down \$358,517 per annum.

...

http://www.americanthinker.com/articles/2017/12/refugee_resettlement_the_high_cost_of_good_intentions.html

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What's Going On With These Two Other Illegal Immigrants Seeking U.S. Abortions?

The American Civil Liberties Union is seeking to force the federal government to facilitate abortions for two more illegal immigrants. And the details of the case so far are odd.

By Margot Cleveland

TheFederalist.com, December 21, 2017

...

While the government's decision to release Roe rather than initiate removal or criminal proceedings for perjury may seem strange, DHS apparently facilitates abortions for adult detainees, so waving Roe on allows the government to wash its hands of complicity in the killing of her unborn baby. But why, then, did the government stand down in protecting Poe's unborn baby—who at 22 weeks old had a shot at survival?

...

<http://thefederalist.com/2017/12/21/whats-going-two-illegal-immigrants-seeking-u-s-abortions/>

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[29.](#)

Amnesty for the 'Best and Brightest' Will Still Cost Taxpayers

By Ira Mehlman
TheHill.com, December 20, 2017

...
What the CBO found was not encouraging for proponents of the DREAM Act and downright disastrous to their broader goal of obtaining amnesty for an estimated 12-15 million people living illegally in the United States. Beneficiaries of the DREAM Act are described glowingly by their advocates and many in the media as the best and brightest who, if their full potential could be tapped, would enrich the nation and its treasury.

Not really.

According the CBO’s analysis, granting amnesty to the “best and the brightest” of the illegal alien population would represent an additional expense to the taxpayers who are already bearing a \$135 billion annual burden as a result of large-scale illegal immigration. Rather than enriching our country, the CBO concluded that enactment of the DREAM Act would add nearly \$27 billion to the deficit over the first decade, based on an assumption that just two million people would gain amnesty under the legislation.

...
<http://thehill.com/opinion/immigration/365847-amnesty-for-the-best-and-brightest-will-still-cost-taxpayers>

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No Let-Up in Immigration Fakeonomics – and Fake History

By Alan Tonelson
Im-Politic, December 20, 2017

The Open Borders Lobby is now touting a new study claiming that the Trump administration and Congress should permanently legalize the roughly 800,000 so-called “Dreamers” in part because of “the remarkable and persistent importance of immigrants to the creation and growth of America’s largest, most successful, and most valuable companies.” Moreover, it’s making the case that the findings should be shaping the entire

“on-going national debate about immigration policy.”

There just one big problem: If you’re sympathetic to the plight of those immigrant children brought to the United States illegally by their equally illegal parents, and/or to the idea that the country needs an even more lenient immigration policy than the present version, you should hope that much stronger arguments for these positions are developed. Because the study, issued by the Center for American Entrepreneurship (CAE) is a classic of Fake Policy Analysis.

. . .

Counting the children – along with the prominence of these progeny – also seems to undercut the belief that immigrants are outsized business creators either because their very decision to leave their native lands reveals unusually high levels of get-up-and-go; or because as newcomers to the United States, they faced unusual barriers, like discrimination, in achieving prosperity; or some combination of the two.

For immigrant children established considerably more major companies than immigrants themselves. And presumably, they faced fewer obstacles, and were more steeped in native norms, than their foreign-born parents.

. . .

<https://alantonelson.wordpress.com/2017/12/20/im-politic-no-let-up-in-immigration-fakeconomics-and-fake-history/>

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[31.](#)

#DeepState Saboteurs at DHS Legal Office Open Floodgates to Lawsuits

By Federale

VDare.com, December 21, 2017

. . .

The wimpy attorneys at OPLA are either secretly sympathetic to illegal aliens, indolent, or just incompetent. The facts in the above article were easily defensible with valid and precedent legal rulings supporting the facts of the stop of illegal alien Zenon Cruz.

The government would have easily won the legal arguments, the attorneys at OPLA just needed to do some additional work, which they appeared to be unable or unwilling to do. I warned that Thomas Homan, Acting Director of ICE, needed to end this sabotage. Unfortunately,

Homan did not, and now the Treason Bar and civil rights groups are stepping into the breach in immigration enforcement that Homan did not fill.

. . .

<http://www.vdare.com/posts/deepstate-saboteurs-at-dhs-legal-office-open-floodgates-to-lawsuits>

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[32.](#)

Bungling on Immigration Issues

By Esther J. Cepeda

The Milford (MA) Daily News, December 17, 2017

. . .

In fact, the most astute observation I've seen on the matter came courtesy of Mark Krikorian, the executive director of the Center for Immigration Studies, a restrictionist-leaning think tank that the far left has labeled a "hate group:"

"If the DACA amnesty is so popular, why are the Dems afraid to follow thru on their threats to shut govt over it?" Krikorian tweeted. "Don't they think the public would support them?"

Ouch! Krikorian's comment was in response to a Politico story about Democrats backing off from threats to shut down the government.

"Senate Minority Leader Chuck Schumer and House Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi ... [have] subtly shifted their rhetoric in recent days and aren't insisting that deportation relief be paired with a government funding bill this year ... [ensuring that Democrats] won't get blamed for a possible shutdown and won't upend Senate talks on a bipartisan deal combining relief for Dreamers with border security," Politico reported.

Even the editorial board of the left-leaning Sacramento Bee - the capital paper of the state with the most Hispanics and immigrants - said that threatening a shutdown in the name of winning relief for Dreamers was a losing strategy.

. . .

<http://www.milforddailynews.com/opinion/20171217/cepeda-bungling-on-immigration-issues>

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Chain Migration and DACA: An Explainer

By Theresa Cardinal Brown

Bipartisan Policy Center, December 15, 2017

...

How many individuals could DREAMers sponsor for green cards under DREAMer Legislation?

The Migration Policy Institute (MPI) estimates that DREAMers could sponsor an average of 0.65 to 1.03 family members under the parameters set by the Recognizing America’s Children (RAC) Act, the 2017 DREAM Act, the Hope Act, the SUCCEED Act, and the Border Security and Deferred Action Recipient Relief Act. While other organizations have made claims that these individuals would sponsor as many as six family members, these analyses assume that DREAMers are similar to other green card holders, but DREAMers are less likely to have non-U.S. family members than other immigrants.

First, MPI notes that DREAMers arrived in the United States as children, making it less likely that they would have children living outside the United States to be sponsored; their children would more likely be born in the United States, making them U.S. citizens. Because DREAMers grew up in the United States, it is also more likely that those who are married met their spouses in the United States, and that their spouses are U.S. citizens, green card holders, or fellow DREAMers. The undocumented parents of DREAMers may also have other U.S.-born citizen children who could sponsor them once they turn 21, meaning that the parent, if they were eligible, might be sponsored by someone other than the DREAMer. The most likely family members for DREAMers to sponsor would be siblings who reside out of the country—a category that has extremely large backlogs and decades-long wait times, especially for Mexico, where the most DREAMers are from. In short, demographic profiles of this population would likely lead them to sponsor fewer family members over time.

...

<https://bipartisanpolicy.org/blog/chain-migration-and-daca-an-explainer/>

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Rise of Illegal Immigration Was All in the Forecast

By Steven Kopits

TheHill.com, December 19, 2017

. . .

As I note in my article, illegal immigration is likely to continue to rise. This is mostly good news, in the sense that illegal immigrants come for the work. As such, the rate of illegal immigration is a measure of the strength of the U.S. economy — and right now it's quite strong. We expect the economy to be stronger still in 2018. Add to that the residual clean-up and reconstruction work from the fall's hurricanes and the recent California fires, and illegal immigration will come in big in 2018. By the time the numbers settle, we may see the highest number of illegal crossings in a decade.

Expect the statistics to also record the greatest number of deaths in the desert in a long time. Enhanced enforcement coupled with a strong incentive to jump the border means that illegals will be taking ever bigger risks to get into the U.S., and they will increasingly die trying.

U.S. immigration policy remains dysfunctional, and next year we will see the worst of both worlds, both a surge in illegal immigration and a historically high percent of crossers dying in the attempt — perhaps the highest on record.

. . .

<http://thehill.com/opinion/immigration/365625-rise-of-illegal-immigration-was-all-in-the-forecast>

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[35.](#)

Immigration in the National Security Strategy

By Emma Ashford and Alex Nowrasteh

Cato at Liberty Blog, December 19, 2017

...

The folly of restricting the immigration of STEM workers for national security reasons is best summarized by the tale of Qian Xuesen, a young rocket scientist who emigrated from China in 1935. Legendary aerospace engineer, mathematician, and physicist Theodore von Karman pronounced Qian an “undisputed genius.” He helped research jet propulsion, rockets, and then joined the Manhattan Institute during World War II. In 1949, he was named the first Director of Caltech’s Jet Propulsion Lab (JPL) during the early years of the Cold War.

Qian had two problems: U.S. immigration law and Cold War paranoia. Qian never naturalized and on an immigration form in 1947, he answered that he was not a member of a group conspiring to overthrow the U.S. government. Later unfounded allegations that he associated with Communists led to the revocation of his security clearance and his resignation from the JPL. Despite almost no evidence and frequent denials by him and officials, the federal government ordered him to be deported for answering “no” on that 1947 form and eventually exchanged him for several downed American airmen.

John Logsdon, former director of the Space Policy Institute at George Washington University, said that “[Qian] was Joe McCarthy’s present to the Chinese.” In Communist China, Qian is known as the Rocket King where he was foremost responsible for the research, design, and creation of Communist China’s missile and satellite launch program, including short, medium, and intercontinental ballistic missiles. After Qian’s deportation, the United States had one fewer *potential* subversive who could funnel secrets to the Chinese government while China gained a more advanced rocket, satellite, and nuclear program.

...

<https://www.cato.org/blog/immigration-national-security-strategy>

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Will DREAMers Crowd U.S.-Born Millennials Out of Jobs?

By Jeanne Batalova and Michael Fix

Migration Policy Institute, December 2017

...

The sectoral distribution of employed DACA recipients differs in significant ways from the millennial workforce in general, and White, Black, Asian, and U.S.-born Hispanic workers, in particular. These differentiated employment patterns likely reduce direct competition.

For example, DACA recipients were more likely than millennials overall to work in hospitality (23 percent versus 16 percent) and construction (11 percent versus 6 percent). Shares of Blacks, Asians, U.S.-born Hispanics, and Whites were all lower than the share of DACA workers in these industries (see Figure 2).

DACA participants were less likely than all other millennials, regardless of their race/ethnicity, to work in education, health, and social services. At the same time, Black and U.S.-born Hispanic millennials were more likely to work in retail trade than DACA recipients (19 percent versus 14 percent). In this case, we focus on DACA recipients rather than on DREAM-eligible young adults because the former already have work permits. DACA recipients represent the core of the DREAM-eligible millennial population, and their industries of employment provide a reasonable prediction of future sectoral distribution of other DREAMers.

...

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/news/will-dreamers-crowd-us-born-millennials-out-jobs>

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[37.](#)

Trump Election Hasn’t Sparked Broad Anti-Immigration Sentiment

By Noah Smith

Bloomberg View, December 19, 2017

...

Today, however, the U.S. economy has transitioned from one based on low-wage manufacturing to one based on knowledge work and innovation. Whether immigrants ever threatened the jobs and wages of the native-born once upon a time, they probably don’t threaten them now. There’s plenty of evidence that knowledge workers complement each other, so that high-skilled foreigners raise the wages of high-skilled and low-skilled native-born workers alike.

In other words, enacting new laws and regulations against immigration — such as the RAISE Act now being considered by Congress, or various

other moves by the Trump administration — would strike directly at the heart of U.S. economic leadership. Rather than boosting incomes for the native-born, it would lower them, by weakening American dominance in innovative industries.

So there’s a good chance that history won’t repeat itself. The 2010s and 2020s may not prove to be an echo of the xenophobic moment of 100 years ago. Even if Trump does enact some measures to keep out immigrants, it’s likely that there will be pressure from both the public and from business groups for Trump’s successor to reverse these measures.

...

<http://onlineathens.com/opinion/2017-12-19/smith-trump-election-hasn-t-sparked-broad-anti-immigration-sentiment>

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38.

Ground Shifts on Immigration

By Juan Williams

TheHill.com, December 18, 2017

...

Trump’s drumbeat of demonization for immigrants gives him unimpeachable credentials among the GOP base.

Along with his March deadline, it creates an opening for him to have a “Nixon to China” moment in which a hardline president turns on a dime to make a surprising political deal.

Trump, unlike any other Republicans, can do his party colleagues in Congressional a huge favor by resolving the issue before the midterm elections. His base may trust him enough not to hold such a move against him.

...

<http://thehill.com/opinion/immigration/365296-juan-williams-ground-shifts-on-immigration>

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Congress Fails to Act on Protection for Dreamers in 2017

By Joshua Breisblatt

ImmigrationImpact.com, December 21, 2017

. . .

Some in Congress argue that they have until March to pass the Dream Act, but the reality is thousands have already lost their DACA, with thousands more set to lose it in the coming months. By agreeing to fund the government without including a legislative solution for Dreamers, Congress has abdicated its responsibility to find a legislative solution for Dreamers

. . .

<http://immigrationimpact.com/2017/12/21/dream-act-2017/>

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What You Need to Know About Temporary Protected Status Recipients from El Salvador

By Eric Gibble

ImmigrationImpact.com, December 21, 2017

. . .

Nearly a third of Salvadorans with TPS own their home, which represents important investments in communities. TPS holders from El Salvador also have high workforce participation rates, with tens of thousands working in construction, an industry in desperate need of workers in the wake of recent hurricanes and wildfires.

Taking away an individual's ability to work and to live without fear of deportation, contradicts our fundamental values of treating people fairly and rewarding hard work, which most Americans value. When we treat people with compassion and fairness, we all benefit. Mutual respect,

compassion and our nation’s prosperity should be the goals of our immigration policies.

. . .

<http://immigrationimpact.com/2017/12/21/temporary-protected-status-el-salvador/>

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[41.](#)
‘Sanctuary’ Policies Do Not Foster Crime, Research Shows
By Guillermo Cantor
ImmigrationImpact.com, December 18, 2017

. . .

According to a recently published extensive literature review, there is no evidence supporting the assertion that the implementation of sanctuary policies encourages crime. And despite the over-politicized public debate surrounding sanctuary cities and its connection with criminal activity, only four empirical studies have systematically analyzed the relationship between limited cooperation policies and crime. None of these studies, which vary in their analytical scope as well as techniques utilized, support the claim that sanctuary jurisdictions are more crime-prone than non-sanctuaries.

. . .

<http://immigrationimpact.com/2017/12/18/sanctuary-policies-foster-crime/>

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No DREAM, No Deal
How many Democrats will do what’s right and refuse to pass a budget unless Congress authorizes a clean Dream Act?

By Steve Phillips

. . .

Not all Democrats are so resolute, however, and their ambivalence calls into question their conscience and their courage. There are few issues as morally clear-cut as the situation of the Dreamers. These are children, living, in most cases, in the only country they’ve known as home. Even if one accepts this country’s immigration laws as legitimate (something hard to do in a country where the racial superiority of whites was the defining component of immigration policy from 1790 until 1965), these young people are blameless. But the Trump administration has struck fear and uncertainty into the lives of millions of people with its promise to send armed government agents to round up children and ship them out of this country. “Unconscionable” is too soft a word to describe a situation that quite literally evokes prior periods in US history when government-backed slave catchers pursued a different era’s dark-skinned residents.

. . .

<https://www.thenation.com/article/no-dream-no-deal/>

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Guess Which Country Recently Built a 1,700-mile Wall to Keep Illegals Out

By Ed Straker

AmericanThinker, December 22, 2017

. . .

The country I'm talking about is Morocco! In the 1980s, Morocco made a land grab in the sparsely populated territory to the south called the Western Sahara. It has a problem with illegals infiltrating, and so Morocco built a 1,700-mile wall to keep them out. And it took only five or six years to build

. . .

Morocco built the wall because it was fighting a war with rebels called the Polisario Front. It was also confronted with the problem of illegal immigration.

. . .

http://www.americanthinker.com/blog/2017/12/guess_which_country_recently_built_a_1700mile_wall_to_keep_illegals_out.html#ixzz520U46iYG

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Climate-Driven Migration in Africa

The total absence of European policies to address climate-driven migration from Africa is deeply concerning.

By Stefano M. Torelli

European Council on Foreign Relations, December 20, 2017

. . .

The combination of poverty, dependence on agriculture, environmental degradation, and population growth are creating a vicious circle, which can be expected to translate into increasing forced migration.

Current data shows that a large majority of those forced to move (more than 90%) choose to remain in the region, rather than travel to Europe. This is largely due to a lack of material resources needed to leave the continent. However, given the demographic trends, neighbouring countries will not be able to absorb the flows forever. As such, it is likely that people will look increasingly toward Europe as their lifeline.

This, of course, is a concern for European policymakers. But what should concern them even more is the complete absence of any long-term policies to address these trends. The EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa is typical in focusing on enhancing border control and fighting smuggling, rather than tackling the long term causes of migration.

. . .

http://www.ecfr.eu/article/commentary_climate_driven_migration_in_africa

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What the Evidence Says: Immigration is a Positive for the UK

By Mark Pack

MarkPack.org.uk, December 20, 2017

. . .

Unlike the political discourse which has stuck into “immigration is probably good, but” mode, the academic evidence remains almost unequivocally positive. The general public worries that there are many aspects of migration that could go awry and researchers have tried to address them in a similarly detailed fashion.

Take, for example, the concern over unskilled migration waves, and the danger to the welfare system that migrants with little transferable human capital can present. Several recent academic papers have demonstrated that these fears are overstated (see here, here and here, for example). Immigrants to the UK tend to be highly-skilled on average compared to immigrants in other EU member states. In particular, Dustmann and Frattini show that the average level of education, as well as the share of individuals with a tertiary education, has been consistently higher in the UK’s immigrant population than among natives and that this difference has accelerated with the arrival of new immigrants since 2000...

. . .

<https://www.markpack.org.uk/153330/what-the-evidence-says-immigration-is-a-positive-for-the-uk/>

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- [1.](#) DHS reports on alien incarceration, entry/exit overstay, lawful permanent residence, and ICE treatment of detainees
- [2.](#) State Department visa bulletin for January 2018
- [3.](#) CRS report on policy and trends in nonimmigrant admissions to the US
- [4.](#) GAO report on requirements for expansion of the visa security program
- [5.](#) CBO report on cost estimate for proposed Dream Act
- [6.](#) *Norway*: Report on introduction programme for immigrants
- [7.](#) *Netherland*: Population statistics projections
- [8.](#) *Australia*: Immigration statistics
- [9.](#) *N.Z.*: Statistics on immigration and overseas visitors

REPORTS, ARTICLES, ETC.

- [10.](#) "Immigration in the National Security Strategy"
- [11.](#) "Trump in 2018: What's the risk of an overstuffed U.S.-Mexico border?"
- [12.](#) "Problems and solutions to the international migrant crisis"
- [13.](#) "How Might Restricting Immigration Affect Social Security's Finances?"
- [14.](#) "Race or Politics? Henry Cabot Lodge and the Origins of the Immigration Restriction Movement in the U.S."
- [15.](#) Six new reports and features from the Migration Policy Institute

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- [20.](#) New report from the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development
- [21.](#) *U.K.*: Two new briefing papers and feature from MigrationWatch
- [22.](#) *U.K.*: Two new reports from the Oxford Refugee Studies Centre
- [23.](#) "DHS Overestimates Visa Overstays for 2016; Overstay Population Growth Near Zero During the Year"
- [24.](#) "The Employment Effects of Mexican Repatriations: Evidence from the 1930's"

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- [36.](#) World Policy Journal

[1.](#)

Alien Incarceration Report Fiscal Year 2017, Quarter Four

Department of Homeland Security, December 21, 2017

https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/Alien_Incarceration_Report_OIS_FY17_Q4_2.pdf

Fiscal Year 2016 Entry/Exit Overstay Report

Department of Homeland Security, December 2017

<https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/Entry%20and%20Exit%20Overstay%20Report%2C%20Fiscal%20Year%202016.pdf>

Persons Obtaining Lawful Permanent Resident Status, Fiscal Years 1820 to 2016

Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics, December 18, 2017

<https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/yearbook/2016/table1>

Concerns About ICE Detainee Treatment and Care at Detention Facilities

DHS Office of Inspector General, Report No. OIG 18-32, December 11, 2017

<https://www.oig.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/assets/2017-12/OIG-18-32-Dec17.pdf>

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2.

Visa Bulletin for January 2018

Vol. X, Number 13

United States Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs

https://travel.state.gov/content/dam/visas/Bulletins/visabulletin_January2018.pdf

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3.

New from the Congressional Research Service

Nonimmigrant (Temporary) Admissions to the United States: Policy and Trends

By Jill H. Wilson

December 8, 2017

<https://fas.org/sqp/crs/homesec/R45040.pdf>

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[4.](#)

New from the General Accountability Office

Border Security: Actions Needed to Strengthen Performance Management and Planning for Expansion of DHS's Visa Security Program.

Government Accountability Office, GAO-18-104SU, December 19, 2017

Report: http://www.gao.gov/restricted/restricted_reports

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[5.](#)

S. 1615: Dream Act of 2017

Congressional Budget Office Cost Estimate, December 15, 2017

<https://www.cbo.gov/system/files/115th-congress-2017-2018/costestimate/s1615.pdf>

Excerpt: In total, CBO and JCT estimate that changes in direct spending and revenues from enacting S. 1615 would increase budget

deficits by \$25.9 billion over the 2018-2027 period, boosting on-budget deficits by \$30.6 billion and decreasing off-budget deficits by \$4.7 billion over that period. Pay-as-you-go procedures apply because enacting the bill would affect direct spending and revenues.

CBO also estimates that providing higher education assistance for newly eligible people under S. 1615 would cost \$1.0 billion over the 2018-2022 period; such spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

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6.

Introduction programme for immigrants

Statistics Norway, December 20, 2017

<https://www.ssb.no/en/utdanning/statistikker/introinnv/aar-tidligere-deltakere>

Summary: 61% of the participants in the introduction programme are working or studying after one year.

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7.

Forecast: 18.4 million inhabitants in 2060

Statistics Netherlands, December 19, 2017

<https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/nieuws/2017/51/forecast-18-4-million-inhabitants-in-2060>

Summary:

Growth mainly due to immigration and increasing life expectancy

The population is growing on account of two factors: migrant arrivals exceeding departures, and increasing life expectancy. Although the number of births will continue to rise in the next few years, eventually this will not be sufficient compensation for the rising number of deaths. Based on current insights, there will be more deaths than births among the population as of the late 2030s.

Forecast uncertainty

The number of migrants can fluctuate sharply from year to year. Therefore, immigration and emigration forecasts for the short term carry major uncertainties. There is more certainty in forecasts of births and deaths, although the related uncertainty will increase more sharply in the long term. Taking account of these uncertainties, further population growth remains likely at least until around 2040. In the ensuing years, the population could either grow or shrink. In all likelihood, the population will reach between 17.2 and 19.7 million by 2060.

More inhabitants with foreign roots

Over the past two decades, the population has increased by 1.5 million inhabitants. Of this group, 86 percent were people with a migration background. International migration has been a major contributor in this development. Migration from other EU countries and from Asia, for labour as well as for studies, has risen sharply over the past decade. There has also been a significant influx of asylum migrants in recent years. On the other hand, migration from traditional countries of origin such as Morocco, Turkey and Surinam has declined.

Over the next few decades, the population of the Netherlands will grow solely on account of migrant arrivals, against a decline in the number of native Dutch inhabitants. As of 2017, 23 percent of the population have a western or non-western migration background. This share is expected to reach 34 percent by 2060. Over half of those with a migration background will have been born in the Netherlands, both now and in the future, with at least one of the parents born outside the Netherlands (the second generation).

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8.

Migrant Data Matrices, 2017

Australian Bureau of Statistics, December 19, 2017

<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/3415.0?OpenDocument>

Net overseas migration to Australia increases 27%

December 14, 2017

<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs%40.nsf/mediareleasesbyCatalogue/CA1999BAEAA1A86ACA25765100098A47?OpenDocument>

Excerpt: New South Wales and Victoria have recorded their highest ever levels of net overseas migration (NOM), according to the latest population figures released by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

ABS Demography Director Beidar Cho said: "Australia's net overseas migration for the year ending 30 June 2017 was 245,400, an increase of 27 per cent from the previous 12 months (2015-16).

"Net overseas migration in New South Wales and Victoria increased by 31 per cent and 23 per cent respectively. This growth has seen both states surpass their previous recorded high in 2008-09."

All states and territories recorded an increase in NOM compared with the previous year. New South Wales was the most popular destination, with NOM of 98,600 and Victoria followed, with 86,900. This was followed by Queensland (31,100), Western Australia (13,100), South Australia (10,500), the Australian Capital Territory (2,800), Tasmania (1,500) and the Northern Territory (900).

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9.

International visitor arrivals to New Zealand: November 2017

Statistics New Zealand, December 21, 2017

<https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/international-visitor-arrivals-to-new-zealand-november-2017>

Migration slows while visitor numbers rise

December 19, 2017

<https://www.stats.govt.nz/news/migration-slows-while-visitor-numbers-rise>

Summary: New Zealand saw a net gain of 70,400 migrants in the year ended November 2017, with 131,500 migrant arrivals and 61,200 migrant departures, Stats NZ said today.

The annual net migration in November 2017 was at the same level as the November 2016 year, and continued the recent trend of reducing annual net migration levels since the peak of 72,400 in the July 2017 year.

Non-New Zealand citizen migrant arrivals contributed to most of the net migration.

“The slowing of annual net migration was driven by record non-New Zealand citizen migrant departures,” population statistics senior manager Peter Dolan said. “There were 27,800 in the November 2017 year, compared with 22,900 in the November 2016 year.”

Migration saw a net loss of 1,300 New Zealand citizens in the November 2017 year.

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10.

Immigration in the National Security Strategy

By Emma Ashford and Alex Nowrasteh

Cato Institute, December 19, 2017

<https://www.cato.org/blog/immigration-national-security-strategy>

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11.

Trump in 2018: What's the risk of an overstaffed U.S.-Mexico border?

By Christine Stenglein and John Hudak

Brookings Institution, December 28, 2017

<https://www.brookings.edu/blog/fixgov/2017/12/28/trump-in-2018-whats-the-risk-of-an-overstaffed-u-s-mexico-border/>

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12.

Problems and solutions to the international migrant crisis

By Chris McKenna and Brennan Hoban

Brookings Institution, December 18, 2017

<https://www.brookings.edu/blog/brookings-now/2017/12/18/problems-and-solutions-to-the-international-migrant-crisis/>

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13.

How Might Restricting Immigration Affect Social Security's Finances?

By Damir Cosic and Richard W. Johnson

Urban Institute, December 20, 2017

<https://www.urban.org/research/publication/how-might-restricting-immigration-affect-social-securitys-finances>

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14.

Race or Politics? Henry Cabot Lodge and the Origins of the Immigration Restriction Movement in the United States

By Brian Gratton

Journal of Policy History

Vol. 30, No. 1, January 2018

<https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/journal-of-policy-history/article/race-or-politics-henry-cabot-lodge-and-the-origins-of-the-immigration-restriction-movement-in-the-united-states/00410F7E4027E644B2A9FBA556FECAB2>

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15.

New from the Migration Policy Institute

Building Partnerships to Respond to the Next Decade's Migration Challenges

By Demetrios G. Papademetriou and Kate Hooper

December 2017

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/research/building-partnerships-respond-next-decades-migration-challenges>

EU Migration Partnerships: A Work in Progress

By Elizabeth Collett and Aliyyah Ahad
December 2017
<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/research/eu-migration-partnerships-work-progress>

Under Trump Administration, United States Takes Steps to Narrow Legal Immigration

By Julia Gelatt
Migration Information Source, December 20, 2017
<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/top-10-2017-issue-1-under-trump-administration-united-states-takes-steps-narrow-legal>

Surge in Violence Against Myanmar's Rohingya Spurs World's Fastest-Growing Refugee Crisis

By Jeffrey Hallock
Migration Information Source, December 19, 2017
<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/top-10-2017-issue-2-surge-violence-against-myanmars-rohingya-spurs-worlds-fastest-growing-refugee-crisis>

European Leaders Pursue Migration Deals with North African Countries, Sparking Concerns about Human Costs

By Kate Hooper
Migration Information Source, December 18, 2017
<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/top-10-2017-issue-3-european-leaders-pursue-migration-deals-north-african-countries>

Trump Administration Makes Down Payment on Campaign Pledges to Address Illegal Immigration

By Ariel G. Ruiz Soto and Randy Capps
Migration Information Source, December 15, 2017
<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/top-10-2017-issue-4-trump-administration-makes-down-payment-campaign-pledges-address>

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New from the Institute for the Study of Labor

The Native-Migrant Gap in the Progression into and through Upper-Secondary Education

By Stefan C. Wolter and Maria Zumbühl

IZA Discussion Paper 11217, December 2017

http://legacy.iza.org/en/webcontent/publications/papers/viewAbstract?dp_id=11217

A Panel Study of Immigrants' Overeducation and Earnings in Australia

By Le Wen and Sholeh A. Maani

IZA Discussion Paper 11216, December 2017

http://legacy.iza.org/en/webcontent/publications/papers/viewAbstract?dp_id=11216

The Effects of Immigration Quotas on Wages, the Great Black Migration, and Industrial Development

By Bin Xie

IZA Discussion Paper 11214, December 2017

http://legacy.iza.org/en/webcontent/publications/papers/viewAbstract?dp_id=11214

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17.

New from the Social Science Research Network

1. Decomposing the Impact of Immigration on House Prices

By Rosa Sanchis-Guarner, London School of Economics & Political Science (LSE)

IEB Working Paper N. 2017/14

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3091217

2. Sanctuary Policies and City-Level Incidents of Violence, 1990 to 2010

By Ricardo Martinez-Schuldt, University of North Carolina (UNC) at Chapel Hill, and Daniel E. Martinez, University of Arizona
Justice Quarterly, 2017

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3089846

3. Extending Temporary Status for El Salvador: Country Conditions and U.S. Legal Requirements

By Jayesh Rathod, American University Washington College of Law; Dennis Stinchcomb, American University Center for Latin
American & Latino Studies (CLALS);

Victoria Garcia, American University, Washington College of Law, et al.

CLALS Working Paper Series No. 17, 2017

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3091249

4. Alter-Globalism and Development in Migration Conditions. The Case of an East European Country

By Alina Haller, Romanian Academy Branch of Iasi

Cross Cultural Management Journal, Volume XIX, Issue 2, 2017

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3087852

5. Do Different Doors Lead to Different Paths? Reasons for Immigration and Job Search Methods

By Zovanga Kone, University of Oxford; Isabel Ruiz, University of Oxford Harris Manchester College; and Carlos Vargas-Silva,
University of Oxford

Posted: December 18, 2017

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3088525

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[18.](#)

Latest posts from the Immigration Law Professors' Blog

1. Making the Rio Grande Great Again

December 28, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/12/making-the-rio-grande-great-again.html>

2. How Libraries Discriminate Against Undocumented Children

December 27, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/12/how-libraries-discriminate-against-undocumented-children.html>

3. California Governor Pardons Immigrants -- Will Removal Be Avoided?

December 26, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/12/california-governor-pardons-immigrants-will-removal-be-avoided.html>

4. Fearing Deportation From U.S., Migrants Walk To Canada

December 25, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/12/fearing-deportation-from-us-migrants-walk-to-canada.html>

5. The best economics books on Immigration

December 23, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/12/the-best-economics-books-on-immigration.html>

6. Trump Slows Legal Immigration Without Need for New Laws

December 21, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/12/trump-slows-legal-immigration-without-need-for-new-laws.html>

7. As Trump Tightens Legal Immigration, Canada Woos Tech Firms

December 20, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/12/as-trump-tightens-legal-immigration-canada-woos-tech-firms.html>

8. Beyond DACA – Defying Employer Sanctions Through Civil Disobedience

December 19, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/12/beyond-daca-defying-employer-sanctions-through-civil-disobedience.html>

9. President Trump's National Security Strategy and Immigration

December 19, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/12/president-trumps-national-security-strategy-and-immigration.html>

10. President Trump: End Chain (Family-Based) Immigration

December 19, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/12/president-trump-end-chain-family-based-immigration.html>

11. Wax and Richwine: US Should End Low-Skill Immigration

December 18, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/12/wax-and-richwine-us-should-end-low-skill-immigration.html>

12. Senator Doug Jones on Immigration

December 17, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/12/senator-doug-jones-on-immigration.html>

13. Federal Investigation Finds 'Significant Issues' At Immigrant Detention Centers

December 15, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/12/federal-investigation-finds-significant-issues-at-immigrant-detention-centers.html>

14. On the ground with ICE agents enforcing Trump's immigration crackdown

December 15, 2017

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2017/12/on-the-ground-with-ice-agents-enforcing-trumps-immigration-crackdown.html>

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19.

New from the International Organization for Migration

Fatal Journeys Vol. 3, Part 2: Improving Data on Missing Migrants

December 2017

http://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/fatal_journeys_3_part2.pdf

Migration Research Leaders' Syndicate

December 2017

<http://publications.iom.int/books/migration-research-leaders-syndicate>

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[20.](#)

New from the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development

Catching Up? Intergenerational Mobility and Children of Immigrants

December 21, 2017

http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/social-issues-migration-health/catching-up-intergenerational-mobility-and-children-of-immigrants_9789264288041-en#

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[21.](#)

New from MigrationWatch UK

Post-Brexit travel between the UK and the EU

Briefing Paper No. 439, December 28, 2017
<https://www.migrationwatchuk.org/briefing-paper/439>

Immigration and Housing

Briefing Paper No. 438, December 21, 2017
<https://www.migrationwatchuk.org/briefing-paper/438>

The immigration policy that we need after Brexit

By Lord Green of Deddington
December 15, 2017
<https://www.migrationwatchuk.org/press-article/149>

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22.

New from the Oxford Refugee Studies Centre

A Fair Share: Refugees and Responsibility-Sharing

By Alexander Betts, Cathryn Costello, and Natascha Zaun
December 20, 2017
<https://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/publications/a-fair-share-refugees-and-responsibility-sharing>

Solidarity at work? The prevalence of emergency-driven solidarity in the administrative governance of the Common European Asylum System

By Evangelia (Lilian) Tsourdi
December 13, 2017
<https://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/publications/solidarity-at-work-the-prevalence-of-emergency-driven-solidarity-in-the-administrative-governance-of-the-common-european-asylum-system>

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23.
DHS Overestimates Visa Overstays for 2016; Overstay Population Growth Near Zero During the Year
By Robert Warren
Journal on Migration and Human Security, Vol. 5 No. 4, December 2017
<http://jmhs.cmsny.org/index.php/jmhs/article/view/108>

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24.
The Employment Effects of Mexican Repatriations: Evidence from the 1930's
By Jongkwan Lee, Giovanni Peri, Vasil Yassenov
University of California, Davis, September 22, 2017
<http://giovanniperi.ucdavis.edu/uploads/5/6/8/2/56826033/mexican.pdf>

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25.

Noncitizenism: Recognising Noncitizen Capabilities in a World of Citizens

By Tendayi Bloom

Routledge, 234 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 1138049182, \$137.58

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1138049182/centerforimmigra>

Kindle, 2849 KB, ASIN: B076T4LX44, 250 pp., \$28.49

Book Description: Noncitizens have always been present in liberal political philosophy. Often hard to situate within traditional frameworks that prioritise citizenship, noncitizens can appear voiceless and rightsless, which has implications for efforts towards global justice and justice in migration. This book proposes an alternative.

Noncitizenism identifies an analytical category of noncitizenship. While maintaining the importance of citizenship, noncitizenship is another form of special individual-State relationship. It operates far from a State, at its borders, and within its territory, providing a tool for examining the continuity between sites of engagement and the literatures, questions, and conclusions relating to them. The book argues that an accurate liberal theoretical framework, and one which can address contemporary challenges, must acknowledge the political relationship of noncitizenship between individuals and States.

This book is for students and scholars of political philosophy and for those interested in noncitizenship and how it can inform the response of liberal theory, citizenship, global justice, migration studies, political theory and policy work.

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26.

Women and Borders: Refugees, Migrants and Communities

By Seema Shekhawat and Emanuela C. Del Re

I.B. Tauris & Co Ltd, 256 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 1784539570, \$104.56

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1784539570/centerforimmigra>

Book Description: Borders - whether settled or contested, violent or calm, closed or open – may have a direct, and often acute, human impact. Those affected may be people living nearby, those attempting to cross them and even those who succeed in doing so. At the border, vulnerable refugee and migrant communities, especially women, are exposed to state-centred boundary practices, paving the way for both their alienation and exploitation. The militarization of borders subjugates the very position of women in these marginalized areas and often subjects them to further victimization, which is facilitated by patriarchal socio-cultural practice. Structural violence is endemic to these regions and gender interlocks with their perimeters to reinforce and shape violence.

This book locates gender and violence along geographical edges and critically examines the gendered experiences of women as global border residents and border crossers. Broadly, it explores two questions. First, what are women's experiences of engaging with borders? Second, where are women positioned in the theory and practice of marking, remarking and demarking these margins?

Offering a nuanced and thorough approach, this book suggests that research on borders and violence needs to focus on how bordered violence shapes the embodiment of gender identity and norms and how they are challenged. It examines an array of issues including forced migration, trafficking, and cross-border ties to explore how gender and borders intersect.

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27.

God and the Illegal Alien: United States Immigration Law and a Theology of Politics

By Robert W. Heimbürger

Cambridge University Press, 256 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 110717662X, \$109.98

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/110717662X/centerforimmigra>

Kindle, 1887 KB, ASIN: B076PBPSGT, 250 pp., \$66.49

Book Description: Today in the United States, millions of men, women, and children are considered 'illegal aliens' under federal law. While the presence of these migrants runs against the law, many arrive in response to U.S. demand for cheap labor and stay to contribute to community life. This book asks where migrants stand within God's world and how authorities can govern immigration with Christian ethics. The author tracks the emergence of the concept of the illegal alien in federal U.S. law while exploring Christian ways of understanding belonging, government, and relationships with neighbors. This is a thought-provoking book that provides a fresh response to the difficult issue of illegal immigration in the United States through the context of Christian theology.

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28.

Political Asylum Deceptions: The Culture of Suspicion

By Carol Bohmer and Amy Shuman

Palgrave Macmillan, 202 pp.

Paperback, ISBN: 331967403X, \$29.99

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/331967403X/centerforimmigra>

Kindle, 996 KB, ASIN: B078K3GVPN, \$28.49

Book Description: This book explores the legitimacy of political asylum applications in the US and UK through an examination of the varieties of evidence, narratives, and documentation with which they are assessed. Credibility is the central issue in determining the

legitimacy of political asylum seekers, but the line between truth and lies is often elusive, partly because desperate people often have to use deception to escape persecution.

The vetting process has become infused with a climate of suspicion that not only assesses the credibility of an applicant's story and differentiates between the economic migrant and the person fleeing persecution, but also attempts to determine whether an applicant represents a future threat to the receiving country. This innovative text approaches the problem of deception from several angles, including increased demand for evidence, uses of new technologies to examine applicants' narratives, assessments of forged documents, attempts to differentiate between victims and persecutors, and ways that cultural misunderstandings can compromise the process.

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29.

Museums, Migration and Identity in Europe: Peoples, Places and Identities

By Christopher Whitehead, Susannah Eckersley, Katherine Lloyd, and Rhiannon Mason

Routledge, 352 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 1472425189, \$104.39

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1472425189/centerforimmigra>

Paperback, ISBN: 0815399669, \$39.95

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0815399669/centerforimmigra>

Kindle, 43712 KB, ASIN: B01CR6BWHE, 345 pp., \$37.95

Book Description: The imperatives surrounding museum representations of place have shifted from the late eighteenth century to today. The political significance of place itself has changed and continues to change at all scales, from local, civic, regional to national and supranational. At the same time, changes in population flows, migration patterns and demographic movement now underscore

both cultural and political practice, be it in the accommodation of 'diversity' in cultural and social policy, scholarly explorations of hybridity or in state immigration controls. This book investigates the historical and contemporary relationships between museums, places and identities. It brings together contributions from international scholars, academics, practitioners from museums and public institutions, policymakers, and representatives of associations and migrant communities to explore all these issues.

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30.

Migration from Turkey to Sweden: Integration, Belonging and Transnational Community

By Paul T Levin and Bahar Baser

I.B. Tauris & Co Ltd, 304 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 1784538698, \$71.42

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1784538698/centerforimmigra>

Book Description: The 'refugee crisis' and the recent rise of anti-immigration parties across Europe has prompted widespread debates about migration, integration and security on the continent. But the perspectives and experiences of immigrants in northern and western Europe have equal political significance for contemporary European societies. While Turkish migration to Europe has been a vital area of research, little scholarly attention has been paid to Turkish migration to specifically Sweden, which has a mix of religious and ethnic groups from Turkey and where now well over 100,000 Swedes have Turkish origins. This book examines immigration from Turkey to Sweden from its beginnings in the mid-1960s, when the recruitment of workers was needed to satisfy the expanding industrial economy. It traces the impact of Sweden's economic downturn, and the effects of the 1971 Turkish military intervention and the 1980 military coup, after which asylum seekers - mostly Assyrian Christians and Kurds - sought refuge in Sweden. Contributors explore how the patterns of labour migration and interactions with Swedish society impacted the social and political attitudes of these different communities, their sense of belonging, and diasporic activism. The book also investigates issues of integration, return migration, transnational ties, external voting and citizenship rights. Through the detailed analysis of migration to Sweden and emigration from Turkey, this book sheds new light on the situation of migrants in Europe.

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31.

Escaping the Escape: Towards Solutions for the Migrant Crisis

By Bertelsmann Stiftung

Verlag Bertelsmann Stiftung, 300 pp.

Paperback, ISBN: 3867937494, \$32.00

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/3867937494/centerforimmigra>

Kindle, 11827 KB, ASIN: B06WD6FY4H, \$30.40

Book Description: Conflict and war, but most of all overwhelming despair are driving massive numbers of mostly young people from the Middle East and North Africa, Central Africa, Ukraine and Central Asia to leave their homes for Europe in search of safety. What do they need most in order to lead their lives in peace and security? How can opportunities for a meaningful and secure future in their countries of origin be improved? How can the EU—acting in concert with its principles—support these people in their search for freedom, self determination and well-being?

The book will contain a collection of essays, ideally from authors from different countries, and in particular, from the countries of origin of refugees. In these essays, authors are supposed to analyse the individual crisis regions at Europe's front door and make concrete and practice-oriented proposals to improve and/or change the situation there.

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[32.](#)

Comparative Migration Studies

Vol. 5, No. 20-21, December 14-15, 2017

<https://comparativemigrationstudies.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40878-017-0064-0>

Selected articles:

[Sampling immigrants in the Netherlands and Germany](#)

By Kurt Salentin and Hans Schmeets

<https://comparativemigrationstudies.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40878-017-0062-2>

[Early tracking and immigrant optimism: a comparative study of educational aspirations among students in disadvantaged schools in Sweden and the Netherlands](#)

By Olav Nygard

<https://comparativemigrationstudies.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40878-017-0063-1>

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[32.](#)

IZA Journal of Development and Migration

Vol. 7, No. 22, December 28, 2017

<https://academic.oup.com/ijrl/issue>

Latest article:

[The issue of immigrants in Italy: a rational model of immigration management by Italian municipalities](#)

By Marco Baudino

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1186/s40176-017-0105-3>

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[34.](#)

Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies

Vol. 44, No. 2, February 2018

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/cjms20/44/2>

Articles:

[‘I want to participate.’ transition experiences of new refugees in Glasgow](#)

By Alison B. Strang, Helen Baillot, and Elodie Mignard

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1369183X.2017.1341717>

[Reciprocity for new migrant integration: resource conservation, investment and exchange](#)

By Jenny Phillimore, Rachel Humphris, and Kamran Khan

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1369183X.2017.1341709>

[Differentiated embedding: Polish migrants in London negotiating belonging over time](#)

By Louise Ryan

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1369183X.2017.1341710>

[From connecting to social anchoring: adaptation and ‘settlement’ of Polish migrants in the UK](#)

By Aleksandra Grzymala-Kazlowska

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1369183X.2017.1341713>

Pathways of settlement among pioneer migrants in super-diverse London

By Susanne Wessendorf

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1369183X.2017.1341719>

Legal status diversity: regulating to control and everyday contingencies

By Fran Meissner

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1369183X.2017.1341718>

Using the city: migrant spatial integration as urban practice

By Franz Buhr

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1369183X.2017.1341715>

Flirting diasporically: visits 'home' facilitating diasporic encounters and complex communities

By Lauren B. Wagner

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1369183X.2017.1341716>

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Journal of Refugee Studies

Vol. 30, No. 4, December 2017

<https://academic.oup.com/jrs/issue/30/4>

Selected articles:

Refugees' 'Journeys of Trust': Creating an Analytical Framework to Examine Refugees' Exilic Journeys with a Focus on Trust

By Eveliina Lyytinen

<https://academic.oup.com/jrs/article-abstract/30/4/489/2712566?redirectedFrom=fulltext>

The Interconnection between Acculturation and Subjective and Social Wellbeing among Refugee Youth in Australia

By Zachary E Buchanan, Hisham M Abu-Rayya, Emiko Kashima, and Susan J. Paxton

<https://academic.oup.com/jrs/article-abstract/30/4/511/2741224?redirectedFrom=fulltext>

Refugee Youth in Sweden Who Arrived as Unaccompanied Minors and Separated Children

By Aycan Çelikaksoy and Eskil Wadensjö

<https://academic.oup.com/jrs/article-abstract/30/4/530/3807054?redirectedFrom=fulltext>

Being a Refugee University Student: A Collaborative Auto-ethnography

By R. Student, Kathleen Kendall, and Lawrence Day

<https://academic.oup.com/jrs/article-abstract/30/4/580/3003295?redirectedFrom=fulltext>

The Politics of Food and Hospitality: How Syrian Refugees in Belgium Create a Home in Hostile Environments

By Robin Vandevoordt

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World Policy Journal

Fall 2017

<http://www.worldpolicy.org/journal/fall2017>

Love's labor's cost: The family life of migrant domestic workers

By Rhacel Salazar Parreñas

<https://doi.org/10.1215/07402775-4280136>

Minimum income required: U.K. migration rules put a price on family unification

By Ismail Einashe

<https://doi.org/10.1215/07402775-4280100>

“Death by deportation”: Repatriating the mentally ill to Cambodia

By Katya Cengel

<https://doi.org/10.1215/07402775-4280052>

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DACA, DACA, Bo-Baca ...

The prospects of an amnesty deal are fading.

By Mark Krikorian

National Review Online, January 5, 2018

<http://www.nationalreview.com/article/455169/donald-trump-daca-deal-prospects-fade>

President Trump met Thursday with Senate Republicans about a possible deal on the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program, President Obama's lawless pen-and-phone amnesty that gave two-year renewable work permits to certain illegal aliens who arrived before age 16. There are about 700,000 of them, and the six-month grace period that President Trump gave them after canceling the program in September is fast running out.

There are three clusters of issues at play here.

DACA or Dream? First, what is the universe of people being considered for an amnesty? As I’ve noted here previously, there’s a tendency — inadvertent in some, intentional in others — to conflate the DACA population of perhaps 700,000 illegal aliens who have Obama work permits with the much larger group of “Dreamers,” which, depending on the bill, could add up to more than 3 million people. The point of such conflation by those who know what they’re doing is to use the smaller DACA group as a wedge to sneak through a multimillion-person amnesty.

Just this week, three former DHS secretaries under Bush and Obama (Chertoff, Napolitano, and Johnson) contributed to this strategy by publishing a pro-amnesty open letter that uses “Dream” and “DACA” synonymously.

Green Cards or Work Permits? The second issue is what kind of amnesty would the DACA people (or Dreamers) get? Would they simply have their current status formalized, so that they have work permits but are not formal permanent residents on track for citizenship? Or would they eventually be upgraded to regular permanent residency — green-card status? This matters, because some politicians try to pretend that whatever amnesty they’re pitching at the time isn’t *really* an amnesty if it doesn’t result in green cards (and eventual access to citizenship and voting).

A work-permit amnesty would be a mistake for two reasons. Trying to deny that it’s an amnesty should fool no one. Ever since this tactic was widely deployed during the Bush-McCain-Kennedy amnesty push over a decade ago, anyone with a scintilla of political awareness knows that a politician who says “This isn’t an amnesty” is actually pushing an amnesty. Anything that lets an illegal alien stay legally is an amnesty, and we might as well just admit it.

Furthermore, permanent work-visa status is politically unsustainable. GOP pols who think they can square the circle by amnestying the DACA beneficiaries but not letting them become citizens (and thus vote Democratic) will be in for a rude surprise. The Democrats might agree to that as a stopgap, to get their constituents on firmer legal ground. But they would immediately launch a campaign to end the “Jim Crow immigration regime,” and in a few years Congress would just convert the legalized DACA population to green-card holders anyway. The only way a non-citizenship amnesty could make sense is as a conditional status that would be converted to permanent residency once the enforcement and legal-immigration components of a DACA amnesty bill were fully implemented.

How to Balance the Amnesty? Which brings us to the final question — what measures would be packaged with a DACA amnesty? This is where most of the attention has been focused, but it's been framed inaccurately as a simple matter of legislative horse-trading: Each party has things it desires, so let's make a deal. The Dreamer activists see it this way too, objecting to being used as “bargaining chips.”

But this isn't mere legislative horse-trading. The measures being discussed are necessary to limit the fallout of any deal. All amnesties have two effects: They incentivize additional illegal immigration (as prospective illegals abroad see that their predecessors managed to get away with it) and they create downstream chain migration (when the legalized aliens eventually sponsor their relatives). Thus the need for any DACA deal to include enforcement measures (like E-Verify and/or the wall), to blunt the surge of illegal immigration caused by amnesty, and the abolition of the family-immigration categories that lead to chain migration (i.e., limit family immigration to the core nuclear family of spouses and minor children).

The polling on this is strong. Most of the advocacy groups and their media mouthpieces point to surveys showing broad support for the idea of letting DACA people stay, and I'm sure that's correct. But any survey that has Luis Gutierrez and me giving the same answer is asking the wrong question. That's why it's good that Numbers USA released polling this week that assumed a DACA amnesty, but asked what measures should be packaged with it. By about two to one, respondents supported an E-Verify mandate and ending chain migration (and ending the visa lottery as well).

The president has been quite consistent, both on Twitter and in real life, that a DACA amnesty must include offsets to limit the damage. Here's a tweet from December 29: “The Democrats have been told, and fully understand, that there can be no DACA without the desperately needed WALL at the Southern Border and an END to the horrible Chain Migration & ridiculous Lottery System of Immigration etc. We must protect our Country at all cost!”

I think mandatory use of E-Verify for new hires is a much more important tool for blunting the post-amnesty surge of illegal immigration, but the president is set on his wall. In fact, the wall looms so large in the president's thinking that the Democrats could probably “buy” amnesty for the DACA people and the Dreamers and who knows how many other illegals if they just gave him his wall, without even making any concessions on chain migration or anything else. But their deranged hatred for the president and all his works means they just can't give him his wall, or make any meaningful concessions on DACA beyond some extra non-wall border funding. Can you imagine the

danger — the real, physical danger — Schumer and Pelosi would be in if they agreed to fund anything the president could plausibly describe as a border wall?

This is why I'm increasingly of the opinion that there isn't going to be any DACA deal. Despite the eagerness of such Republicans as Senators Thom Tillis (N.C.) and Lindsey Graham (S.C.) to sell out to the Democrats, the Left's maximalist demands will likely doom this effort.

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2.

How Upcoming Legislative Priorities Can Strengthen, or Sink, the 'Hire American' Agenda

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, January 2, 2018

. . .

The Trump administration strongly advocates congressional passage of an infrastructure bill that the president can sign into law, not just because the nation's backbone is in need of surgery and repair, but also because "shovel-ready" jobs of the sort that infrastructure normally entails are a prime source of jobs for those who work with their hands — not to mention additional jobs for the tens of thousands of engineering and technical specialists who are needed to plan, design, and oversee massive reconstruction and improvement projects. Such a bill is entirely in line with the president's "Buy American – Hire American" agenda, which was embedded in one of his first executive orders.

But the questions that loom large are these: How many of those skilled or unskilled labor jobs will actually go to Americans, and how many will end up going to aliens working illegally, often with the use of phony documents? How many of the engineering or technical jobs will end up being filled by outsourced H-1Bs hired by contractors and subcontractors looking to their bottom lines instead of gainful employment for Americans and lawful resident aliens? One of the many failings of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 that was enacted to combat the nation's housing collapse and long-term recession was that it provided almost nothing in the way of

assurance that the jobs it was designed to spur would be steered toward citizen and lawful resident workers (see here and here), despite the fact that many of the kinds of occupations that call for "shovel-ready" jobs are encumbered, at excellent hourly wages, by unlawful workers.

That leads us to the third and last legislative priority I want to discuss: an immigration bill. There is tremendous pressure on legislators, in no small measure having been applied by the president himself, to do something about the "Dreamers" who will lose the "lawfully present" status accorded to them under Trump's predecessor, courtesy of an extra-statutory deferred action program that abused the concept of "prosecutorial discretion" out of all reason.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Cadman/How-Upcoming-Legislative-Priorities-Can-Strengthen-or-Sink-Hire-American-Agenda>

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3.

Alleging Racial Profiling to Collaterally Attack a Criminal Prosecution

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, January 1, 2018

. . .

One wonders, though, whether even an order of suppression having to do with the validity of the traffic stop would actually do the alien any good, since the primary evidence against him is himself. Unless he can show that he was somehow Shanghai'd into the United States against his will, then what excuse does he have for having reentered the United States illegally?

In the instant case, the alien's attorney has introduced as proof of the "racial taint" portions of the recordings made by the trooper's dashboard camera. As the *Portland Press Herald* article makes clear, the trooper's language is somewhat salty.

. . .

But is that language truly evidence of taint? It's an open secret that high-pressure professions, including law

enforcement, often lead to use of gallows humor and profanities as an outlet. What it does show is that this trooper is clearly aware, after the stop, of the significance of what he had: a smuggling load of aliens that Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agents would clearly be taking a keen interest in. That's because alien smuggling is also a felony offense, and the penalties for individuals who smuggle aliens who are criminals or prior deportees are exceptionally severe. What's more, the language of the federal alien smuggling statute is quite clear in giving state and local police specific authority to act:

. . .

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Alleging-Racial-Profilng-Collaterally-Attack-Criminal-Prosecution>

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[4.](#)

No Ethics Investigation for Reps. Gutierrez and Chu

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, January 2, 2018

. . .

On December 21, 2017, the House of Representatives Committee on Ethics issue a report captioned "In the Matter Regarding the Arrests of Members of the House during a Protest outside the United States Capitol on December 6, 2017". In that report, the members of the committee "voted against impanelling an investigative subcommittee in this matter", which involved the arrests of Reps. Judy Chu (D-Calif.) and Luis V. Gutierrez (D-Ill.) "for Crowding, Obstructing, or Incommoding" during a December 6, 2017, protest over the "DREAM Act".

That incident was part of a larger protest involving approximately 2,000 "young immigrants and their supporters". Chu and Gutierrez were part of a smaller group of more than 200 protesters who reportedly "staged a sit-in on the U.S. Capitol steps and in a civil disobedience act were arrested for refusing to move." As NBC News described the incident:

. . .

Chu's tweet suggests that the report concerning the \$50 fee was correct, as she appears to be holding that amount

in cash in her photograph. In addition, the Ethics Committee Report states: "Representatives Chu and Gutierrez paid a \$50 fine and were released following their arrest. The legal proceedings related to those arrests are now resolved."

This action was in apparent violation of section 22-1307 of the Code of the District of Columbia, which makes it "unlawful for a person, alone or in concert with others ... [t]o crowd, obstruct, or incommode ... [t]he entrance of any public ... building or enclosure," and "[t]o continue or resume the crowding, obstructing, or incommoding after being instructed by a law enforcement officer to cease the crowding, obstructing, or incommoding." That crime carries a maximum penalty of 90 days in jail and/or a fine of \$500, or both.

The Ethics Committee report does not state what action could have been taken by the committee had an investigative subcommittee been impaneled, and the 456-page House Ethics Manual does not provide much guidance. It would appear, however, that the investigation would have related to House Rule XXIII, clauses 1 and 2:

. . .

<https://cis.org/Arthur/No-Ethics-Investigation-Reps-Gutierrez-and-Chu>

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[5.](#)

The Inner Workings of Chain Migration

By David North

CIS Immigration Blog, January 4, 2018

. . .

Different Impacts of Different Chains. Back in the 1970s, I persuaded the U.S. Labor Department to fund a study on the differential impact of the different categories of immigrants, talked the old INS into giving me Social Security numbers of a sample of several subgroups of the 1970 cohort of immigrants, and then (and this was the awkward part) got the Social Security Administration to give us earnings data on each of the categories.

Because of how the immigration selection process operated in those days, we secured information on the samples of seven categories of immigrants: two groups of worker immigrants and five groups of relative immigrants. Their median earnings, according to SSA, were as follows for the year 1975:

. . .

<https://cis.org/North/Inner-Workings-Chain-Migration>

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6.

The Remittance Fee in Oklahoma, Georgia, and in the U.S. Congress

By David North

CIS Immigration Blog, January 3, 2018

. . .

It's time to take a new look at a nearly totally ignored potential source of governmental revenue — taken mostly from illegal aliens and drug dealers — to see how three different jurisdictions are handling the issue. Potentially it could bring in well over \$2 billion a year for the federal and/or state governments, and not one penny would be paid by law-abiding residents.

Sounds like a winner, right? But Chamber of Commerce types have fought it successfully, except in Oklahoma, where there is such an arrangement.

What I have in mind is a 2 percent withholding fee on wire transfers out of the nation, i.e., on cash transfers that would include illegal aliens' remittances to their homelands, some drug trades, and some legitimate, non-corporate money transactions. There would be no charge on corporate transfers. Note that we are proposing a *fee*, not a tax. The concept is that it is a withholding, a credit against one's income tax, and thus costs nothing to law-abiding, tax-paying people.

In fact, Oklahoma tax authorities tell us, most of the fees are not reported on state income tax filings, and thus the moneys collected are a de facto tax on otherwise untaxed income. Chamber of Commerce objections relate not only to a knee-jerk reaction to new taxes of any kind, but also to the rational (if objectionable) fear that taxing the income of illegals in any way will push up pressure on the wages paid to those workers, and thus would reduce the profits of businessmen using illegal alien workers. (That is the presumed C of C rationale, not its public position.)

. . .

Georgia. There is before this state's legislature, as there may be elsewhere (but unknown to us), a bill (HR 66) to replicate the Oklahoma system at the 2 percent level. It was introduced by a member of the Republican majority in the State House of Representatives, State Rep. Jeff Jones (Brunswick).

Since, according to a report by the Pew Research Center, there are about 375,000 illegal aliens in that state, as opposed to an estimated 95,000 in Oklahoma, that would suggest a four-to-one ratio in this source of state income; but the Georgia rate would be 2 percent, not 1 percent, so the estimate is that — all else being equal — Georgia's fee income would be eight times that of Oklahoma, or a minimum of \$100 million a year. And that estimate ignores the factor of Atlanta's reputed role as a major hub of drug distribution; this creates a hard-to-estimate but sizeable illicit economy often involving wire transfers of funds.

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<https://cis.org/North/Remittance-Fee-Oklahoma-Georgia-and-US-Congress>

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7.

To Reform H-1B, Let's Talk About Ethnic Discrimination by Employers

By David North

CIS Immigration Blog, January 2, 2018

. . .

Let's change the dialogue and simultaneously remove thousands of smaller H-1B employers from the arena. Let's talk about the *raw ethnic and gender discrimination*, which is part and parcel of the H-1B program. Let's make this

a civil rights issue, the rights of Americans to have American jobs, and of women to have them, too.

My proposal: No employer with more than 100 H-1B employers may secure the H-1B extensions they want (with certain rational exceptions) unless their H-1B work force contains no more than 25 percent of the workers drawn from a single country, and a 40 percent female work force in the H-1B occupations.

The rational exceptions: Any employer wanting an H-1B extension for a woman, or for a worker other than from the nation of origin favored by the employer (typically India) would get that extension.

So we would not be denying all extensions (attractive though that would be), we would be only denying extensions to large-scale employers of H-1Bs who currently discriminate on the basis of ethnicity, gender, or both.

Only the discriminators would be denied extensions.

. . .

<https://cis.org/North/Reform-H1B-Lets-Talk-About-Ethnic-Discrimination-Employers>

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8.

On Public Radio, Cato Analyst Turns Immigration Statistics Upside Down

By Jerry Kammer

CIS Immigration Blog, January 4, 2018

. . .

In an effort to downplay the dimensions of illegal immigration, Bier said: "If you look at 1986, we had the largest legalization program in U.S. history. Three million mainly Mexican immigrants were legalized in 1986. And every single year after 1986 the number of people crossing the border illegally went down, year after year after year, like clockwork."

Fortunately for the program's solid reputation, another guest on the program was Mark Krikorian, executive director of the Center for Immigration Studies. He set the clock – and the record – straight.

"We had about five million illegal immigrants in 1986," said Krikorian. "About three million of them got amnesty. So we ended up with about two million left in the late 1980s. We now have between 11 and 12 million illegal immigrants. There's simply no question that illegal immigration has dramatically expanded."

To be fair to Bier, it's important to note that there was a short-term drop in illegal immigration following passage of the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986. As the federal Yearbook of Immigration Statistics for 1999 reported, "Southwest border apprehensions were an all-time record 1,615,844 in fiscal year 1986 and then decreased 3 consecutive years immediately following IRCA's enactment." By 1989, the number of Border Patrol arrests had dropped below one million for the first time in seven years.

That initial decline made sense, according to Mexican researcher Jorge Bustamante. According to the Los Angeles Times, Bustamante "said those who received amnesty are no longer arrested, resulting in a drop in the Border Patrol's arrest statistics."

But then researchers at the University of California at San Diego and elsewhere reported that amnesty recipients were drawing unauthorized friends and relatives to join them by providing financing for the trip and assistance in finding work. And so, in 1990, the number of apprehensions jumped 23 percent to 1.2 million. "The trend is not in the right direction," a spokesman for the Immigration and Naturalization Service acknowledged at the time.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Kammer/Public-Radio-Cato-Analyst-Turns-Immigration-Statistics-Upside-Down>

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9.

Illegal Immigration and Crime

The stunning numbers the Left cannot refute.

By Michael Cutler

FrontPageMag.com, January 3, 2018

. . .

At that same hearing Congressman Lamar Smith noted that although it has been estimated that illegal aliens account for about 3% of the U.S. population, they account for 30% of all murders -- making illegal aliens 10 times more likely to commit murder than anyone else. Adding that huge number of at-large criminal aliens to the huge number of criminal aliens who are incarcerated in prisons provides a measure of the true scope of the immigration crisis that can only be solved by ramping up efforts and resources to secure our nation's borders and enforce our nation's immigration laws from within the interior of the United States.

The blunt honesty of Chairman Gowdy and Representative Smith contrasts directly with the propaganda spewed by globalists such as Jimmy Carter, the originator of the Orwellian term "undocumented immigrant."

Beginning with Carter's administration, the globalist immigration anarchists have embarked on a campaign of deceit. Their goal was to erase America's borders and flood America with a virtually unlimited supply of cheap and exploitable workers, an unlimited supply of foreign tourists and foreign students and ultimately new voters who would be indebted to the politicians who made their presence in the United States possible.

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<https://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/268903/illegal-immigration-and-crime-michael-cutler>

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[10.](#)

The 'Dreamers' Have No Right to Demand Anything

By Peter Parisi

The Daily Signal, January 3, 2018

. . .

“I am somebody! And I demand full equality!” about a dozen of them bellowed last week in the corridors of the Russell Senate Office Building, according to a report in The Washington Post. “Right here. Right now.”

Can we just say it? There’s something unseemly—and unsavory—about anyone who is in the country illegally “demanding” anything.

Emboldened by eight years of President Barack Obama’s de minimis efforts to stem the tide of illegal immigrants flooding into the country, the estimated 700,000 “Dreamers” in effect are saying, “We have a right to stay.”

No, they don’t.

Is this any different than shoplifters demanding that they be allowed to keep what they—or, in this case, their illegal-immigrant parents—have stolen?

. . .

In a galling show of ingratitude, however, those same “Dreamers”—the would-be recipients of our solicitude, which we’re under no obligation to provide—are demanding that any Dream Act legislation be a “clean” bill.

By “clean,” they mean that the legislation should not accede to Trump’s insistence that DACA be coupled with other provisions to strengthen border security and to reform our immigration laws.

The “Dreamers” were furious at Senate Democrats last week for their unwillingness to try to hold hostage a stopgap government funding bill to get DACA passed.

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<http://dailysignal.com/2018/01/03/why-dreamers-have-no-right-to-demand-anything/>

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11.

What the 2017 Census Data Tell Us About Obama's Policies

The patterns of migration between 2010 and 2017 look less like Barack Obama's ideal America and more like Donald Trump's.

By Michael Barone

National Review Online, January 5, 2018

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That trend seems to have been petering out in 2010–17.

Nationwide, immigration in these years was 2.3 percent of 2010 population, lower than during the 1982–2007 surge. And in only twelve states and D.C. was that rate above the national percentage.

This reflects the 2008–14 halt in net immigration from Mexico. States that used to get many Mexican immigrants had only slightly above-average immigration rates, 3 percent in California and Texas, or were below average, 1.7 percent in Illinois. And immigration rates were below the national average in Nevada and Arizona, immigration magnets before 2008.

Higher immigration rates were registered in Florida, at 5 percent (the nation's highest), and in states clustered around New York, Boston, and Washington — 3 to 4 percent in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia, with D.C. at 5 percent.

Florida's gains reflect immigrants from Latin America south of Mexico, but the others represent increased immigration from Asia, which in recent years has produced more arrivals than Latin America — a reversal of the 1982–2007 trend. Increased Asian immigration is reflected also in the above-national-average immigration rates in Hawaii and Washington state.

Census data show Asian concentrations in university communities and medical centers. Of course, not all Asian immigrants are high-skilled techies or doctors, but overall, the immigration inflow in the 2010s has been more high-skilled and substantially less low-skilled than before.

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<http://www.nationalreview.com/article/455168/2017-census-data-policies-president-obama>

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[12.](#)

It's Time to Stop Counting Illegal Aliens in the Census

California already has extra House seats due to illegal aliens.

By Daniel Horowitz

Conservative Review, January 4, 2018

. . .

By promising to restrict law enforcement from investigating, detaining, or arresting any illegal alien, California will become an even greater magnet for illegal immigration than it is today. This helps boost California's representation in Congress because of the current inane policy of counting total population in the Census for purposes of reapportionment. It's no wonder the San Diego corridor is now overwhelmed with asylum requests. It is no surprise that roughly half of all illegal immigrants reside in five metropolitan areas — all of which are sanctuary cities: New York City-Newark, Los Angeles, Chicago, Miami, and San Francisco-Oakland.

This is one case where crime most definitely pays. In the case of California, it already has an extra five seats in the House due to its illegal alien population. Remember, Obamacare only passed in the House by a 220-210 margin, meaning that illegal immigration directly affected the Left's ability to take over health care.

Immigration was given to the federal government to prevent states from gaming representation

This is *exactly* why our Founders assigned control over immigration policy to the federal government. They didn't want states to artificially inflate their representation by flooding the entire federal union with undesirable aliens. Commenting on the power of Congress (as opposed to states) over immigration, the inimitable Justice Joseph Story explained, "If aliens might be admitted indiscriminately to enjoy all the rights of citizens at the will of a single state, the Union might itself be endangered by an influx of foreigners, hostile to its institutions, ignorant of its powers, and incapable of a due estimate of its privileges."

. . .

<https://www.conservativereview.com/articles/time-stop-counting-illegal-aliens-census/>

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[13.](#)

Mass Migration: Uninvited Guests

By Philip Carl Salzman

Gatestone Institute, December 31, 2017

. . .

Canadians and Americans presumably do not wish to see their rights replaced by sharia law or caste law. Some immigrants, however, hold their caste and religious law above Western law, and would like to see caste and religious law replace Western law. In the meantime, they act as a fifth column, attempting to undermine Western law and custom, whether by electoral pressure or violent attack. Some Western legislators, in the face of immigrant and minority pressure, back pedal, in the name of multiculturalism and diversity, and withdraw support for free speech, for the right of criticism of religion, for freedom of sexual choice, and other individual liberties.

There is, unfortunately, no simple policy solution. Policies directed at categories of people based on origin or religion are prejudicial and illiberal. You cannot know someone's beliefs, values, and propensities from labels indicating their origin, ethnicity, or religion. Immigration policy needs to be directed toward individuals, welcoming those whose values and attitudes are consistent with Western culture. Close scrutiny of applicants is in our collective interest. We should accept those immigrants who are willing and able to respect American and Canadian law and Western culture, and who wish to join other Americans and Canadians in building a society based on human rights.

. . .

<https://www.gatestoneinstitute.org/11625/mass-migration-uninvited-guests>

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14.

Motor Voter Law Drives Illegal Aliens Into the Open

By Bob Dane

ImmigrationReform.com, January 4, 2018

. . .

The U.S. Motor Voter program is bringing illegal aliens out of the shadows.

Whether a deliberate scheme by state and local registrars to plump the voter rolls, or just bureaucratic incompetence, noncitizens are getting caught up in the Motor Voter machinery.

Either way, election-integrity groups are finding noncitizens on voter-registration lists from coast to coast. Some of the individuals have illegally cast ballots.

One of the best ways to ferret out illegal aliens is to cross-reference jury excusals with voter-registration records.

When noncitizens receive a jury summons (generated from voter rolls), they inform the courts they cannot serve because they are not legalized citizens. The excusals flag them for voter-rights groups to challenge their right to vote, along with their legal status.

. . .

<https://immigrationreform.com/2018/01/04/motor-voter-law-drives-illegals-open/>

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15.

Congress, White House Dealing on DACA but the Devil is in the Definitions

By Jennifer G. Hickey

ImmigrationReform.com, January 4, 2018

. . .

Democratic leaders in the Senate indicated this week they are unwilling to step away from their opposition to a border wall and would sink the ship over the issue.

“We believe in border security,” said Senate Minority Leader Chuck Schumer (D-N.Y.) before offering a potentially deal-killing caveat. “If our Republican colleagues and the president engage in good faith in that negotiation — without unreasonable demands like the absurdly expensive and ineffective border wall that publicly many Republicans oppose and privately many more do,” the minority leader argued, referring to the border wall he

Even an original member of the Gang of Eight – Sen. Lindsey Graham (R-S.C.) – countered that Schumer was being unreasonable.

“Democrats cannot say no to a reasonable border plan that includes a wall,” Graham told talk show host Hugh Hewitt on Thursday before his meeting at the White House.

Nonetheless, he believes a deal can be made.

“So here’s what’s going to happen. The diversity lottery is stupid – literally drawing names out of a hat. President Trump is right. We need to replace that and take those 50,000 visas and use them more rationally. We need to secure our border with a wall component where it makes sense. The DACA kids, you know, need a pathway forward, those who are non-felons, and we’ve got to make sure you don’t have a down payment on chain migration,” the senator predicted.

. . .

<https://immigrationreform.com/2018/01/04/congress-white-house-dealing-daca-devil-definitions/>

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[16.](#)

How Trump Changed the Debate

By Andy Schlafly

Townhall.com, January 3, 2018

. . .

Now Democrats are making similar threats about extending DACA as a condition for the next budget deadline on January 19, but the terms of the debate have changed. Instead of DACA and the Dream Act, Trump has forced public attention on chain migration.

Between Christmas and New Year's Eve, Trump served notice via Twitter about the new deal that Democrats would face in the new year: "There can be no DACA without the desperately needed WALL at the Southern Border," he warned, "and an END to the horrible Chain Migration & ridiculous Lottery System of Immigration etc. We must protect our country at all cost!"

A helpful web page was created by the White House to elaborate on the president's tweet. According to this page at whitehouse.gov, chain migration is "the process by which foreign nationals permanently resettle in the U.S. and subsequently bring over their foreign relatives, and so on, until entire extended families are resettled within the country."

. . .

<https://townhall.com/columnists/andyschlafly/2018/01/03/how-trump-changed-the-debate-n2429290>

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[17.](#)

Trump Ups the Ante on Immigration Deal to Avoid Shutdown

By Rick Moran

American Thinker Blog, January 3, 2018

. . .

Given the time remaining before the January 19 deadline, it is unlikely that both sides can come to an agreement on a "global" deal. But on immigration, there's a chance for a compromise. Democrats may agree to fund a border wall as long as it isn't called a "border wall." Referring to the funding as "enhanced security" or some other euphemism could be acceptable, while severely limiting the number of people a DACA recipient can sponsor to come to the U.S. might also be acceptable to Democrats.

The pressure of getting a funding resolution to the floor of both houses of Congress will force both sides to deal, although the president probably has the upper hand in the negotiations. The president set a March deadline last year for Congress to deal with DACA, so shutting down the government over the program is unnecessary. That would be an easy sell for Trump, no matter how hard the Democratic-media complex tries to spin any shutdown as the GOP's fault.

. . .

http://www.americanthinker.com/blog/2018/01/trump_ups_the_ante_on_immigration_deal_to_avoid_shutdown.html

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[18.](#)

Christmas Lessons From California

By Victor Davis Hanson

Investors Business Daily, December 26, 2017

. . .

The last two months of California weather were among the driest autumn months on record. Unless 2018 is a miraculously wet year, California will find itself on the cusp of another existential drought.

Yet California politicians are currently obsessed with the usual race/class/gender agendas, as Sacramento broadcasts that California is sanctuary state exempt from federal immigration laws.

Periodically, Gov. Jerry Brown, in prophetic Old Testament style, offers rebukes of President Donald Trump, as Brown tours the globe as commander in chief of California.

But meanwhile, in the real (dry) world, did Brown's state prepare for such a disaster during either its recent four-year dry spell or its near-record wet year in 2016?

Hardly.

Over some 50 consecutive months of drought, California did not start work on a single major reservoir —though many had long ago been planned and designed.

. . .

<https://www.investors.com/politics/columnists/victor-davis-hanson-christmas-lessons-from-california/>

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[19.](#)

H-1B Math — Your Guide to Proposed Legislation

By Norm Matloff

NormSaysNoWordpress.com, January 5, 2018

. . .

As discussed in a previous posting, the Issa bill to “reform” the H-1B work visa has passed committee, and is getting a lot of press (mostly non-factual). The Durbin-Grassley bill, introduced in several past Congresses, is said to be coming back soon. In addition, the RAISE Act, which would move green card eligibility to a more skills-based policy, has been endorsed by the White House and is being vigorously promoted by the various immigration reform (i.e. restrictionist) groups. How would U.S. citizen/permanent resident tech professionals fare under these proposals?

I will address this question here. Note that this will not be a detailed, clause-by-clause analysis, but rather a high-

level analysis based on what is the only appropriate criterion:

Would the given proposal improve job prospects for Americans?

. . .

Again, all of this would lead to a greatly expanded young tech labor pool. Whether the expansion consists of green card holders or not is really irrelevant.

Bottom line: Issa, D-G and RAISE would make things worse for American tech workers. Not better, not neutral, but **WORSE**. This may be an “inconvenient truth” for the immigration reform organizations, but that is the reality.

. . .

<https://normsaysno.wordpress.com/2018/01/05/h-1b-math-your-guide-to-proposed-legislation/>

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[20.](#)

H-1B Is Not a Gender Issue

By Norm Matloff

NormSaysNoWordpress.com, January 5, 2018

. . .

Thus I was more than startled to see the January 2 blog by David North of CIS, in which North proposes reducing H-1B usage via anti-discrimination requirements. He writes,

. . .

I was amazed that North didn’t cite the age issue, which dwarfs the other two. You can be Indian and male — the two groups North believes are favored by H-1B employers — but if you are over 35, most tech employers will shun you. Age is THE central factor.

What particularly surprised me was North’s bringing in the gender issue, claiming that the H-1B population is more male-dominated than that of U.S. workers. As I have said before, I believe exactly the opposite is true. At some point, I will crunch the numbers, but the situation is well illustrated by the Web page of grad students in the UC

Davis Statistics Dept. Behold!

Though one can't tell 100% from names whether someone is a foreign student, it is clear from the above page that MOST OR ALL OF THOSE FEMALE STUDENTS ARE FOREIGN. Indeed, there may be zero American women there. There would be a similarly stark imbalance in my own department, Computer Science. (We have a list of names but no pictures, thus no gender information.)

. . .

<https://normsaysno.wordpress.com/2018/01/05/h-1b-is-not-a-gender-issue-its-you-know-what/>

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[21.](#)

Worse-Than-Doing-Nothing Bill Passes House Committee

By Norm Matloff

NormSaysNoWordpress.com, December 29, 2017

Today's *Wall Street Journal* ran a story reporting that the Issa H-1B "reform" bill has now passed the House Judiciary Committee. Unfortunately, the article, which at least for now you can read in full [here](#) or [here](#), does not question the Intels Good, Infosyses Bad presumption on which the bill is based; it takes this as an "obvious" given. The article states (emphasis added)

Scott Corley, who runs the pro-immigration Compete America coalition made up of technology companies, said the bill was a welcome step toward separating high-tech companies from outsourcers.

The article offers no explanation as to why such a separation is warranted.

I've been warning for years that this kind of bill not only would not help matters but would actually make things worse. I won't review the reasons for this in the current post, but did want to call attention to one passage in the

article:

. . .

<https://normsaysno.wordpress.com/2017/12/29/worse-than-doing-nothing-bill-passes-house-committee/>

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[22.](#)

Mexico a Post-Racial Utopia? It's a Myth, Latest Research Shows

By Allan Wall

VDare.com, January 1, 2018

. . .

A new study confirms Mexico is a very racially-stratified society—a direct challenge to the myth of Mexico as multicultural utopia and a warning to those who think Mexican immigration will help America solve its racial problems. [Is Mexico a Post-Racial Country? Inequality and Skin Tone across the Americas, November 6, 2017].

Mexico's census bureau Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía, [INEGI—The “National Institute of Statistics and Geography”] published a study last summer showing light-skinned Mexicans performed better economically than darker-skinned Mexicans. The new study, which drew on this previous work, was conducted by Daniel Zizumbo-Colunga [Email him] and Ivan Flores Martinez [Email him] both of CIDE (Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas, “Center for Research and Teaching in Economics”) a Mexican higher education institution and think tank.

. . .

After residing in Mexico for fifteen years, I can tell you Mexicans really do care about race. The argument that Mexican immigration will make us more racially harmonious because of their freewheeling racial attitudes and mixed heritage (in contrast to us racist, stuffy Anglos *en el Norte*) is far from the truth.

Mexicans don't like to talk about it. Perhaps some don't even consciously realize it. But for those who have eyes to see, it is obvious that Mexico is a society highly stratified by race. And with this evidence in hand, you don't have to

take my word for it.

Mexico has its own history and its own issues to deal with. The next time Mexicans lecture us on racial issues, we should tell them to take a hike.

. . .

<http://www.vdare.com/articles/memo-from-middle-america-mexico-a-post-racial-utopia-its-a-myth-latest-research-shows>

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[23.](#)

Andres Manuel Lopez Obrador Can be a Catastrophe for Mexico

The Kaplan Herald, January 2, 2018

. . .

Mr. Lopez Obrador was extracted from the mold of Fidel Castro, Hugo Chavez, and Nicolas Maduro, a demagogue with a gift of incendiary rhetoric, mobilizing his supporters in the streets, and itching to spend government money like a drunken sailor (or a sober Democratic politician). He has made no secret of his scorn for the United States and President Trump.

Mr. Lopez Obrador would be a disaster for . His election would be a disaster for north of the border as well. A collapsing Mexican economy — guaranteed if he implements anything like the Castro/Chavez economic fantasy he admires — would send new millions of Mexicans fleeing across the border into the United States. He has floated the idea of a mass amnesty for drug gangsters. This would liberate some very horrible people, and ensure that drug gangs would operate with impunity, and more violence and more drugs surging across the Rio Grande.

. . .

<https://kaplanherald.com/2018/01/02/editorial-andres-manuel-lopez-obrador-can-be-a-catastrophe-for-mexico/>

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[24.](#)

United States Morphing Into a Lawless Country

By Frosty Wooldridge

NewsWithViews.com, January 4, 2018

. . .

Today, over 240 “Sanctuary Cities” invite and support lawlessness within America. Mayors and city councils commit felonies without prosecution.

Why? Because American citizens fail to take time to participate in their own Constitutional Republic. U.S. citizens sit back, watch TV and do absolutely nothing to vote for responsible senators, congressmen/women, mayors, city council members and governors.

. . .

What you can expect for your children as a result of America morphing into a lawless society: in excess of 100,000,000 (million) more legal immigrants within the next 32 years. They arrive from 196 different countries with few skills and little ability to contribute to America. They arrive with 196 different world views, religions (not so compatible), cultures and languages. Do you think we will survive that level of multiculturalism, linguistic chaos and religious diversity?

Ask yourself: “What do I want to leave for my children?” “What am I going to do to stop the eventuality of losing my country to endless and mass immigration from the third world?”

. . .

<https://newswithviews.com/united-states-morphing-into-a-lawless-country/>

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[25.](#)

Trump's War on Immigration Caseworkers Needs to End

By Steve Israel

TheHill.com, January 3, 2018

. . .

An email sent late last month by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) announced several new requirements, “including a handwritten and notarized signature, even if the immigrant is overseas,” before a congressional office can accept a “privacy release” that allows it to contact federal agencies. This isn’t simply a case of more paperwork clogging up an already backlogged system. This is an unnecessary measure that can put lives at risk.

. . .

USCIS argues that the new requirements won’t burden immigrants. Yet, surely they would have impacted Mykhailo by adding additional requirements on his infirm grandfather while violence spread near his home. Nor has the Trump administration made a compelling case of any identity fraud involving congressional offices and applicants for various types of immigration status.

USCIS has described criticism of the new rules as “baseless,” but what is really baseless are the rules themselves. They’re an unnecessary and a backdoor attempt to hinder members of Congress and their staffs from intervening on legitimate immigration emergencies with homeland security as a paramount obligation.

. . .

<http://thehill.com/opinion/immigration/367067-trumps-war-on-immigration-caseworkers-needs-to-end>

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[26.](#)

Krugman Talks Sense on Trade and Immigration

By David Henderson

Library of Economics Liberty, December 20, 2017

Immigration:

Barro: Regardless of whether there's a good remedy available to Trump, or whether the remedy that he's talking about makes any sense, is he right in his critique that free trade and relatively loose immigration policies have depressed the wages of native-born American workers over the last few decades?

Krugman: Trade a little bit. Most estimates do suggest that increased International Trade did have some depressing effect on blue-collar wages in the United States. We import labor-intensive products; that reduces the demand. It's probably not huge, and it's probably mostly in the past. It's not a continuing force of further downward pressure. Immigration, actually, the evidence suggests that immigrant workers are not for the most part competing with native-born workers. They're competing with immigrant workers who are already here, more than that. Even though you take somebody with 11 years of education from Mexico or Central America, compare them with somebody with 11 years of education born here, they're actually very different, the skill sets, the occupations are very different. The immigration thing, although it's the one that resonated most with with Trump voters, is probably in fact the place where his economics is just wrong. He has a better case on trade.

. . .

http://econlog.econlib.org/archives/2017/12/krugman_talks_s.html

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[27.](#)

Here's What to Expect on Immigration in 2018

By Stuart Anderson

Forbes.com, January 2, 2018

The Trump administration is likely to seek to increase deportations through restrictive policies toward unaccompanied minors and parents and by pressuring immigration judges to complete more cases. In December 2017, the New York Times reported, “The Trump administration is considering a plan to separate parents from their children when families are caught entering the country illegally . . . immigrant groups have denounced it as draconian and inhumane.” During the first half of 2018, the administration will decide whether to continue Temporary Protected Status (TPS) for nationals of Honduras, El Salvador and other countries.

While Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) has hardly focused its attention only on hardened criminals, 2018 will likely seen a turn toward immigration raids on businesses. Such raids have always been controversial. According to the Commercial Appeal, based in Memphis, “The federal government plans to increase job site immigration enforcement actions across Tennessee in 2018, said Robert Hammer, a high-ranking enforcement official.” A better way to combat illegal immigration is to provide employers with more ways to hire workers legally through temporary visas, including for year-round jobs, which is difficult or impossible under current U.S. immigration law.

. . .

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/stuartanderson/2018/01/02/heres-what-to-expect-on-immigration-in-2018/3/#6339cab25a3e>

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[28.](#)

Today’s Immigration Debate Is Nothing New

The Omaha World-Herald, December 31, 2017

There is much more to sentiments and legislation regarding immigrants, guest workers, refugees, others seeking asylum and more.

Please keep in mind that the last time, it was “us” that “they” were concerned about. The children, grandchildren

and great-grandchildren of immigrants past are now the “they.”

The difference between “us” and “them” needs to be given much more serious thought in a nation as great as ours.

. . .

http://www.omaha.com/opinion/louis-g-pol-today-s-immigration-debate-is-nothing-new/article_e207366d-ce39-5e83-af5f-bb2843a2cdf8.html

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[29.](#)

How We Handle Migrations Will Define the 21st Century

By Laura Carlsen

Americas Program, January 4, 2018

. . .

For the Central American mothers, crossing borders from their countries of the Northern Triangle and following the migratory routes that many of their sons and daughters followed is the hope of finding them. Some have been missing for decades. The Caravan of Mothers, in its thirteenth year, has found more than 270 missing relatives. This year isn’t an exception. Witnessing the reunion between a mother and daughter after years of not knowing, is a very emotional moment and a reminder that public policy and laws should promote family unity and loving bonds between people—not destroy them. Safety is knowing that your children are safe, and that the people you love do not face hunger, death threats or abuse. National governments, before seeking to expand their power and interests, must fulfill this basic obligation.

In this challenge, all the governments on the regional transnational migration route – from Central America to the United States – have failed. Migrants flee Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras, “where economic insecurity, combined with the impact of mega-projects of extraction of minerals and other resources, create a situation of structural violence and forced displacement. This economic insecurity occurs in a context of acute violence in these countries, which have the highest levels of homicide and gender violence in the world”, as stated in the

communiqué of the Mesoamerican Migrant Movement that organizes the caravan.

. . .

<https://www.americas.org/archives/24139>

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[30.](#)

On Immigration, Trump Is Positioned To Do What Obama and Bush Couldn't

By Ali Noorani

USA Today, January 2, 2018

. . .

Yes, in American life today there is a fear about the demographic and economic changes that are taking hold. These fears are real and we must take them seriously. But at the same time, more Americans are coming to realize that their child's best friend, the family one pew over at church or the owner of their favorite restaurant was born in another country and may or may not be documented.

That is why the opportunity before this White House is as rare as it is significant. By signing into law bipartisan immigration reforms, President Trump would achieve what neither of his predecessors could.

In doing so, he would not only surprise us. He would send a signal to the world that the United States remains a nation of laws and a nation of grace.

. . .

<https://www.usatoday.com/story/opinion/2018/01/02/immigration-trump-positioned-do-what-obama-and-bush-couldnt-ali-noorani-column/993548001/>

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[31.](#)

One Year Of Immigration Under Trump

By Maryam Saleh

TheIntercept, December 31, 2017

. . .

The enhanced vetting procedures and Trump’s virulently anti-immigrant rhetoric may already have had a chilling effect around the world. According to the Migration Policy Institute report, tourism to the United States in the first six months of 2017 dropped nearly 4 percent compared to the same period last year, universities have reported drops in international student enrollment, and the demand for employment-based visas dropped for the first time since the Great Recession. Still, Pierce cautioned, “in the data world of immigration, it’s very hard to draw a direct line between a cause and effect.”

. . .

<https://theintercept.com/2017/12/31/one-year-of-immigration-under-trump/?comments=1#comments>

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[32.](#)

Nativists Can’t Back Up Their Claims on Immigration and Crime

By Walter Ewing

ImmigrationImpact.com, January 3, 2018

Social scientists have concluded that immigrants are far less likely than the native-born to commit serious criminal offenses or end up behind bars. More than one hundred years of research has firmly established this fact. Yet nativists still claim that undocumented immigrants pose a threat to public safety and national security.

. . .

An example of the nativist line of reasoning comes from a story on Frontpage Magazine by retired Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) agent Michael Cutler. The story throws together a collection of disembodied incarceration statistics with inflammatory political rhetoric. Cutler also argues, without citing a primary source, that undocumented immigrants are responsible for nearly a third of all murders in the country.

While Cutler can't credibly back up his claims, there is no shortage of credible researchers who have demonstrated the absence of any relationship between high rates of immigration and high crime rates. In just the past three years, three compelling studies have been added to the pile of evidence which has been growing for decades concerning the lack of any connection between immigration and crime.

. . .

<http://immigrationimpact.com/2018/01/03/nativists-claims-immigration-crime/>

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[33.](#)

How Europe Built Its Own Funeral Pyre, Then Leapt In

Mass immigration, guilt and a continent on the brink of 'societal catastrophe.'

By Robert W. Merry

The American Conservative, January 4, 2018

. . .

Indeed, the central battlefield in the immigration wars is Europe, which accepted a trickle of immigrants in the immediate postwar era due to labor shortages. But over the years the trickle became a stream, then a growing river, and finally a torrent—to the extent that ethnic Britons are now a minority in their own capital city, refugee flows into Germany went from 48,589 in 2010 to 1.5 million in 2015, and Italy, a key entry point, received at one point an average of 6,500 new arrivals a day.

Throughout all this, the European elites celebrated the change and imposed a kind of thought enforcement regime against those who raised questions. The in-migration was initially hailed as an economic boon; then as a

necessary corrective to an aging population; then as a means of spicing up society through “diversity”; and finally as a fait accompli, an unstoppable wave wrought by the world’s gathering globalization. Besides, argued the elites, the new arrivals would all become assimilated into the European culture eventually, so what’s the problem? Meanwhile, public opinion surveys over decades showed that large majorities of Europeans harbored powerful misgivings about these changes.

As British journalist and author Douglas Murray writes, “Promised throughout their lifetimes that the changes were temporary, that the changes were not real, or that the changes did not signify anything, Europeans discovered that in the lifespan of people now alive they would become minorities in their own countries.”

. . .

<http://www.theamericanconservative.com/articles/how-europe-built-its-own-funeral-pyre-then-leapt-in/>

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U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

September 16, 2019

NRC2018159378

Austin Evers
American Oversight
1030 15th St NW, Ste B255
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Austin Evers:

This is a response to your Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act (FOIA/PA) request received in this office relating to e-mails for USCIS employee Robert Law, which was assigned control number NRC2018159378.

We have completed the search for responsive records and are currently reviewing and processing records responsive to your request. Records will be provided on a rolling basis in accordance with the parties' agreement. Enclosed is the fourth production of responsive records, which consists of 672 pages. We have reviewed these records and determined to release all of the pages in full.

If you have any questions about our records production, please contact our attorney, Assistant United States Attorney Scott Sroka.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Jill A. Eggleston".

Jill A. Eggleston
Director, FOIA Operations

From: Center for Immigration Studies
<center=cis.org@mail82.sea91.rsgsv.net> on behalf of Center
for Immigration Studies <center@cis.org>

Sent: Monday, January 15, 2018 10:16 AM

To: Law, Robert T

Subject: New from the Center for Immigration Studies, 1/15/18



What's Happening at the Center

In two short videos, Director of Research Steven Camarota details the record-breaking size of the foreign-born population and explains the cost of amnestying those in the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program. In the first, he outlines the yearly flow of immigrants into the United States and their demographics. In the second, he explains that the DACA recipients are generally low-educated and low-skilled and cites a Congressional Budget Office report estimating the cost of a "Dreamer" amnesty at \$26 billion.



Director of Research Steven Camarota explains the cost of a DACA amnesty.

Blog Posts

- [1. Gang of Six "Deal" on DACA Is Not Serious](#)
- [2. Kudos to Bloomberg Businessweek for Outstanding Investigation of Danger of the Graveyard Shift](#)
- [3. The Worst of the Visa Mills Score a Coup in Senate Appropriations Bill](#)
- [4. District Court Stays End of DACA](#)
- [5. Non-Citizens Committed a Disproportionate Share of Federal Crimes, 2011-16](#)
- [6. Would Prosecuting Sanctuary Politicians be 'Extreme'?](#)
- [7. Foreign Student Program Oversight Is Sleepy and Passive](#)
- [8. El Salvador Accentuates the Positive in TPS Decision](#)
- [9. Lawmakers and Journalists Often Have No Idea What They're Talking About](#)
- [10. Attorney General Orders Review of Administrative Closure](#)
- [11. Four Situations in Which Aliens Are Treated Better than Citizens](#)
- [12. Facial Recognition Scanning Can Improve Border Control at Airports](#)
- [13. Temporary Protected Status Reportedly Terminated for El Salvador](#)
- [14. Higher Education Fraud Comes in Two Different Packages, Part 1](#)
- [15. The Categorical Approach, Backlogs, and Removability](#)

Videos

- [16. Mark Krikorian Considers Potential DACA Legislation](#)
- [17. Immigration Brief: The Immigrant Population](#)
- [18. Video Immigration Brief: The Cost of a DACA Amnesty](#)

- [1. Gang of Six "Deal" on DACA Is Not Serious](#)

By Jessica Vaughan

CIS Blog, January 12, 2018

Excerpt: This proposal is not a serious effort to find common ground with either the majority of congressional Republicans or the president. It pays only lip service to what is required to achieve the immigration policy improvements that Americans seek, and that they elected Donald Trump to accomplish.

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2.

Kudos to Bloomberg Businessweek for Outstanding Investigation of Danger of the Graveyard Shift

By Jerry Kammer

CIS Blog, January 11, 2018

<https://www.cis.org/Kammer/Kudos-Bloomberg-Businessweek-Outstanding-Investigation-Danger-Graveyard-Shift>

Excerpt: Bloomberg Businessweek has published an outstanding piece of investigative reporting on conditions that will remind readers of the national disgrace described by Upton Sinclair over a century ago in his novel *The Jungle*. The expose by reporters Peter Waldman and Kartikay Mehrotra is titled "America's Worst Graveyard Shift Is Grinding Up Workers". It describes a national disgrace, a tolerance of degradation and denial of human dignity that should boil the blood of any American who believes that workers should not be

brutalized and exploited in order to put food on our tables. The meat-processing companies are engaged in a relentless competition with each other that incentivizes cruelty to both workers and animals and demonstrates the intolerable effects of feckless or nonexistent regulation.

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3.

The Worst of the Visa Mills Score a Coup in Senate Appropriations Bill

By David North

CIS Blog, January 11, 2018

<https://www.cis.org/North/Worst-Visa-Mills-Score-Coup-Senate-Appropriations-Bill>

Excerpt: That's where the Senate appropriations bill comes into the picture. It extends this grace period for another 18 months. By definition it applies only to those institutions that could not get another accreditor in the first 18 months; in other words, those at the very bottom of the higher education barrel.

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4.

District Court Stays End of DACA

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, January 11, 2018

<https://www.cis.org/Arthur/District-Court-Stays-End-DACA>

Excerpt: Judge Alsup's order places congressional interest in providing a more regularized status for DACA beneficiaries on a different timeframe. So long as that order remains in effect, DACA beneficiaries may continue to receive the benefits of that status indefinitely. The effect of that order on any such legislation, however, remains to be seen.

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5.

Non-Citizens Committed a Disproportionate Share of Federal Crimes, 2011-16

By Steven Camarota

CIS Blog, January 10, 2018

<https://www.cis.org/Cadman/Would-Prosecuting-Sanctuary-Politicians-be-Extreme>

Excerpt: Many immigration advocates argue that immigrants have much lower crime rates than natives (see this op-ed and this paper). As my colleague Jessica Vaughan and I pointed in a paper some years ago, however, the picture is far from clear. While there are other issues, the biggest problem with

studying immigrant crime is that states and localities do not systematically track the country of birth, citizenship, or legal status of those they arrest, convict, or incarcerate. But the federal government does track the citizenship of those it convicts. New data from the U.S. Sentencing Commission shows that of those convicted of federal crimes between 2011 and 2016, 44.2 percent were not U.S. citizens — 21.4 percent if immigration crimes are excluded.

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6.

Would Prosecuting Sanctuary Politicians be 'Extreme'?

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, January 10, 2018

<https://www.cis.org/Cadman/Would-Prosecuting-Sanctuary-Politicians-be-Extreme>

Excerpt: One might argue that it is the police officers, jail guards, or deputy sheriffs who are doing the actual dirty work of release here, not the politicians, but that kind of thinking went out with the Nuremberg trials, which established the legal premise of command accountability. The ones who order and direct illegal acts are as responsible as those who carry them out. This is a line of thinking that, if anything, has been refined and expanded with the passing years, and rightly so.

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7.

Foreign Student Program Oversight Is Sleepy and Passive

By David North

CIS Blog, January 10, 2018

<https://www.cis.org/North/Foreign-Student-Program-Oversight-Sleepy-and-Passive>

Excerpt: The Student and Exchange Visitor Program (SEVP) is the governmental entity that is supposed to run the foreign student program. SEVP is part of ICE and has a staff of 390 people, according to p. 87 of the proposed Department of Homeland Security budget.

One of SEVP's duties is to publish a long online listing of the academic institutions that it has licensed to teach foreign students. This listing, "Study in the States", is used by potential foreign students to see if the college they are contemplating is, in fact, licensed by the U.S. government. Importantly, in the field of migration control it is used by consular officials to determine if an applicant for an F-1 visa has been accepted by a school that is licensed for foreign students. Only listed schools can issue the paper that leads to an F-1 visa.

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8.

El Salvador Accentuates the Positive in TPS Decision

By Kausha Luna

CIS Blog, January 9, 2018

<https://cis.org/Luna/El-Salvador-Accentuates-Positive-TPS-Decision>

Excerpt: Overall, the Salvadoran government has taken a positive tone regarding the decision made by DHS. The language used to address the 18-month period prior to September 9, 2019, is worth nothing. While El Salvador calls the decision an 18-month "extension" and "renewal", DHS refers to it is a "delay" to the "termination" of the designation. The former clearly paints the situation in a more optimistic light. The difference in diction is understandable, given the two governments' respective audiences. After months of publicizing its efforts to find a resolution for TPS beneficiaries, the Salvadoran government wants to portray the 18-month period as an accomplishment.

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9.

Lawmakers and Journalists Often Have No Idea What They're Talking About

By Mark Krikorian

CIS Blog, January 9, 2018

<https://www.cis.org/Krikorian/Lawmakers-and-Journalists-Often-Have-No-Idea-What-Theyre-Talking-About>

Excerpt: Unfortunately, when it comes to immigration, people in positions of responsibility feel free to venture opinions on topics about which they have not the tiniest scintilla of knowledge. And I don't mean that journalists and politicians should know the intricacies of a Labor Condition Application or whether the I-90 form can be filed online. I mean the most elementary of facts.

This struck me in the commentary about the termination (delayed till 2019) of Temporary Protected Status (TPS) for about 200,000 Salvadoran illegal aliens. TPS is for illegal aliens (and a much smaller number of people on valid, but expiring, visas) who are here when their country suffers natural disaster or civil strife. The thinking was to temporarily hold off sending them home (and give them work permits) until things stabilize. It is thus not a refugee-like resettlement program that brings people to the United States from places that have experienced such problems. This is not a trivial distinction: They have not fled the earthquake, hurricane, etc. — they were simply lucky enough to be here when it happened and their prize was a work permit.

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10.

Attorney General Orders Review of Administrative Closure

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, January 9, 2018

<https://www.cis.org/Arthur/Attorney-General-Orders-Review-Administrative-Closure>

Excerpt: It will be impossible for the Department of Justice to identify, let alone ask Congress for funding for, sufficient resources to address the immigration-court backlog until the true scope of that backlog is known. It is now apparent that the number of cases that are pending before the immigration courts of the United States is much larger than the public has been led to believe.

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11.

Four Situations in Which Aliens Are Treated Better than Citizens

By David North

CIS Blog, January 9, 2018

<https://www.cis.org/North/Four-Situations-Which-Aliens-Are-Treated-Better-Citizens>

Excerpt: Other than in voting and jury duty, our government routinely treats aliens as equal to citizens; both are guaranteed fair trials and freedom of speech, for instance, and that's appropriate.

But what about situations in which the government, either by law or by administrative decision, treats aliens — sometime including illegal ones —

better than citizens? Does that ever happen? And if it does, is that good public policy?

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12.

Facial Recognition Scanning Can Improve Border Control at Airports

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, January 9, 2018

<https://www.cis.org/Cadman/Facial-Recognition-Scanning-Can-Improve-Border-Control-Airports>

Excerpt: Yes, the study's authors are right that the scanning technology isn't 100 percent accurate — it isn't a cure-all — but it is a worthwhile tool, one of many used to try to sort needles out of an incredibly large haystack. It's absurd to presume that CBP agents would be able to stand and watch departing passengers walking down the gangway and in any way at all be able to remember the faces of all the known miscreants of record to the U.S. government. Facial recognition simply helps the process along.

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13.

Temporary Protected Status Reportedly Terminated for El Salvador

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, January 8, 2018

<https://www.cis.org/Arthur/Temporary-Protected-Status-Reportedly-Terminated-El-Salvador>

Excerpt: The Washington Post reports today that Temporary Protected Status (TPS) for nationals of El Salvador will not be renewed by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). According to the paper, Salvadoran nationals "will have until September 2019 to leave or seek other means to obtain lawful residency."

Under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), the secretary of Homeland Security may grant TPS and employment authorization to nationals of designated countries. As long as TPS is in effect, those aliens who have been granted status may not be removed, except under very limited circumstances.

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14.

Higher Education Fraud Comes in Two Different Packages, Part 1

By David North

CIS Blog, January 8, 2018

<https://www.cis.org/North/Higher-Education-Fraud-Comes-Two-Different-Packages-Part-1>

Excerpt: The more common example is institutional fraud, where the whole enterprise is suspect, operating as a visa mill and designed to admit aliens who are usually much more interested in off-campus jobs than in on-campus education. An increasing number of good people, teachers, and some administrators, have noticed the fraud, quit their jobs (often at a major sacrifice), and told us about it.

Much less common are instances of a rogue employee in the foreign student office at a decent school who defrauds the system for his or her personal profit. One such employee was recently indicted.

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15.

The Categorical Approach, Backlogs, and Removability

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, January 8, 2018

<https://www.cis.org/Arthur/Categorical-Approach-Backlogs-and-Removability>

Excerpt: Court rulings on how to determine whether an offense is "a crime of moral turpitude" have resulted in aliens who are clearly removable being

allowed to avoid deportation and remain to commit more crimes.

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16.

Mark Krikorian Considers Potential DACA Legislation

FOX News, January 10, 2018

Videos: <https://cis.org/Mark-Krikorian-Considers-Potential-DACA-Legislation>

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17.

Immigration Brief: Steven Camarota Details the Immigrant Population

CIS Video, January 9, 2018

Video: <https://www.cis.org/Camarota/Immigration-Brief-Immigrant-Population>

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18.

Immigration Brief: Steven Camarota Explains the Cost of a DACA Amnesty
CIS Video, January 8, 2018

Video: <https://www.cis.org/Camarota/Video-Immigration-Brief-Cost-DACA-Amnesty>

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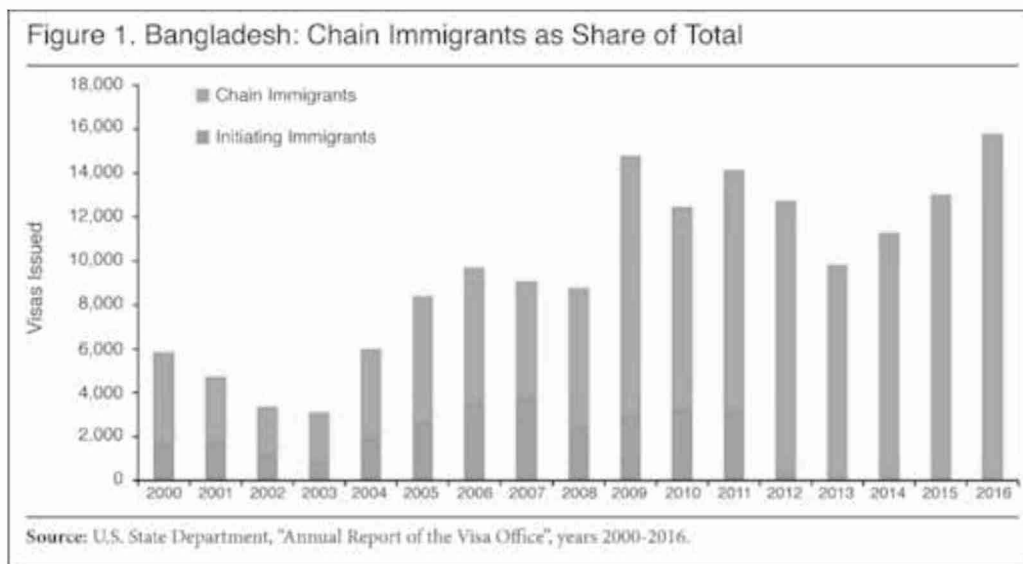
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Subject: Bangladesh: A Case Study in Chain Migration



Bangladesh: A Case Study in Chain Migration

Chain migration caused annual immigrant visas to increase 170%



Washington, D.C. (January 16, 2018) – A new case study by the Center for Immigration Studies examines how chain migration, stoked in part by the visa lottery, fueled significant increases in immigration from Bangladesh, a country that just a few years ago sent far fewer immigrants than it does now.

Jessica Vaughan, the Center's director of policy and co-author of the report, said, "We found that each new initiating immigrant from Bangladesh sponsored an average of 4.44 relatives in chain migration categories between 2000 and 2016. Chain migration now greatly exceeds new immigration from Bangladesh and other countries. It is a system that builds in momentum for growth in entries based on family ties rather than skills. This is one reason why immigration has distorted labor markets and why it has been a fiscal drain."

The above figure shows chain immigrants as a share of the total immigration from Bangladesh from 2000 to 2016:

Key findings:

- The visa lottery brought resulted in thousands of new immigrant visa issuances in Bangladesh in most years since 1995. For a seven-year period (2005-2011), citizens of Bangladesh made up between 5 percent and 9 percent of all lottery visas issued, making Bangladesh one of the largest visa lottery sending countries.
- Prior to 2009, a significant share of immigrant visas to citizens of Bangladesh were issued to initiating immigrants (non-chain migrants, or first-in-the-family immigrants), who were mainly lottery winners. Since then, the proportions have shifted, and the great majority of all of the immigrant visas issued to Bangladeshis have been chain migration cases, with a large share appearing to stem from visa lottery winners.

- Bangladesh was removed from the visa lottery after 2012 due to large numbers of new immigrants qualifying in family-based categories, but chain migration has resulted in still higher numbers of immigrant visa issuances. Chain migration has caused annual immigrant visas from Bangladesh to grow from 5,845 in 2000 to 15,801 in 2016, an increase of 170 percent.
- The Bangladesh chain migration multiplier is 4.44 for the 2000-2016 period, meaning that the average new immigrant sponsored at least four relatives in this time period. This is higher than the most recent worldwide average chain migration multiplier of 3.45.
- The "Parents" category is the largest single category of immigrant visas issued in Bangladesh, representing 26 percent of total chain migration from Bangladesh.
- Now Bangladesh is one of the top ten countries on the State Department's immigrant visa waiting list, with more than 175,000 people in the queue.

[Visit Website](#)

Further Reading:

["Immigration Multipliers: Trends in Chain Migration"](#)



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Center for Immigration Studies

Low-immigration, Pro-immigrant



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Immigration Events, 1/16/18

Support the Center for Immigration Studies by donating on line here: <http://cis.org/donate>

1. 1/17-19, Ohrid, Macedonia - Conference on migration and diasporas
2. 1/18, DC - Senate hearing on combating transnational gangs through information sharing - **[New Listing]**
3. 1/18, DC - Discussion on public opinion and U.S.-Mexico relations - **[New Listing]**
4. 1/22, San Diego - Seminar on the other side of assimilation - **[New Listing]**
5. 1/24, New Delhi - Discussion on Indian migration to the US - **[New Listing]**
6. 1/26-27, Las Vegas - EB-5 and investment immigration convention
7. 1/29-30, Munich - Conference on post-imperial migrations during the first half of the 20th century
8. 1/31-2/2, San Antonio, TX - Annual border security conference and expo
9. 2/1, Cancun, Mexico, - American Immigration Lawyers Association midwinter conference

- 10. 2/1, Brussels - Conference on the application of EU migration and asylum policies
- 11. 2/5, DC - Discussion on the security situation in Mexico -
- 12. 2/6, DC - USCIS Asylum Division quarterly stakeholder meeting
- 13. 2/26-28, Arlington, VA - Biometrics for government and law enforcement conference
- 14. 3/7-9, DC - Certificate program course in international migration studies
- 15. 3/22-24, Calgary - Immigration at the national metropolis conference -

1.

Diaspora, Transnationalism, Transculturalism and Inter-Cultural Communications as New Forms of Social Capital

Wednesday-Friday, January 17-19, 2018

Ohrid, Macedonia

<https://armacad.info/2017-10-27--conf-cfp-diaspora-transnationalism-transculturalism-and-inter-cultural-communications-as-new-forms-of-social-capital-17-19-january-2018-macedonia>

Overview: Migration and migration-related topics currently have a prominent place in social sciences and humanities. Among an assortment of topics social scientists are involved in the study of areas such as migration and identities, citizenship, law and legal status, religion, family and kinship, children and ‘the second-generation’, language, education, health, media consumption, internet use, the construction of ‘home’, sexuality, remittances, hometown associations, development and social change, local politics, workplaces and labour markets.

Contemporary migration is a complex and multiple process and the movements of people often are not unidirectional – migrants could continually move between different places. All the more so as contemporary modes of communication and transport across the borders enabled them to work and live in different countries, keeping in touch with those left behind as never before (Foner 1997, Morawska 1999). Socio-cultural transnational activities cover a wide array of social and cultural transactions through which not only

economical resources but also ideas, meanings and practices are exchanged, organized and transformed. Levitt and Glick Schiller (2004). Recent researches have established the concept and importance of social remittances (Levitt 1998) which provide a distinct form of social capital between migrants living abroad and those who remain at home. To say that immigrants build social fields that link those abroad with those back home is not to say that their lives are not firmly rooted in a particular place and time. Indeed, they are as much residents of their new community as anyone else.

Individuals may migrate out of desire for a better life, or to escape poverty, political persecution, or social or family pressures. There are often a combination of factors, which may play out differently for women and men. Intra-family roles, statuses, relations and inequalities related to generation and gender affect who migrates and the impacts on migrants themselves, as well as on sending and receiving areas. Experience shows that migration can provide new opportunities to improve women's lives and change oppressive gender relations – even displacement as a result of conflict can lead to shifts in gendered roles and responsibilities to women's benefit. However, migration can also entrench traditional roles and inequalities and expose women to new vulnerabilities as the result of precarious legal status, exclusion and isolation. The impact of migration upon children is also considerable. Those remained in the place of origin may have better living condition due to material point of view, but often they suffer because of the lack of intimacy with their parents working abroad.

On researching of diaspora context, there are studies of the second generations and their successful integrational trajectories based on the various forms of transculturalism and inter-cultural interactions and communication. Other empirical data, however, show that the second generation often may continue maintaining a strong sense of belonging and ethnic enclosure. Among some compact migrant communities mixed marriages are socially unacceptable. To find a spouse back in the sending areas is an actual practice. The everlasting flow of new migrants to diaspora areas has a double impact. Diaspora clubs and organizations support easier settlement and employment for the newcomers. Simultaneously migrants carry with them a specific local ethnic culture, religious traditions and behavioral habits of their birthplaces.

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2.

Combating Transnational Gangs Through Information Sharing

10:00 a.m., Thursday, January 18, 2018

House Committee on Homeland Security

Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence

House Visitor Center (HCV) 210

1450 Pennsylvania Ave NW

Washington, DC 20230

<https://homeland.house.gov/hearing/combating-transnational-gangs-information-sharing/>

Description: This hearing will examine the capabilities and efforts of Federal law enforcement agencies to share information related to designated Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCO), including MS-13, with one another, state, and local law enforcement agencies, and foreign counterparts. Examining these issues will provide the Committee with the opportunity to identify improvements that can be made to further facilitate the exchange of information necessary to dismantle these dangerous, criminal organizations threatening US communities.

Witnesses:

Stephen E. Richardson

Assistant Director, Criminal Investigative Division

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Raymond Villaneuva

Assistant Director in Charge, International Operations
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Richard Glenn
Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of International Narcotics
U.S. Department of State

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3.

A Critical Juncture: Public Opinion and U.S.-Mexico Relations

9:00-10:30 a.m., Thursday, January 18, 2018

Woodrow Wilson Center, 5th Floor

Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center

1300 Pennsylvania Ave. NW

Washington, DC 20004-3027

<https://www.wilsoncenter.org/event/critical-juncture-public-opinion-and-us-mexico-relations>

Description: The Wilson Center and the Chicago Council on Global Affairs are pleased to invite you to an event on public opinion on U.S.-Mexico relations. Over the last two to three decades, public opinion in the bilateral relationship has risen and fallen, and U.S.-Mexico relations have hit a rough patch since the election of Donald Trump. Today, Mexican public opinion of the United States has fallen to a historic low; however, U.S. opinion of Mexico is quite strong and on the rise.

Join us as we discuss two reports on U.S.-Mexico public opinion. The first, *A Critical Juncture: Public Opinion in U.S.-Mexico Relations*, reviews U.S. and Mexican perceptions of their neighboring country, first looking at broad attitudes and then delving into important topics in the bilateral relationship. The second, a report by the Chicago Council on Global Affairs, the Wilson Center's Mexico Institute, and Buendía & Laredo, *For the First Time, A Majority of Mexicans Hold Unfavorable Views of United States*, examines the phenomenon of declining Mexican public opinion of the United States, while American views of Mexico have become more favorable since all-time lows recorded in 2013. With NAFTA negotiations in the background, both Mexicans and Americans have come to believe that NAFTA has been beneficial to their countries.

Moderator:

Duncan Wood, Director, Mexico Institute

Speakers:

Christopher Wilson, Deputy Director, Mexico Institute

Dina Smeltz, Senior Fellow on Public Opinion and Foreign Policy, Chicago Council on Global Affairs

Esteban Guzmán Saucedo, Project Director, Buendía & Laredo

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4.

The Other Side of Assimilation: How Immigrants are Changing American Life

12:00-1:30 p.m. PT, Monday, January 22, 2018

Eleanor Roosevelt College Provost's Building, Conference Room 115

University of California San Diego

9500 Gilman Dr. La Jolla, CA 92093

<https://ccis.ucsd.edu/events/seminars.html>

Description: The immigration patterns of the last three decades have profoundly changed nearly every aspect of life in the United States. What do those changes mean for the most established Americans - those whose families have been in the country for multiple generations?

The Other Side of Assimilation shows that assimilation is not a one-way street. Jimenez explains how established Americans undergo their own assimilation in response to profound immigration-driven ethnic, racial, political, economic, and cultural shifts. Drawing on interviews with a race and class spectrum of established Americans in three different Silicon Valley cities, *The Other Side of Assimilation* illuminates how established Americans make sense of their experiences in immigrant-rich environments, in work, school, public interactions, romantic life, and leisure activities. Jimenez reveals how immigration not only changes the American cityscape but also reshapes the United States by altering the outlooks and identities of its most established citizens.

Speaker:

Tomas Jimenez, Associate Professor of Sociology at Stanford University

Discussant:

Jennifer Lee, Professor of Sociology, UC Irvine

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5.

Indian Migration to the United States

3:00-4:30 p.m. IST, Wednesday, January 24, 2018

Brookings India, Kamalnayan Bajaj Conference Room, No. 6, Second Floor

Dr. Jose P. Rizal Marg

Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021 India

<https://www.brookings.edu/events/development-seminar-brookings-india-indian-migration-to-the-united-states/>

Description: Indian migrants in the United States remain unique compared to the majority of U.S. immigrants. Indians in the U.S. are high-skilled, highly-educated, and have high incomes compared to the general U.S. population and other immigrant groups. Neil Ruiz will present and examine the main sources for Indian migration to the U.S., particularly those entering the U.S. via the H-1B visa programme and the foreign student F-1 visa programme. He will also present the demographic profiles of Indians in the U.S. such as income and educational attainment.

Speaker:

Neil G. Ruiz, Associate Director of Global Migration and Demography at the Pew Research Center, Washington D.C

Moderator:

Shamika Ravi, Senior Fellow and Director of Research, Brookings India

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6.

EB-5 and Global Investment Immigration Convention

Friday-Saturday, January 26-27, 2018

Bellagio Resort & Casino

3600 S Las Vegas Blvd.

Las Vegas, NV 89109

<http://www.eb5investors.com/conferences/2018-las-vegas-convention>

Description: The two-day networking and educational event, which became the EB-5 industry's most-attended domestic event last year with more than 1,000 attendees, will feature a gathering of migration agents, regional centers, immigration and securities attorneys, developers, broker-dealers and other prominent EB-5 program stakeholders.

The conference will feature interactive panels moderated by professionals experienced in the EB-5 Immigrant Investor Program, as well as in-depth workshops designed especially for attorneys, agents, intermediaries and project developers.

The event will also offer special guest speakers, business exhibitions and a myriad of networking opportunities—including a VIP Cocktail reception.

We invite anyone interested in learning about the EB-5 program or increasing their industry exposure to join us at this convention.

For inquiries regarding our many sponsorship opportunities, contact our team today by phone at (800) 997-1228 or email at info@eb5investors.com.

Who Will Attend the 2018 Las Vegas EB-5 & Global Investment Immigration Convention?

- * Migration agents
- * Regional centers and project developers
- * Immigration and securities attorneys
- * Broker-dealers and many other industry service providers

Program:

Friday, January 26, 2018

Global Immigration Programs Workshop

9:00-9:50 a.m.

A Tour Around the World - A look at some of the available programs

10:00-10:50 a.m.

Due diligence and selecting the right

11:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

What is the future of CBI?

Agent Due Diligence Seminar

1:00-2:10 p.m.

Redeployment: Immigration Compliance and Fund Selection

2:25-3:35 p.m.

Alternate Visa Options: EB-1, E-2, etc.

3:50-5:00 p.m.

Preparing for Client 829 Filings

EB-5 Attorney Workshop

1:00-2:10 p.m.

RFE/NOID Trends

2:25-3:35 p.m.

Source of Funds analysis - Vietnam and India

3:50-5:00 p.m.

How to convert an H1-B, E-2 and other categories to an EB-5, common pitfalls, etc.

EB-5 Financing Workshop

1:00-2:10 p.m.

Raising capital in the new world of EB-5?

2:25-3:35 p.m.

Where to go to find capital?

3:50-5:00 p.m.

How to handle capital once you have it?

Saturday, January 27, 2018

Law and Policy Panels

9:00-9:50 a.m.

BEB-5 Government and Legislation

10:05-10:55 a.m.

Source of funds and money transfer - preparing for a more diverse EB-5

11:10 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

Anticipating the path of USCIS in 2018

12:00-1:00 p.m.

General Session and Lunch - Keynote Speaker

1:00-2:10 p.m.

Investor representation in a failing project

2:25-3:35 p.m.

USCIS litigation

3:50-5:00 p.m.

Capital Redeployment

Business Panels

9:00-9:50 a.m.

The future of direct EB-5 investments

10:05-10:55 a.m.

China - EB-5's great uncertainty

11:10 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

Walking the tightrope - Offering and loan document trends

12:00-1:00 p.m.

General session and lunch - Keynote Speaker

1:00-2:10 p.m.

Vietnam - what is next for this maturing market?

2:25-3:35 p.m.

Operating a successful Regional Center in 2018

3:50-5:00 p.m.

India - understanding EB-5's newest sensation

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7.

Representing Migration: The Legacy of Post-Imperial Migrations from World War I to the Cold War

Monday-Tuesday, January 29-30, 2018

Center for Advanced Studies

Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

Geschwister-Scholl-Platz 1

80539 Munich Germany

<https://armacad.info/confcfp-representing-migration-the-legacy-of-post-imperial-migrations-from-world-war-i-to-the-cold-war-29-30-january-2018-germany>

Overview: The routes of migration in the “long” twentieth century constitute passages through which not only people have changed their location, but also the material and immaterial goods which they have taken with them. Scholars from many disciplinary backgrounds have studied the symbols of migrants remembering their origins, which manifest themselves in objects, artifacts, songs, monuments, newspapers and magazines, letters and photographs, performative exclamations and orally transmitted memories. Such representations of migration can freeze positive memories of that which needs preservation or melancholic memories of an often-dramatic migration experience taking place in a distant world.

This is certainly the case for tens of millions of people from the Habsburg, Russian, and Ottoman Empires. With the variable waves of migration subjects of these empires generating a flurry of transformative experiences that have left their imprint well into the Cold War era, it is time to consider what can be salvaged from these events and analyzed in critical new ways.

In the hope of opening a new set of comparative and perhaps collaborative investigations into the long-term impact of the explosive migrations out of these three empires, we are organizing a two-day conference to facilitate discussion between advanced graduate students and established scholars. The aim of the gathering in Munich at the beginning of 2018 is to produce a framework in which new inquiries into the dynamics around migration within and beyond the late Habsburg, Ottoman, and Russian Empires are possible. With special focus on the traumas and transformations taking place from the 1870s until the early Cold War, we believe there is an important new, often trans-national perspective to be developed for the study of migration. Post-imperial experiences for millions of people make it necessary to take methodological paths that are trans-regional, comparative and consciously seeks to tie together the socio-economic, cultural, and political consequences of these experiences. In the hope of opening a new set of comparative and perhaps collaborative investigations into the long-term impact of the explosive migrations out of these three empires, we are calling for contributions that could push the confines of how the migratory legacy is currently

understood. The time frame and geographic centering, as the disciplinary foundation, are open.

The ideal range of papers extends from the events leading to the collapse of these empires, to monitoring where exiles of these events end up and hopefully include a focus on how these diasporas ultimately shaped early Cold War societies. Contributions are especially sought from those who can locate the imprints of these migrations to regions well beyond the territorial confines of the three empires, perhaps even introducing new avenues of analysis that tie the migrants from these multi-national empires to the creation of diasporas in the Americas, Southeast Asia as well as throughout Eurasia and Mediterranean world.

Considering this, we are especially seeking contributions that treat these migratory experiences as a field of research that may be approached in a processual, interdisciplinary manner. Meanwhile, such migrations should be understood not so much through the construction of identities as distinctive of others, but rather through di-verse forms of representation manifested as migrants are faced with dynamic conditions in exile. Urban settings and the use of urban space for the presentation and re-experiencing of migration are another focus we are particularly interested in. That be-ing said, the time frame and geographic centering, as the disciplinary foundation, are open.

While resources are limited to cover the expenses of all participants, priority is given to advanced graduate students who wish to use this conference to explore ways to further expand their original projects to accommodate the themes of transnational migration proposed here. Draft papers shall ideally be distributed prior to the conference and will become part of an edited volume published in a peer reviewed academic press.

The conference will take place at the Center for Advanced Studies at LMU Munich and is part of the CAS research focus “Representing Migration”.

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8.

Border Security Expo

Wednesday-Friday, January 31-February 2, 2018

Henry B. Gonzalez Convention Center

900 E Market Street

San Antonio, TX 78205

<http://www.bordersecurityexpo.com/welcome>

Conference agenda:

Wednesday, January 31, 2018

9:00 a.m.

Plenary Panel: **New Administration - Impact on Border Security** - 45 mins

Moderator:

Robert Bonner, Senior Principal, Sentinel Strategy & Policy Consulting - Former Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection; Former Administrator, U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration; and Former U.S. District Judge for California's Central District

Speakers/Panelists:

Brian de Vallance, Former Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security (Confirmed)

Jayson Ahern, Principal, The Chertoff Group - Former Acting Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border

Protection (Confirmed)

10:00 a.m.

Plenary Panel: **Changing Flows of People Coming into the U.S.** - 45 mins

Moderator:

Ronald Colburn, President, The Border Patrol Foundation - Former National Deputy Chief, U.S. Border Patrol

Speakers/Panelists:

Eddy Dolan, Regional Attaché, Central America, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Invited)

Manuel Padilla Jr., Chief Patrol Agent, Sector Chief for the Rio Grande Valley, U.S. Customs and Border Protection - Commander, South Texas Corridor, Joint Task Force West (Confirmed)

Matt Allen, ICE/HQ (former SAIC/PHX) (Invited)

10:45 a.m.

State and Local Law Enforcement - 90 mins

Moderator:

Nelson Balido, Chairman and CEO, Border Commerce and Security Council; Principal, Balido and Associates, Inc. - Former Director, Private Sector Division, Federal Emergency Management Agency; Former Member, DHS, Homeland Security Advisory Council

Speakers/Panelists:

Javier Salazar, Sheriff, Bexar, County, TX (Confirmed)

JD Robertson, Commanding Officer, Special Operations, Texas Rangers (Invited)

Phil King, Chair of Homeland Security & Public Safety, U.S. State Representative, TX (Confirmed)

Sheriff Joe Frank Martinez, Chairman, Southwestern Border Sheriffs' Coalition (Confirmed)

Unity of Effort/Joint Task Force - 90 mins

Moderator:

Robert 'Bob' Rutt, Managing Director - Frontier Solutions

Speakers/Panelists:

Janice Ayala, Director, Joint Task Force – Investigations, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Confirmed)

Paul A. Beeson, Director, DHS Joint Task Force – West, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Confirmed)

Vice Admiral Karl L. Schultz, Director, Joint Task Force – East, Department of Homeland Security (Confirmed)

Enforcement's Role in Countering Our Nation's Latest Drug Threat - 90 mins

Moderator:

Michael Braun, General Manager - SAVA Workforce Solutions; Former Chief of Operations, U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration

Speakers/Panelists:

Ray Donovan, Special Agent in Charge, Special Operations Division, U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (Confirmed)

Shane Folden, Special Agent in Charge, HSI, U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement, San Antonio

(Invited)

Thursday, February 1, 2018

8:15 a.m.

Opening Keynote - 45 mins

Speakers/Panelists:

Kevin K. McAleenan, Acting Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (Confirmed)

9:00 a.m.

Plenary Keynote - TBA - 30 mins

9:30 a.m.

Salute to Fallen Heroes Memorial - 30 mins

10:45 a.m.

Plenary Session: **Biometrics in Border Security** - 60 mins

Moderator:

Nelson Balido, Chairman and CEO, Border Commerce and Security Council; Principal, Balido and Associates, Inc. - Former Director, Private Sector Division, Federal Emergency Management Agency; Former Member, DHS, Homeland Security Advisory Council

Speakers/Panelists:

Antonio J. Trindade, Associate Chief, Enforcement/Technology, U.S. Border Patrol (Confirmed)

Arun Vemury, Program Director, Science & Technology Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Confirmed)

Patrick J. Nemeth, Director of the Identity Operations Division, Office of Biometric Identity Management, National Protection and Programs Directorate, DHS (Confirmed)

Paul Hunter, Chief Biometrics Strategy/Biometrics Division, DHS/USCIS/ Immigration Records and Identity Services (IRIS) Directorate (Confirmed)

11:45 a.m.

Procurement Panel: DHS, CBP, ICE - 45 mins

Moderator:

David Aguilar, Partner, GSIS - Former Acting Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Speakers/Panelists:

Bill Weinberg, Head of the Contracting Activity, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (Invited)

Colleen Manaher, Executive Director, Planning, Program Analysis, and Evaluation, Office of Field Operations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (Confirmed)

Dennis Michelini, Operations Acting Executive Director, Air and Marine Operations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (Confirmed)

Kelly Good, U.S. Border Patrol (Confirmed)

12:30 p.m.

Public Safety Communications along the Border - 45 mins

Moderator:

Charles Armstrong, Former Assistant Commissioner, Office of Information and Technology - U.S. Customs

and Border Protection

Speakers/Panelists:

Patrick Schwinghammer, Director of Radio Access Network, FirstNet (Confirmed)

Ron Hewitt, Director, Office Emergency Communications, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Confirmed)

Thomas Bojito, Chief, Tactical Communications Program, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Operations Division, U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement

Transnational Networks - 45 mins

Speakers/Panelists:

Roque Caza, Acting Director, Counter Network Division, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (Confirmed)

Operation Stonegarden: Homeland Security Grants - 45 mins

Friday, February 2, 2018

10:00 a.m.

Demo Day - Bandera Gun Club 360 mins

The Border Security Expo Demo Day 2018 is designed for manufacturers, distributors, retailers and others to demonstrate and network with end-users at an outdoor range.

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9.

2018 AILA Midwinter Conference

Thursday, February 1, 2018

Grand Fiesta Americana Coral Beach

Cancun, Mexico

http://www.ailadownloads.org/agora/inpersonconfprog/2018/2018_Midwinter_Conf-Program.pdf

Breaking Down the Wall: Immigration Practice in the Age of Trump

Agenda:

TRACK I: ADVANCED BUSINESS

8:55–9:00 a.m.

WELCOME AND GREETINGS

Michelle Funk, AILA Business Track Conference Program Chair, McLean, VA

9:00–10:00 a.m.

I-140 PETITIONS: POST-KAZARIAN AND DHANASAR

Panelists will provide an update on current USCIS adjudications practices in light of both Matter of Kazarian and the new Matter of Dhanasar.

* Making Your Case under the Dhanasar Criteria

* “National Importance” vs. “National Scope”

* Establishing That Your Client Is Well Positioned to Advance the Proposed Endeavor

- * Proving Certain Requirements Should Be Waived: The Job Offer and Labor Certification
- * Recent AAO Decisions Interpreting the Kazarian Final Merits Determination
- * Defining What Constitutes “Research,” “National Interest,” and “International” Prominence

Faculty:

Dagmar Butte (DL), AILA Board of Governors, Portland, OR

Anastasia Tonello, AILA President-Elect, New York, NY

Gerard M. Chapman, Greensboro, NC

Suzanne B. Seltzer, New York, NY

10:05–11:05 a.m.

ADVANCED PERM ISSUES

Panelists will provide an update on the current issues and trends that are occurring at DOL. They will address computer occupations, BALCA trends, and the DOL systems and processes for responding to audits.

- * Recent BALCA Decisions: What Is New and Interesting?
- * DOL Technology Changes: Helpful or Hurtful? How Well Is It Working?
- * Section H-14: Quantifying Skills Update
- * Emerging Issues

Faculty:

Catherine L. Haight (DL), Los Angeles, CA

Deborah J. Notkin, AILA Past President, New York, NY

Sarah K. Peterson, AILA Board of Governors/DOL Liaison Committee Chair, Minneapolis, MN

Vincent W. Lau, DOL Liaison Committee Vice Chair, Cambridge, MA

11:20 a.m.–12:20 p.m.

VIVA MEXICO! WHAT TO KNOW BEFORE PROCESSING IN MEXICO

Sending clients to an unfamiliar consular post can cause angst. Panelists will discuss the complexities of processing cases at consular posts in Mexico, what to expect there, and strategies to consider when assisting clients through these posts.

- * Which Post Do I Use? Determining the Appropriate Location
- * Mexican TNs: Cedula, Titulo, and Other Common TN Issues
- * Evolution of E Visa Processing in Mexico
- * Best Practices when Communicating with the Post
- * Third-Country Nationals: When TCNs Can Process through Mexico

Faculty:

Lynn Marie Lee (DL), USCIS International Operations Liaison Committee Co-Chair, Springfield, VA
Ramon E. Curiel, San Antonio, TX Steve Pattison, Portsmouth, NH
David Strashnoy, Los Angeles, CA

1:00–1:30 p.m.

LUNCH PANEL: HOT TOPICS

- * AC-21 Regulation: One Year Later
- * Executive Orders Fallout: Fraud and Compliance Issues
- * Updates on Litigation Against the Administration
- * Adjudication Trends

Faculty:

Kevin W. Miner (DL), AILA Board of Governors, Atlanta, GA
Marketa Lindt, AILA 1st Vice President, Chicago, IL
Betsy Lawrence, AILA Director of Government Relations, Washington, DC

1:35–2:35 p.m.

ADVANCED H-1B ISSUES

In an ever-increasing global and technologically advanced business world, traditional notions of employment have been expanding to encompass mobile and remote workforces. Panelists will discuss how to accommodate these non-traditional employment situations, increasing site visits, and other issues facing frequent travelers.

* Matter of Simeio: Two Years Later

* Peripatetic Workers, Roving Employees, and the Definition of “Worksite”

* “Putting American Workers First”: Targeted Site Visits

oo Unverifiable Employers

oo H-1B Dependent Employers

oo Offsite Workers

* Travel Issues: Pending Petitions

Faculty:

Diane M. Butler (DL), AILA Board of Governors, Seattle, WA

Sheila Mahadevan, New Member Division Chair, Washington, DC

Kevin Robert Lashus, Austin, TX

2:40–3:40 p.m.

DIVERSIFYING YOUR PRACTICE IN A RESTRICTIONIST PERIOD

Due to the profound paradigm shift in the political landscape, business practitioners are increasingly considering other options within immigration law. Panelists will discuss growing your practice, ethical

considerations when taking on new case types, and responsibilities when guiding others.

- * Expanding Your Employment-Based Practice
- * Consider Removal Work: How to Prepare Yourself and Your Practice
- * How to Avoid Malpractice
- * Responsibilities and Establishing Boundaries When Mentoring Colleagues

Faculty:

Leigh N. Ganchan (DL), Houston, TX

T. Douglas Stump, AILA Past President, Oklahoma City, OK

Maria F. Glinsmann, Gaithersburg, MD

Jeff Joseph, Aurora, CO

3:55–4:55 p.m.

SOMETIMES, YOU JUST HAVE TO SUE TO GET WHAT YOU NEED: THE BASICS OF IMMIGRATION LITIGATION

It's no secret that there has been a huge increase in immigration-related lawsuits against the government since the new administration took office. Business immigration practitioners cannot be left out of this "brave new world." Panelists will discuss the basics of business immigration litigation, and give tips on how you can maximize the services you provide to your corporate clients.

- * Types of Actions
- * Establishing an Administrative Record
- * Exhausting Administrative Remedies
- * Mechanics of Filing: Where, When, and How to File
- * Damages

Faculty:

Justin Burton (DL), Chicago, IL

Thomas K. Ragland, Washington, DC

Brian Schmitt, New Windsor, MD

Leslie K. Dellon, Staff Attorney (Business Immigration), American Immigration Council, Washington, DC

TRACK II: ADVANCED REMOVAL

8:55–9:00 a.m.

WELCOME AND GREETINGS

Kelli J. Stump, AILA Removal Track Conference Program Chair/EOIR Liaison Committee Chair, Oklahoma City, OK

9:00–10:00 a.m.

DETENTION ISSUES

As part of the president's new campaign to ramp up deportations, more money has been invested in private detention facilities. With the increased number of detention beds, practitioners can expect more challenges to bond and mandatory detention. Panelists will discuss how to challenge mandatory detention and argue for a bond with either ICE or the immigration judge.

* Arriving Aliens and Mandatory Detention: How to Negotiate Parole

* Negotiating a Bond with ICE Upon Apprehension of the Client *Filing a Bond Motion: It's More than a Formality These Days

* Bond Appeals: It Doesn't Cost a Thing, So Do It!

Faculty:

Kelli J. Stump (DL), AILA Removal Track Conference Program Chair/EOIR Liaison Committee Chair, Oklahoma City, OK

Jeremy L. McKinney, AILA Secretary, Greensboro, NC

Ruben Luis Reyes, AILA Board of Governors, Phoenix, AZ

10:05–11:05 a.m.

DO WHAT IRA KURZBAN DOES: DENY!

Many practitioners in the immigration court setting focus mainly on the relief phase of proceedings and neglect to zealously advocate for their client at the pleadings stage. It is time for you, as an immigration attorney, to put the government's feet to the fire and advocate for your client at all stages of proceedings! If you worked in Ira Kurzban's firm, and you admitted or conceded any charges, you'd get fired! So do what Ira does: deny!

- * The New Normal: Denying Allegations in the NTA
- * When Is It Strategically Advantageous to Admit and Concede?
- * Burdens of Production and Proof *Common Objections to Documentation Submitted by DHS
- * Due Process Issues Relating to Timing and Preparedness of DHS Counsel, and Moving to Terminate at a First Master
- * Dealing with Recalcitrant Judges and DHS Counsel

Faculty:

Olsi Vrapı (DL), Albuquerque, NM Victor D. Nieblas Pradis, AILA Past President, City of Industry, CA Jodi Goodwin, Harlingen, TX W. Michael Sharma-Crawford, Kansas City, MO

11:20–12:20 p.m.

MOTIONS, MOTIONS, MOTIONS

Outside of motions to reopen, motions practice is almost nonexistent in immigration court. In an effort to zealously and aggressively represent clients, you should attempt to make full use of motions practice, from discovery and production through suppression and the end of proceedings to maximize your client's chances of a favorable outcome.

- * Motions to Compel Production of Documents, Witnesses, or Testimony
- * Motions to Suppress *Motions to Terminate and Administratively Close
- * Creative (but Obscure and Underutilized) Motions

Faculty:

Rekha Sharma-Crawford (DL), Kansas City, MO

Joseph S. Porta, Los Angeles, CA

Marc Van Der Hout, AILA Board of Governors, San Francisco, CA

12:35–1:35 p.m.

LUNCH PANEL: LITIGATION AND RECENT ISSUES IN ASYLUM CASES

Now, more than ever, zealous advocacy and bold litigation are essential at all stages of proceedings. These skills affect every stage of removal proceedings, although unique issues arise depending on the type of case. Panelists will address a number of developing issues with asylum/withholding of removal cases, as well as unique defense strategies. *PSG: Creative Ideas in Identifying Particular Social Groups Based on Family Association *Mental Health Issues: Identifying a Client's Mental Health and Competency Issues, and Using Them to Secure Safeguards and to Develop a PSG *One-Year Bar: Arguing Against Application of the One-Year Bar for Asylum *TRIG: Addressing and Fighting Terrorism-Related Inadmissibility Grounds

Faculty:

Ally Bolour (DL), AILA Board of Governors/Annual Conference 2018 Chair, Los Angeles, CA

Yemi Getachew, San Jose, CA

Daniel Thomann, Chicago, IL

1:35–2:35 p.m.

LITIGATING IN U.S. DISTRICT COURT: MANDAMUS AND HABEAS CORPUS

Litigation against the government in today's world is inevitable. Panelists will explore ways to pursue adjudication of applications pending with USCIS, and identify effective strategies to seek release from custody those detained by ICE. The legal issues associated with these actions also will be addressed. *Are You Ready to Litigate? Habeas Corpus and Mandamus Actions in U.S. District Court: Legal Strategies to Determine When It's Time to File Suit *Creative Uses of Habeas and Mandamus Petitions *When to Seek a TRO or Preliminary Injunction *Getting Paid for Your Work: EAJA Fees for Prevailing Parties

Faculty:

Anthony Drago Jr. (DL), Boston, MA

Maria Baldini-Potermine, Federal Court Litigation Section Steering Committee Chair, Chicago, IL

Mark Barr, Denver, CO

2:40–3:40 p.m.

REPRESENTING INDIVIDUALS WITH FINAL ORDERS OF REMOVAL: WHAT CAN YOU DO?

After years of living in the United States subject to a final order of removal, the lives of most people change considerably. Many noncitizens with final orders have families and other responsibilities they need to take care of, and they must administer to these responsibilities even while ICE pursues them to effectuate their removal from the United States. These clients need knowledgeable attorneys who can help them successfully navigate the complexities of the immigration system. Panelists will explore options for how best to achieve this. *Motions to Reopen: Preparation Strategies, When to File *Are Joint Motions to Reopen Available in the Current Administration? *Strategies for Dealing with the Office of Chief Counsel *When Is It Time to Consider Options Aside from Reopening? o Stays of Removal o Waivers and Other Ideas to Get Around a Final Order of Removal

Faculty:

Michelle Saenz Rodriguez (DL), AILA Board of Governors, Dallas, TX

Matt Adams, Seattle, WA

Cheryl David, New York, NY

3:55–4:55 p.m.

ETHICAL ISSUES IN REMOVAL PROCEEDINGS: A NEW WORLD OF PRACTICE

In the wake of the new administration's tough stance on immigration, removal practitioners are now seeing older cases (formerly administratively closed during the Obama administration) recalendared. Likewise, ICE is now enforcing removal orders for individuals that previously had been granted stays of removal for years. Finally, with the new executive actions, ethical issues have and will continue to arise. Panelists will discuss the attorney's role after administrative closure and reopening, advising a client with an order of supervision, and "advising" obligors, family members, and friends.

- * Ethical Obligations When Cases Are Recalendared After Previously Being Administratively Closed o You Did All the Work Already: Can You Charge a New Fee?
- * Advising Clients with Orders of Supervision: Can You Tell Your Client Not to Show Up at an ICE Check-In?
- * Dealing with Obligors Who Are Not Your Clients
- * Managing Expectations of Family Members, Do-Gooders, and Well-Wishers
- * Dealing with Dabblers

Faculty: Andrew K. Nietor (DL), San Diego, CA Reid Trautz, Director, AILA Practice and Professionalism Center, Washington, DC Meghan Moore, Wyoming, MI

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10.

Conflict and Compromise Between Law and Politics in EU Migration and Asylum Policies

9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m., Thursday, February 1, 2018

Université libre de Bruxelles – Campus du Solbosch

Buildings K and R42

Avenue Franklin Roosevelt 50

1050 Bruxelles, Belgium

<http://odysseus-network.eu/conference-2018/>

Program:

9:00-10:00 a.m.

Opening Plenary Session: **Accessing the Implementation of the Agenda on Migration**

Several questions related to the implementation of the European Agenda on Migration will be analysed in relation with the Commission Communications of 27 September and 7 December 2017.

Welcome speech by Philippe De Bruycker, Coordinator of the Odysseus Academic Network, ULB, Brussels

“From illegal to legal migration: the importance of pull factors” by François Crépeau, Professor, McGill University, Canada; Former UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants

“From Dublin to sharing people: a viable model of solidarity?” by Francesco Maiani, Associate Professor, University of Lausanne, Switzerland

Comments by Simon Mordue, Deputy Director-General, DG Migration and Home Affairs, European Commission

10:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

Stream One - Externalization:

International Responsibility for the Cooperation of the EU & its Member States with the Libyan Coastguard?

Whilst they avoid triggering directly the application of the ECHR, the EU and its Member States collaborate closely with the Libyan coastguard by providing training, equipment and/or funding. Can these policies lead to international responsibility of the EU and its Member States and, if yes, which court(s) would establish jurisdiction?

Convener:

Achilles Skordas, Professor, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Ramses Wessel, Professor of International Law and Governance, University of Twente, the Netherlands

Mariagiulia Giuffre, Senior Lecturer in Law, Department of Law and Criminology, Edge Hill University, United Kingdom

Sonja Boelaert, Senior Legal Adviser, Council of the EU

Carolyn Moser, Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law, Heidelberg, Germany

Stream Two - Human Rights:

The Human Right to Leave a Country: to Protect or Forget?

The freedom to leave any country including his own recognised under human rights law is challenged by pull-back practices as part of the fight against irregular migration and the externalisation of the EU migration policy. Turkey is requested to prevent migrants and asylum seekers to leave its territory. Transit countries like Libya if not origin countries, are asked to act in a similar way. The compatibility of such measures with the right to leave should be assessed.

Convener:

Elsbeth Guild, Jean Monnet Professor ad personam, Queen Mary University of London

Nora Markard, Junior Professor of Public and International Law, University of Hamburg

Adriano Silvestri, Head of Sector Asylum, Migration and Borders, European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights

Pia Oberoi, Advisor on Migration and Human Rights, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Ulrike Brandl, Associate Professor, Department of Public Law and European Union Law, Faculty of Law, University of Salzburg

Stream Three - Institutions:

Monitoring and Steering Through Frontex and Easo 2.0: The Rise of a new model of JHA Agencies?

The (envisaged) enhanced mandate of key EU JHA agencies goes far beyond support, or administrative cooperation, and includes functions that have the potential to directly steer the implementation of EU policies, as well as monitoring functions. This creates obvious tensions with the agencies' internal governance structures which are largely intergovernmental, and more broadly with the legal, and political limits to their functioning. This workshop integrates insights from practice, policy input, and legal debate and critically assesses: the (envisaged) design and operationalisation of these monitoring and steering functions; the level of independence afforded to JHA agencies; the effectiveness of existing accountability mechanisms.

Convener:

Lilian Tsourdi, Doctor, Lecturer, Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford

Kris Pollet, Senior Legal and Policy Officer, ECRE

Richard Ares Baumgartner; EU Affairs Strategic Advisor, Frontex

Patricia Van de Peer, Head Department of Asylum Support, European Asylum Support Office

1:30-3:30 p.m.

Visas For Asylum: Not under EU Law or Not at All?

While asylum seekers have recourse to smugglers because they cannot travel legally to the EU, the CJEU ruled on 7 March 2017 on the application of a Syrian family for a short-term visa that would have allowed them to travel and apply for asylum in Belgium. The severely criticized decision of the Court in X & X denying its jurisdiction should be scrutinized, including the issue if the refusal of a visa may lead to a violation of non-refoulement in relation with the own initiative report of the European Parliament on humanitarian visas.

Convener:

Violeta Moreno-Lax, Doctor, Associate Professor in Law, Queen Mary University of London

Emmanuelle Bribosia, Director of the Center for European Law, Institute for European Studies, ULB

Juan Fernando Lopez-Aguilar, Member of the European Parliament, Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

Sophie Magennis, Head of Policy and Legal Support Unit, UNHCR, Bureau for Europe

Adriano Silvestri, Head of Sector Asylum, Migration and Borders, European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights

Collective Expulsion or Not? Individualisation of Decision Making in Migration and Asylum Law

The ECTHR delivered two contradictory rulings on collective expulsion in the case Khlaifia. The recent ruling in N.D. & N.T. on 3 October 2017 about returns from Mellila to Morocco adds a seventh case to the list of violations of Protocole 4 of the ECHR on the prohibition of collective expulsions. What is at stake is the level

of individualisation of return decisions required by judges. This principle of administrative law appeared also in the case law of the CJEU on family reunification. But what does individualisation require precisely?

Convener:

Jean-Yves Carlier, Professor, Faculté de droit, Université Catholique de Louvain

Luc Leboeuf, Scientific Collaborator, Institut pour la recherche interdisciplinaire en sciences juridiques, Université Catholique de Louvain

François Crépeau, Professor, McGill University, Canada; Former UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants

Marta Hirsch-Ziembinska, Principal Legal Adviser of the European Ombudsman and member of the Research Network on EU Administrative Law

External Competence and Representation of the EU and its Member States in the Area of Migration and Asylum

The General Court considered in case T-192/16 that the EU-Turkey Statement of 18 March 2016 was not adopted by the European Council but rather by the Heads of State or Government of the Member States. If that is the case, can we consider the collective action of Member States in fields within the scope of EU external competences to be lawful? The current discussions in the UN of the Global Compacts on refugees and migration also raise questions regarding who takes part in those negotiations on behalf of the EU and its Member States.

Convener:

Paula Garcia Andrade, Associate Professor of Public International law and EU law, Universidad Pontificia Comillas, Madrid

Juan Santos Vara, Jean Monnet Chair in EU External Action, University of Salamanca, Spain

Thomas Spijkerboer, Professor of Migration Law, VU University of Amsterdam

Mauro Gatti, Research Associate, University of Luxembourg

Sonja Boelaert, Senior Legal Adviser, Council of the EU

4:00-5:00 p.m.

Final Plenary Session - **Towards “Judicial Passivism” in EU Migration and Asylum Law?**

Convener:

Iris Goldner Lang, Jean Monnet Professor of EU Law, University of Zagreb, Croatia; UNESCO Chair on Free Movement of People, Migration and Inter-Cultural Dialogue

Françoise Tulkens, Former Judge and Vice-President of the ECtHR

Eleanor Sharpston, Advocate General, CJEU

Franklin Dehousse, Professor, University of Liège, Belgium; Former Judge at the General Court, CJEU

Henri Labayle, Professeur de Droit Européen, Université de Pau et des Pays de l'Adour, France

Daniel Thym, Jean-Monnet Chair of Public, European and International Law, University of Konstanz, Germany

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11.

Taking Stock of Mexico's Security Landscape

8:30 a.m.-1:00 p.m., Monday, February 5, 2018

Woodrow Wilson Center, 6th Floor

Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center

1300 Pennsylvania Ave. NW

Washington, DC 20004-3027

<https://www.wilsoncenter.org/event/taking-stock-mexicos-security-landscape>

Description: The Wilson Center's Mexico Institute invites you to save the date for its fifth annual Mexican security review. The forum will provide a careful examination of security challenges in Mexico, featuring presentations from leading policy analysts, including David Shirk, Viridiana Rios, Matthew Ingram, and others. Senior Mexican government officials are also invited. Of particular interest will be a review of 2017 and a discussion of trends in 2018, including establishing new bonds in U.S.-Mexico military-to-military relations and strengthening the rule of law in Mexico. We will also be launching a new book *The Missing Reform: Strengthening the Rule of Law in Mexico*, which analyzes the concrete obstacles that Mexico faces to implement the rule of law and provides a series of short reflections from leading Mexican and U.S. analysts on recommendations for strengthening the rule of law in Mexico. We hope you will be able to join us for this informative event.

RSVP: http://pages.wilsoncenter.org/02.05.2018AnnualSecurityConference_Registration.html

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12.

Asylum Division Quarterly Stakeholder Meeting

2:00-4:00 p.m. ET, Tuesday, February 6, 2017

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Tomich Center

111 Massachusetts Ave. NW

Washington, DC 20001

<https://www.uscis.gov/outreach/asylum-division-quarterly-stakeholder-meeting-11>

Description: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) invites you to participate in a quarterly stakeholder meeting on Feb. 6, 2018, from 2 to 4 p.m. (Eastern) to receive updates from the Asylum Division and engage with subject matter experts during a question-and-answer session.

Participation Details:

You may attend this engagement either in person at the Tomich Center, 111 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, D.C., or by teleconference (listen only).

To register, please follow these steps:

* Visit our registration page:

https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/USDHSCISINVITE/subscriber/new?topic_id=USDHSCISINVITE_324

* Enter your email address and select "Submit"

* Select "Subscriber Preferences"

* Select the "Event Registration" tab

* Provide your full name and organization, if any

* Complete the questions and select "Submit"

If you wish to attend in person, please indicate so in your subscriber preferences when selecting your method of attendance. Please note that seating is limited, so we encourage you to register early. Once we process your registration, you will receive a confirmation email with additional details.

To submit non-case specific questions as agenda items before the engagement, email us at uscis-igaoutreach@uscis.dhs.gov by Dec. 29, 2017, at 5 p.m. (Eastern).

If you have any questions regarding the registration process, or if you have not received a confirmation email a week before the engagement date, please email us at the same address.

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13.

Biometrics for Government and Law Enforcement

February 26-28, 2018

Hyatt Regency Crystal City

Reagan National Airport

2799 Jefferson Davis Hwy

Arlington, VA, 22202

<https://www.biometricsevent.com/>

Program agenda:

Monday, February 26, 2018

Focus Day - Collection to Storage and Everything in Between

9:00 a.m.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION: DSS' Role in Developing and Implementing Biometrics Technology in Support of Security Operations

- * Defining how DSS support law enforcement and security operations
- * Enhancing security operations with advanced technology
- * Overcoming barriers of information sharing

Bryce Bhatnagar, Chief Technology Officer, Diplomatic Security Services, U.S. Department of State
Mark Bandik, Biometrics Program Manager, Diplomatic Security Services, U.S. Department of State

9:45 a.m.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION: Road Map for Biometrics in the Defense Enterprise

- * What does the future of security look like for the DOD?
- * Developing physical security and cloud identity infrastructures
- * Plans to leverage innovation to meet identity requirements

John McMullen, Business Enterprise Specialist, Defense Forensics and Biometrics Agency

11:00 a.m.

IARPA's Update on the Odin Program

- * Developing biometric presentation attack detection technology
- * Nail to nail challenge, update and progress on the competition
- * Detecting spoofs and attacks on infrastructure

Nathan Short, Lead Scientist IARPA

11:45 a.m.

Assuring Identity After a National Disaster

- * Supporting FEMA's mission and disaster relief efforts
- * Using biometrics to reduce fraud after a natural disaster occurs
- * Verifying identities on the ground
- * The value of identity intelligence post disaster

1:30 p.m.

PANEL DISCUSSION: Submitting Biometrics to an Authoritative Repository

- * Discussing multimodal systems in different environments
- * Enhancing the capabilities of the process, from collection and capture to storage
- * Leveraging interoperable applications to increase efficiencies and response time to support back end matching

William Graves, Chief Engineer, PM Biometrics, U.S. Department of Defense (moderator)

Michael Jones, Identity Dominance System Technical Direction Agent Lead, U.S. Navy

Major Keystella Mitchell, Program Analyst, Identity Operations Identity Dominance System, Marine Corps (IDS-MC)

2:15 p.m.

Advancing Mobile Biometrics to Support Field Operations

- * Implementing the infrastructure necessary to bridge capability gaps
- * Lessons learned and case study for overcoming environmental challenges
- * Real-time analysis and filtering of data, once the biometric characteristic is captured

3:30 p.m.

PANEL DISCUSSION: Developing Biometric Tools and Applications Necessary to Support Operations

- * Identifying future anticipated needs for biometrics and identity management platforms to enhance national security efforts
- * How machine learning and biometrics will transform security operations

Elliott Iannello, Engineer, West Virginia State Police

Thirimachos Bourlai Professor, Computer Science and Electrical Engineering, West Virginia University

Tuesday, February 27, 2018

Main Day One - Defining the Evolving Role of Biometrics & Identity Management

9:00 a.m.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION: Department of Defense's Perspective Identifying Emerging Biometric Technologies

Colonel Donald Hurst, Project Manager, DoD Biometrics, U.S. Department of Defense

9:45 a.m.

Strategies for Advancing the Parameters of Identity Management and Information Sharing

- * Understanding the applications and identity management platform

- * Developing a system to promote information sharing
- * Interagency collaboration and developing private public partnerships

Wayne H. Salzgeber, Acting Director, INTERPOL Washington

11:15 a.m.

PANEL DISCUSSION: “Person Centric Biometric” Strategies for Advancing the Parameters of Identity Management and Information Sharing

- * Understanding the applications and identity management platform
- * Developing a system to promote information sharing
- * Interagency collaboration and developing private public partnerships

Patrick Nemeth Director, Identity Operations Division, Office of Biometric Identity Management, U.S.

Department of Homeland Security

Robert Clemens, Senior Technical Fellow, Northrop Grumman

Gearhart Pilcher, CEO Elder Associates

1:00 p.m.

PANEL DISCUSSION: Changing the Paradigm of Identity Verification from Government to Individual

Don't miss this panel on Block chain & identity, discussing developing scalable, flexible, and adaptable concepts in recovery operations.

1:45 p.m.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION: Protecting the Nations' Transportation System

- * Taking a look into Innovation Task Force's pilot programs
- * ITF's Biometric Authentication Technology challenges and successes
- * The path forward for automating the Ticket Document Checker (TDC) process by verifying and vetting.

- * Eliminating the need for a boarding pass via electronic gates Steve Karoly Acting Assistant Administrator, Office of Requirements and Capabilities Analysis (ORCA) TSA

3:15 p.m.

Strategies for Behavioral Biometrics and its Role in Supporting Counter Terrorism Efforts

- * Collecting and analyzing identity and its applications in today's society
- * Developing the infrastructure and platform to support intelligence operations
- * Securing databases and information

4:00 p.m.

Deploying Entry-Exit Solutions to Enhance National Security and Facilitation

- * Restructuring data systems capabilities to process departure data and support facial comparison technology
- * Biometric Exit (BE) Mobile initiative and update mobile devices in the field, challenges and accuracy of collecting biometrics of foreign nationals
- * Analysis and comparison of biometrics collected when travelers departed and returned to the U.S.

Wednesday, February 27, 2018

Main Day Two - Future Strategies and Initiatives to Expand Identity Management Systems and Biometric Applications

9:00 a.m.

PANEL DISCUSSION: S&T and the Roadmap of Biometrics & Identity Technologies

- * What does the future of identity look like?
- * What are the strategies and plans for biometric technology for the next 5, 10, 30 years out?

John Boyd Assistant, Director – Futures Identity, Office of Biometric Identity Management, U.S. Department of Homeland Security

William Graves, Chief Engineer, PM Biometrics U.S. Department of Defense

William G. McKinsey, Chief of the Biometric Services Section, Criminal Justice Information Services Division, FBI

9:45 a.m.

Law Enforcement & Biometrics in Urban Environments

- * Large crowd gatherings and the technology to required to keep cities safe
- * Developing safe cities and biometrics role facial recognition
- * Real time biometrics intelligence

11:00 a.m.

Interactive Discussion Groups

During this part of the conference, delegates will have the opportunity to take part in interactive discussions around the topics below. Each Attendee will have the opportunity to rotate every 20 minutes. Discussion groups are kept small to ensure all attendees get the opportunity to ask their most pressing questions, ensuring a perfectly tailored experience.

1. Biometrics and its ongoing role in Physical Access Control
2. Securing Sensitive Information in the “The Cloud” from Potential Breaches
3. Developing Action Plans to Combat Insider Threats Risk Analysis & threat detection

Jackie Atilas DS/SI, Program Director, U.S. Department of State

1:00 p.m.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION: How to Achieve a Person Centric Identity Management System in an Already Existing Infrastructure

- * Defining Person Centric
- * The benefits of a person centric system
- * How to achieve integration of disparate identity missions

Lee Bowes (A)Deputy Director, Immigration Records & Identity Services (IRIS) Directorate, U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services

1:45 p.m.

PANEL DISCUSSION: The Value of Biometrics Applications in the Drivers License Issuance

- * Update on the use of biometrics applications and facial recognition in DMV's
- * Case studies on identity fraud
- * Addressing the privacy concerns
- * Digital driver's licenses

Owen McShane Director, Division of Field Investigation, NY DMV

Steve Eppens, Unit Chief of Fraud Unit, Deputy State Sheriff Nebraska, DMV

Selden Fritschner Sr., Transportation Specialist for CDL Policy, FMCSA

Geoff Slagle, Director of Identity Management, AAMVA

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14.

Certificate program course in International Migration Studies

XCPD-703 - Newcomers to Citizens: Immigrant Integration

9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Wednesday-Friday, March 7-9, 2018

Georgetown University School of Continuing Studies

640 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Room C227

Washington, DC 20001

<https://portal.scs.georgetown.edu/search/publicCourseSearchDetails.do?method=load&courseId=14536>

Course Description: With a record 200 million people living outside their country of birth, immigration is a global phenomenon with profound demographic, economic, social, and political implications for both sending and receiving countries. The debate over immigration law and policy has become increasingly volatile and, in some instances, characterized by misinformation, hate, and xenophobia. Beyond the politics of immigration, genuine challenges to immigrant integration abound. Successful integration of immigrants is critical to the long-term prosperity of host countries that rely on immigrants as workers, consumers, taxpayers, innovators, and entrepreneurs in light of their aging native-born populations and lower birth rates. In this course we will explore integration law, policies, judicial cases and practices in both traditional immigrant-receiving countries--such as the United States and Canada and new countries of permanent immigration such as France, Germany, the United Kingdom. We will raise questions about traditional understandings of nationality, loyalty, place and identity. We will also discuss citizenship laws, models of multicultural citizenship, as well as transnationalism and post-nationalism, paradigms that challenge an integrationist reading of migration. Using

case studies from North America and Europe we will pay special attention to the different modes of immigrant civic engagement and political participation on their road from newcomers to citizens.

Course Objectives

At the completion of the course, a successful student will be able to:

- * Discuss the integration law, policies, judicial cases and practices in both traditional immigrant-receiving and source countries.
- * Recognize questions about traditional understandings of nationality, loyalty, place and identity.
- * Discuss citizenship laws, models of multicultural citizenship, as well as transnationalism and post-nationalism.
- * Compare different modes of immigrant civic engagement and political participation.

Notes: This course is an open enrollment course. No application is required and registration is available by clicking "Add to Cart." Current students must register with their Georgetown NetID and password. New students will be prompted to create an account prior to registration.

Instructors: Susan Martin, Elzbieta Gozdzia

Tuition: \$995.00, 24 contract hours

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15.

20th National Metropolis Conference

Theme: Immigration Futures: Marking 20 Years of the National Metropolis Conference

Thursday-Saturday, March 22-24, 2018

Westin Calgary

320 4th Ave SW, Calgary, AB T2P 2S6 CA

<https://www.metropolisconference.ca/en/program.php>

Conference program:

Thursday, March 22, 2018

Plenary session 1: Canada-Europe collaboration on migration research: Perspectives and OPPORTUNITIES

The European Union recently announced an ambitious plan for international research collaboration on migration issues, with some E200m to be allocated over the coming three years on topics ranging from the international protection of refugees to the integration of migrant children. This represents an exciting opportunity to expand knowledge and to build on existing international partnerships within and beyond Europe – including with Canada.

This session, co-hosted by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) and the European Commission, will review some of the lessons from existing research collaborations between Canadian and European experts. It will also outline the details of the new European Union workplan, and the opportunities and mechanisms available to support Canadian engagement with European partners.

Participants:

Raffaella Greco-Tonegutti, European Commission, Migration-related research under Horizon 2020

Brent Herbert-Copley, Executive Vice-President, SSHRC, Mechanisms to support Canadian engagement

TBC, Lessons learned and opportunities for Canada-Europe collaboration

Discussant:

Umit Kiziltan, Director General of Research & Evaluation, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada

Plenary session 2: migration policy in canada, usa and mexico: rethinking the boundaries

Migration has profoundly marked the economic and social condition of North Americans and will inevitably continue to do so for the foreseeable future. Geographic boundaries have shaped critical aspects in the relationship between the United States, Mexico and Canada with regard to population composition, labour and security issues. Increases in the flow of migrants have required occasional adjustments to the rules governing the movement of people and goods between the United States, Mexico and Canada. The three countries respective experience with migration has given rise to varying impacts on domestic politics. Evolving policies and politics shaped the conversation around migration between the three countries. The plenary speakers will offer their insights into how migration affects the current state of relations between the three countries and suggest measures that may strengthen cross nation dialogue.

Participants:

Paul Mackinnon, Assistant Deputy Minister, Strategic and Program Policy, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (invited)

TBC, Homeland Security

Andrew Selee , President, Migration Policy Institute

Claudia Masferrer, Assistant Professor, Centro de Estudios Demográficos, Urbanos y Ambientales, El

Colegio de México, Mexico City/Adjunct professor, Department of Sociology, McGill University

Friday, March 23, 2018

Plenary session 3: Immigration and Integration in Alberta: The Role of the Province and Cities

Immigration, settlement and integration in Canada is shared jurisdiction between the Federal Government and the provinces. The provinces have sole jurisdiction over economic and social affairs that are critical to newcomer settlement and integration.

City governments have increasingly emerged as key actors in service delivery and policy deliberation. On the ground, several community organizations play a vital role in extending direct services to newcomers.

Successful management of the migration process requires effective collaboration across government and strong partnerships with employers, service providers and others. What is the current state of cross-sectoral cooperation in Alberta in response to immigration, settlement and integration? What models for governance are best suited to address both the challenges and opportunities arising from immigration?

This Plenary will invite representatives from the Alberta Government, selected cities and the community sector to describe their respective roles when it comes to immigration, settlement and integration and, if needed, recommend changes

Participants:

TBA

Saturday, March 24, 2018

Plenary session 4: Immigration Futures: Canada 2041

As a result of an aging population and low fertility rates Canada faces significant demographic and economic challenges. At present, immigration is the sole source of the country's population growth. In November 2017 the Government of Canada announced that owing to the growing need for skilled labor, the annual immigrant intake would increase from 300 000 to 340,000 by 2020 a plan will bring the country's yearly immigration level to just under 1% of the population. Some industry analysts would like to see considerably higher immigration levels. Others counter that Canada lacks the resources to settle and integrate more newcomers and that more cooperation and support is needed from all levels of government before any further hike. Plenary speakers will share their views on whether Canada should further increase immigration and, if so, what resources will be needed to achieve positive economic and social outcomes.

Participants:

Ruben Nelson, Futurist, Executive Director Foresight Canada, Lac Des Arcs, Alberta

Martha Hall Finlay, CEO Canada West Foundation

Irvin Studin, Global Brief

Ratna Omidvar, The Senate of Canada (invited)

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This is the Center for Immigration Studies CISNews e-mail list.

From: Law, Robert T
Sent: Thursday, January 18, 2018 3:50 PM
To: Mark Krikorian
Subject: RE: E-Verify data

Data posted <https://www.uscis.gov/e-verify/about-program/performance>

From: Mark Krikorian [mailto:msk@cis.org]
Sent: Tuesday, December 26, 2017 8:23 AM
To: Law, Robert T
Subject: E-Verify data

Rob: Do you know if an actual person I can call at E-Verify for statistics (or maybe in your shop)? I'm trying to go through public affairs, but that may take a while and there's some problems with the numbers at the E-Verify site, and a PR person isn't going to know what I'm talking about. (I'm trying to calculate the share of all new hires in FY 2017 that were screened through the system. The number reported for the first three quarters of the years suggest it's 60%, which would be notable, a kind of tipping point, allowing us to say that mandating for all new hires at this point wouldn't be especially disruptive since it's already become standard practice for most hiring).

FYI, here's the note I sent public affairs (though it was just before the weekend, so it's understandable they haven't gotten back to me yet):

Folks: I'm trying to estimate the share of new hires that are already being screened through E-Verify. The number of employers isn't as useful because there's a small number of large companies that employ a disproportionate share of workers, whereas all E-Verify cases as a share of all hires really gives you a sense of its penetration. I calculated (based on the number of hires reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics) that in FY 2016 almost half of hires were screened through E-Verify.

I want to do it for FY 2017, but I can't find the total number of cases for that year. In the performance data, you report the total for the first three quarters: <https://www.uscis.gov/e-verify/about-program/performance> and on the statistics page: <https://www.uscis.gov/e-verify/about-program/e-verify-statistics> you have the numbers for all of FY 2017, but only broken out by state, without an overall total. Can someone please just send me the total number of E-Verify cases for the whole of 2017?

Based just on the first three quarters, it looks like 60% of hires nationwide were screened through E-Verify, which is a strong selling point in the effort to get Congress to make it mandatory -- it's reached a tipping point and it rapidly becoming a standard part of the hiring process, so mandating it for all employers isn't going to be disruptive.

Anyway, thanks for your help. -- MK

Thanks -- MK

--

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From: Center for Immigration Studies
<center=cis.org@mail99.atl161.mcsv.net> on behalf of Center
for Immigration Studies <center@cis.org>

Sent: Friday, January 19, 2018 4:36 PM

To: Law, Robert T

Subject: Immigration Opinions, 1/19/18



Center for Immigration Studies

Low-immigration, Pro-immigrant



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Immigration Opinions, 1/19/18

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This email includes a wide range of views, provided for educational purposes. Inclusion does not constitute an endorsement by the Center for Immigration Studies.

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20. "The Left's Dirty Little Secret – Cleaned By Rosa!," Ann Coulter
21. "The GOP Can't Win a DACA Debate It Won't Have," Jeremy Carl
22. "Immigrants and Terror: A Controversial Report from the Trump Administration," Philip H. DeVoe
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24. "Dems Think 800,000 Illegal Immigrants Are Worth Forcing Active Military to Go Without Pay," Robert Donachie
25. "Flashback: That Time Schumer Said it Was Insane to Shut Down the Government Over Immigration Reform,"
Matt Vespa
26. "Newly Released Arizona Crime Data Just Shattered a Key Liberal Narrative on Immigration," Scott Morefield
27. "Yale Professor: There Are "22.8 Million Undocumented Immigrants" in America, Double Official Estimates,"
Dylan Scott
28. "Sanctuary City Politicians May Be Prosecuted," Matthew Vadum
29. "Making California Mexico Again," Lloyd Billingsley
30. "Obama Inc. Freed Illegal Aliens, Didn't Check Terror Ties," Daniel Greenfield
31. "The Syrian Refugee Imam Who Wants Jews Dead," Daniel Greenfield
32. "The Kidnappings Americans Won't Do," Daniel Greenfield
33. "Immigration and the Deep State," Steve Sailer

- 34. Not Giving Us Their Tired, Their Poor," Howie Carr
- 35. "An Amnesty Here, an Amnesty There," Peggy Ryan
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- 37. "The New York Times is Wrong — Immigration Won't Make America Great Again," Spencer P Morrison
- 38. "Immigration Is Destroying the Welfare State," Spencer P. Morrison
- 39. "No Sanctuary for DHS's Rhetoric," Bob McGovern
- 40. "No, Immigrants Are Not Stealing Our Jobs," T. Norman Van Cott
- 41. "There is Already a Workable Solution to Immigration: Pay to Stay," Sean O'Neill
- 42. "Curbing Immigration Means Curbing Job Creation," John Arensmeyer
- 43. "Yes, Your Ancestors Probably Did Come Here Legally — Because 'Illegal' Immigration is Less Than a Century Old," Kevin Jennings
- 44. "DACA Makes America Safer. Find a Dreamers Solution Now: Police Chief," Michael Tupper
- 45. "Even Legal Immigration is Targeted," The Richmond Times-Dispatch
- 46. "How Can We Get a Bipartisan Compromise on Immigration? Ignore President Trump.," Paul Waldman
- 47. *Canada*: "Trump's Immigration Crackdown Driving Illegal Immigrants to Canada," Andy J. Semotiuk
- 48. *Italy*: "The Incredibly Shrinking Italian Population: By 2080, Italians Will be a Minority in Their Own Country," Gefira.org

1.

What Part of 'Temporary' Do People Not Get?

Temporary Protected Status is not a resettlement program: Opposing view

By Jessica Vaughan

USA Today, January 14, 2018

...

The program was a lifeline, but the events that led to the offer of protection are long over. Those who do not qualify for green cards should use the 18-month grace period to prepare to return home. With the skills, education and savings they have obtained here, they will be assets to their home countries. Indeed, Central American leaders have expressed optimism about their return.

Despite this, some are clamoring for amnesty for TPS grantees. Instead, Congress should let those who qualify adjust to permanent status, and then end the TPS program altogether, so future presidents will have to find less permanent ways to postpone deportations.

<https://www.usatoday.com/story/opinion/2018/01/14/end-temporary-protected-status-editorials-debates/109468838/>

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2.

Overlooked Stories in the Report on ICE Terror-Screening Flaws

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, January 18, 2018

Technical and Material Resource Limitations. ICE is composed of two major divisions: Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), which conducts a multiplicity of investigations of various criminal violations, and Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO), which is charged with overseeing the protocols discussed in the OIG report. ERO is the division that by-and-large is responsible for operations to locate and arrest removable aliens.

In truth, the two divisions are so distinct and "alien" from one another that for all intents and purposes they each function as separate agencies within the larger entity that is ICE. They have separate chains of command and do not even share collocated offices. This is an important point to make. The implication is twofold: Inevitably in such bureaucratic circumstances one division becomes the favored child, the other the stepchild. Since the inception of ICE, HSI has been treated favorably: Its agents are graded higher in the GS-level pay scale and are first recipients of the best vehicles and equipment, even down to and including safety equipment such as bulletproof vests, with

ERO lagging behind. And, because HSI and ERO offices aren't colocated, none of this equipment or materiel is available for mutual use. This leads us to a second point about the limitations, discussed below.

The OIG report makes oblique reference to the difficulties ERO agents have had accessing the needed data, for lack of equipment in their respective field offices, but doesn't go into detail as to why. I have discussed more than once HSI's reluctance to fully engage in the panoply of immigration enforcement work (most recently here), yet it is HSI that investigates violations of the Immigration and Nationality Act involving terrorism, and that participates in the FBI's Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs) nationwide. Consequently, it is HSI's field offices that have always been recipients of the computer and telecommunications equipment needed to access, receive, and transmit classified information of the type kept in federal terrorism databases.

.. <https://cis.org/Cadman/Overlooked-Stories-Report-ICE-TerrorScreening-Flaws>

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3.

ICE Begins to Gin Up Worksite Enforcement Operations

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, January 16, 2018

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don't suggest that my blogs had anything to do with inspiring these worksite operations; that's highly unlikely. ICE's Acting Director, Tom Homan, has made public pledges that his organization will substantially increase the pace of its enforcement against employers who hire unlawful workers and it's about time — in fact long overdue.

In truth, it probably didn't take either much time or planning to mount this operation: Unlawful workers are probably

as ubiquitous as Big Gulps at 7-Eleven stores. Speaking as a former insider, one wonders whether they weren't staged under pressure, and at the last moment after a lot of foot-dragging by ICE's Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) division, which is notoriously picky-choosy about what kinds of Title 8 (immigration) enforcement it wants to engage in, preferring in the main to think that such work is beneath its agents, and better left to the Removal Operations Division on the other side of ICE's "great divide".

Be that as it may, these operations are a good start; a down payment as it were, on Homan's promises. What we also need to ask, though, is whether there will be any follow-through beyond just snatching a few illegal alien workers. For instance, will higher ups in this franchise-based company ultimately be charged with civil or criminal pattern-and-practice violations of law? (See 8 U.S.C. 1324a Sections (e)(4) and (f)(1).)

.. <https://cis.org/Cadman/ICE-Begins-Gin-Worksite-Enforcement-Operations>

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4.

Finding Solutions for the Troubling Legal Foundation of the TPS Program

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, January 16, 2018

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Of course, migrant advocates and those who believe in unfettered mass migration (in other words, those most inclined to think in terms of grand amnesties for each and every contingency that arises), want now to find a way to let all of these individuals stay in the United States — even though repeatedly caving in to such pressure by previous administrations is what allowed the abuses of TPS to multiply from year to year to year.

The pool of potential amnesty recipients is growing exponentially: Several members of Congress are now trying to find a way to meld TPS amnesties into the DACA amnesty deal.

One member has introduced a bill that would combine an amnesty for existing recipients with a complete end of TPS in the future, through repeal of that provision in the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). Its chance of passage is almost certainly remote, although clearly there is reason to disbelieve that any administration can competently handle the program, given that both Democrats and Republicans have made such a mare's nest of it since its inception in 1990.

If Congress were to show it is serious about amending rather than abolishing TPS, one way it could do so is to recognize, as Krikorian has, that there are two types of TPS recipients: those who are here temporarily but legally, such as on student visas, when a disaster occurs at home, and those here illegally. I don't suggest the former should benefit from decades of extensions either, but certainly their legal status should put them in an entirely different position than illegal aliens who are granted TPS.

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<https://cis.org/Cadman/Finding-Solutions-Troubling-Legal-Foundation-TPS-Program>

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5.

The Gang of Six DACA 'Deal': One-Trick Ponies Pirouetting in Circles

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, January 15, 2018

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The problem with opening Pandora's box is that you don't know exactly what's going to pop out. Or, to use Forrest

Gump's more recent wisdom: Life [and apparently politics] is like a box of chocolates — you never know what you're going to get ... unless you begin opening the door to illegal alien amnesties, as the president did with the way he's chosen to s-l-o-w-l-y phase out the Obama administration's Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program, and more recently the decades-long grant of "temporary" protected status (TPS) to various nationals, including most significantly and populously, aliens from El Salvador.

Doing it that way probably seemed like a good idea at the time — be humane, give aliens a chance to get their affairs together, prepare for the eventuality of departing, etc. My guess is that the president was counseled to take this approach by such luminaries as White House Chief of Staff John Kelly, who is very much a centrist on immigration matters, despite the near dearth of experience or knowledge he actually has in administering America's immigration system. His instincts are human, but his naiveté is great.

.. <https://cis.org/Cadman/Gang-Six-DACA-Deal-OneTrick-Ponies-Pirouetting-Circles>

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6.

Who Gains the Upper Hand from Judge's DACA Reinstatement Order?

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, January 14, 2018

.. There's no doubt that the administration will vigorously contest this decision, probably having to slog through an equally outrageous decision by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals (see here and here) before the matter lands at the Supreme Court — unless the Solicitor General's office can convince the Supremes to entertain an interlocutory appeal to stay Judge Alsup's deliberately obstructionist decision until the merits are decided at a later hearing.

But here is the most absurd part: Some pundits claim that the judge's decision actually gives Democrats the edge in dealing with Republicans over whether and how to grant amnesty relief to so-called "Dreamers", which is an expanded pool of illegal aliens that actually reaches beyond the parameters of those given DACA status:

California Attorney General Xavier Becerra, who filed one of the cases, welcomed the ruling and said he thinks it actually strengthens the position of lawmakers seeking to protect the so-called Dreamers in the face of pressure from Trump to offer concessions on funding for the border wall, limits on legal immigration and more.

"Why would anyone want to negotiate a bad deal to get DACA now that it's become clear the court is saying the Trump administration may have tried to repeal the program in an unlawful way?"

Becerra is a former Democratic member of Congress from California's 34th District, and presumably a fairly smart guy.

But try as I might, I can't see any way in this universe that his thinking holds true. As Blackman points out, this judge's track record on having his adverse decisions of Trump White House immigration actions sustained by higher courts is poor.

More cogently, it's almost certainly the steadfastly pro-immigration enforcement Republicans who are the happy beneficiaries of Alsup's decision.

They know it's likely to be rescinded up the road, but for the moment Alsup has relieved the pressure that they felt from the White House and congressional leaders in both chambers to knuckle under to a potentially catastrophic immigration bill that, as usual, had a heapin' helpin' of amnesty, with only insubstantial and shadowy commitments to border and interior enforcement to offset it— and quite probably no changes to the dangerous visa lottery or out-of-control chain migration that are symptomatic of the deeply flawed legal immigration system.

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<https://cis.org/Cadman/Who-Gains-Upper-Hand-Judges-DACA-Reinstatement-Order>

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7.

There Is No Deadline on DACA

Don't Believe the Hype, but Get Ready to Place the Blame

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, January 19, 2018

..

I am reluctant to cast aspersions on the press outlets that have overlooked the fairly salient point that as things stand, there is currently no DACA deadline (let alone one looming in the near future), and likely will not be one for some time. I will therefore assume that they simply poorly understand the dynamics of this somewhat complicated issue.

But any shutdown of the United States government due to a failure by the Congress to immediately address the status of those individuals would be based on an erroneous premise, that is, that DACA will expire in March, and that action to address the status of those individuals must be done quickly.

..

<https://cis.org/Arthur/There-No-Deadline-DACA>

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3.

Return of TPS Recipients Will Be a Boon to the Salvadoran Economy

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, January 18, 2018

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The CIA *World Factbook* states that in 2016 remittances represented approximately 17.1 percent of El Salvador's gross domestic product, and that those remittances flowed to approximately a third of all the households in that country.

Salvadoran TPS recipients have had the opportunity to live and work in the United States for a minimum of just less than 17 years at this point, and by the date on which that status is set to terminate, they will have been here for a minimum of 18 and one-half years. Presumably during that period of time, they have accumulated not just skills and education, but also rather significant amounts of capital, including bank accounts and real property. The transfer of that capital to El Salvador will likely have a significant effect on that country's economy, similar to the potential economic effects that repatriation of capital accumulated by U.S. companies abroad as result of the recently passed tax bill will have on the American economy.

Not all the benefits that will accrue to El Salvador as a result of the return of those individuals are tangible, however. The Department of State (DOS) "El Salvador 2016 Human Rights Report" states:

..

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Return-TPS-Recipients-Will-Be-Boon-Salvadoran-Economy>

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9.

Government to Appeal DACA Order, Twice

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, January 17, 2018

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It doesn't get much bigger than that under our constitutional system of checks and balances. The Supreme Court's ultimate decision will have serious ramifications for executive branch authority for years to come. In the shorter term, Judge Alsup's order would extend additional benefits to certain DACA beneficiaries under a scheme the attorney general has deemed "an unconstitutional exercise of authority by the Executive Branch." Simply put, this is a big deal that the Supreme Court will ultimately have to address; it might as well do so sooner rather than later.

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<https://cis.org/Arthur/Government-Appeal-DACA-Order-Twice>

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10.

What Is Border Security?

It's not just walls and agents

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, January 17, 2018

..

You could fund a border wall that runs the entire length of the Southwest border and hire 10,000 additional Border Patrol agents, but without shutting off the jobs magnet, individuals would still attempt to enter the United States illegally, and many would be successful. In this context, interior security is border security, and any attempt to

separate the two would simply be semantics.

Moreover, any bill that does not address the issue of unaccompanied alien children (UACs) would suffer similar problems. The latest statistics from U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) indicate that 4,083 UACs were apprehended by the Border Patrol last month. The president's Immigration Principles and Policies, which was issued by the White House in October 2017, states under "Border Security":

Loopholes in current law prevent [UACs] that arrive in the country illegally from being removed. Rather than being deported, they are instead sheltered by the Department of Health and Human Services at taxpayer expense, and subsequently released to the custody of a parent or family member— who often lack lawful status in the United States themselves. These loopholes in current law create a dramatic pull factor for additional illegal immigration and in recent years, there has been a significant increase in the apprehensions of UACs at our southern border. Therefore, the Administration proposes amending current law to ensure the expeditious return of UACs and family units.

Until those loopholes are plugged, thousands of UACs will attempt entry, often at the risk of their own lives, regardless of whether there is one mile of wall or 2,000.

.. <https://cis.org/Arthur/What-Border-Security>

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11.

We Need Better Vetting, Better Screening, and Better Laws

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, January 16, 2018

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With the information that DHS and DOJ have compiled in their report, those government employees who play a role in protecting our security – from consular officers abroad, to inspectors at the ports of entry, to adjudicators at U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) and immigration judges in the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) (and the government attorneys who appear before them) – will be in a better position to protect the American people by leveraging their roles in that screening process.

That said, however, Congress must give those employees additional tools for this vital work, and there are strong legislative proposals that would do just that. For example, if passed, the Securing America's Future Act (SAFA, HR 4670), will beef up visa security abroad, remove the barriers between federal immigration agents and local law enforcement, and combat asylum fraud.

Specifically, that bill would send additional U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agents to more high-risk embassies abroad to assist in vetting applicants for both immigrant and nonimmigrant visas. It also would tighten the "credible-fear" process, which, as I have explained earlier, has been exploited by aliens posing a terrorist risk. Finally, by cracking down on sanctuary cities and facilitating cooperation between ICE and local law enforcement, it would free up ICE resources to focus on criminal and terrorist aliens.

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<https://cis.org/Arthur/We-Need-Better-Vetting-Better-Screening-and-Better-Laws>

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12.

Closed Meetings and Open Mouths

A flurry of comment about the president's language

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, January 14, 2018

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A second point should be made, however. Generally, such off-the-record meetings are just that, off the record. General outlines of bipartisan legislative discussions may be disclosed by the participants (at the risk of proposals being subsequently altered or deleted), but the specific language used is generally not disclosed. As a former congressional staffer, I can assure you that such discussions often become heated, and that is not uncommon to hear vulgarity used by otherwise staid politicians (although I have no recollection of any epithets at any meeting I attended).

This president is just one year into his elective career, and although he is a skilled and experienced negotiator, it is no slight to say that he is still a novice in his current position. He likely learned a valuable lesson from this incident, whether he made the statements attributed to him or not. In Washington, every microphone is on and every word spoken must be chosen carefully, and now, even off-the-record conversations are fair game for political opponents.

...
<https://cis.org/Arthur/Closed-Meetings-and-Open-Mouths>

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13.

Chain Migration Explained by Scholars

By Nayla Rush

CIS Immigration Blog, January 15, 2018

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One migrant stream may have an impact upon a second stream. The migration of an initial stream of people often encourages the migration of a second group; the innovators may be followed by family or friends at a different time, for example. This process is referred to as chain migration.

Paul Boyle, Keith Halfacree, and Vaughan Robinson in Exploring Contemporary Migration (1998) p. 36.

From the late nineteenth century, and well into the twentieth, a large proportion of migrants were being lured to foreign places, not by imperial dictates or explicit political upheaval, but by the suggestions and solicitations of their own kin. As migrants found prosperity and opportunity for themselves, they would often send for their relatives, or by their return home stimulate the need to emigrate in others. Chain migration often led to the formation of clusters of migrants from the same region.... Chain migration relied, not only on the new means of long-distance communication, and the speed and security of travel that the steamship introduced, but most crucially it depended on the authority and enthusiasm in the reports of life in the New World from friends and family members.

Nikos Papastergiadis in The Turbulence of Migration (2000), p. 28.

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<https://cis.org/Rush/Chain-Migration-Explained-Scholars>

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14.

Double Dipping with H-1Bs: Virginia International University

By David North

CIS Immigration Blog, January 18, 2018

Today's example of double-dipping in the immigration field involves a low-ranking university in the Virginia suburbs of Washington. It is one of the four such educational entities with remarkable profit margins that we reported on recently. Virginia International University (VIU) is also part of the Gulen network of schools that is said to siphon off educational funds into the politics of Turkey, as noted earlier. This is the conservative (but non-violent) Islamic cult that revolves around a self-exiled Turkish cleric, Fethullah Gulen, who lives in rural Pennsylvania.

VIU's bread and butter is the foreign student trade; it would quickly go out of business if it were not able to issue the paperwork that leads to F-1 visas (as it can at the moment). So that's the first and most obvious dip. But that is not enough for VIU; like some other compromised colleges, it also makes extensive use of the H-1B program.

<https://cis.org/North/Double-Dipping-H1Bs-Virginia-International-University>

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15.

If You Want a Lot of Cash, Don't Rob a Bank, Open a Visa Mill!

By David North

CIS Immigration Blog, January 17, 2018

The most profitable of them, Northwestern Polytechnic University in Fremont, Calif., secured more than \$53 million

untaxed profits in 2015, while scoring a 73 percent profit margin, something rarely seen outside the illicit drug trade. For every dollar of revenue, NPU pocketed 73 cents in profits, none of it subject to any federal or state corporate income tax.

That's *\$53 million in tax-free profits* for just one of these entities in *one* year.

Why tax-free? Because the IRS proclaimed NPU and the other three to be non-profit charities, and the IRS continues to do so despite the outlandish profit ratios and other strange behaviors.

The other three visa mills with recently available and revealing 990s, are Silicon Valley University, in San Jose, Calif.; Virginia International University, in Fairfax, Va.; and the California University of Management & Sciences located a few miles from VIU in Arlington, Va. Their 990s, roughly equivalent to (but more detailed than) the 1040s we all file, show that SVU's profits soared from a modest \$0.4 million in 2014 to more than \$13.3 million in the following year. VIU did not do quite that well, but it did increase its profits from \$2.0 million in 2014 to \$8.5 million the next year. That's an increase of 325 percent, the kind of increase most hedge fund managers can only envy, particularly in view the tax rate: zero.

In addition to unreal profit margins, the 990s also show a rapid expansion of net assets, from a total of \$84.7 million (rounded) for the four schools in 2014 to \$153.4 million in the following year, a gain of \$68.7 million. This gain came despite the total lack of gifts or grants to three of the schools, and a measly \$127,802, over two years for the fourth. The gains were also despite some questionable financial practices described in the CIS *Backgrounder* on 55 visa mills cited earlier.

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<https://cis.org/North/If-You-Want-Lot-Cash-Dont-Rob-Bank-Open-Visa-Mill>

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16.

Kansas State Tax System Encourages Employers of Certain Illegal Aliens

By David North

CIS Immigration Blog, January 15, 2018

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The tax regulations in Kansas say that if a worker uses a Social Security number that "does not belong to the taxpayer", he or she routinely is denied the refund of any moneys withheld by the employer. This general rule is excellent and is probably not observed by most states.

But in Kansas there's an exception.

If the worker can get a note from his employer saying that the SSN on the W-2 matches the one on the worker's income tax filing, then the illegally obtained SSN is accepted by the state and the worker gets the refund — which otherwise would go to the state's seriously depleted treasury.

Who else gains by this? That worker's employer, who, at this point, has a useful bit of information to hold over his employee — that the worker obtained a SSN in an unlawful way. Further, if the worker gets a state tax refund, that increases his actual income and he is less likely to seek a raise.

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<https://cis.org/North/Kansas-State-Tax-System-Encourages-Employers-Certain-Illegal-Aliens>

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17.

ICE Operations Continue in Sanctuary Cities

By Preston Huennekens

CIS Immigration Blog, January 15, 2018

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Homan's characterization of the problem is the paradox that sanctuary jurisdictions now face. Rather than allowing immigration officers to arrest removable aliens from the safety of jails and courtrooms, ICE agents must confront sometimes dangerous aliens in public. Thus, sanctuary policies endanger ICE agents, the aliens themselves, and the community around them.

True to Homan's warnings, ICE is increasing enforcement operations throughout the United States and particularly in jurisdictions with active sanctuary policies. In December and January, ICE conducted enforcement operations in Chicago, New York City, and New Jersey in which 127 illegal aliens were arrested.

The Chicago-area report notes that "most of the aliens targeted by ERO deportation officers during this operation had prior criminal histories." The raids took place in Chicago and throughout Cook County — a notoriously defiant sanctuary jurisdiction. The aliens' prior criminal convictions included sexual assault, kidnapping, assault, drug possession, and theft.

The New York City report lists only four arrests, but each of the individuals in question had immigration detainers issued by ICE that were specifically ignored by local authorities as part of the city's sanctuary policies. Each of the aliens was initially arrested for unspecified criminal charges unrelated to their immigration status before ICE detained them.

...
<https://cis.org/Huennekens/ICE-Operations-Continue-Sanctuary-Cities>

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18.

The Danger of President Trump's Outbursts on Immigration

By Jerry Kammer

CIS Immigration Blog, January 15, 2018

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I have tried to point out the danger posed to our democracy by the federal government's failure to enforce the immigration restrictions included in the landmark Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986. I have made the case that this decades-long failure has damaged American workers, fomented disrespect for the law, degraded the rules of fair play and civic responsibility, incentivized more illegal immigration, and made those employers and would-be immigrants who have worked within the system feel like suckers.

Now I point to the risks posed by President Donald Trump. His crude vulgarity and reckless insults undermine reasonable efforts to limit immigration because they provide rhetorical ammunition for those who say restrictionists are motivated by bigotry, racism, and xenophobia. Trump's outbursts are not just an embarrassment. They are a weapon, a fragmentation bomb that can do severe damage to those of us who want limits for reasons far different from those he presented last week.

. .

<https://cis.org/Kammer/Danger-President-Trumps-Outbursts-Immigration>

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19.

Amidst Anger at Trump, Guatemalan Columnist Chides Her Own Government

By Jerry Kammer

CIS Immigration Blog, January 14, 2018

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"He is definitely not a person who is politically correct," Nunez wrote of Trump. "And the epithets he uses to describe certain groups are unfortunate and exemplify the decadence of the current political scene. But he has also said things that are true, for example, that it is we citizens of migration countries who have accommodated ourselves to the need to export people, as we have calmly allowed excessive levels of corruption to grow for decades."

Continuing her essay on the theme of emigration as a safety valve that keeps public frustration from provoking civic unrest, Nunez wrote, "Only mediocre governments are content to demand that others accept the permanent avalanche of their migrants, instead of building a better social, political, and economic environment so that migration would not be necessary...."

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<https://cis.org/Kammer/Amidst-Anger-Trump-Guatemalan-Columnist-Chides-Her-Own-Government>

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20.

The Left's Dirty Little Secret – Cleaned By Rosa!

One thing no liberal will ever turn down is the opportunity to get a standing ovation for accusing someone else of racism.

By Ann Coulter

Human Events Online, January 17, 2018

..

Far from making up for the legacy of slavery, our immigration policies solve the exact same problem that slavery solved: rich people's eternal need for cheap labor.

We don't owe immigrants anything. They aren't black Americans. We didn't do anything to the Mexicans streaming across our border. Or, for that matter, to the Haitians, Ecuadorians, Pakistanis and so on. No slavery, no Jim Crow laws, no redlining — just billions and billions of dollars in foreign aid. (Hey, does anyone know if billions of dollars would be enough to pay for a wall?)

We certainly don't owe them more than we owe our own fellow citizens, especially our black fellow citizens, who could use our help.

But foreigners who showed up yesterday act like they're the descendants of American slaves, helping themselves to the jobs, affirmative action, government assistance and racial sensitivity meant for the likes of John Lewis and Chris Rock, not illegal alien Jose Antonio Vargas.

..

The Democrats treat black people like the wife who will iron your shirt for a date with your mistress. They know they don't have to do anything to keep winning 90 percent of the black vote, so they've dedicated themselves to bringing in millions of Latin Americans who will vote for them — and also do their gardening.

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<http://humanevents.com/2018/01/17/the-lefts-dirty-little-secret-cleaned-by-rosa/>

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21.

The GOP Can't Win a DACA Debate It Won't Have

Republicans need to start making the arguments against Lindsey Graham's proposal.

By Jeremy Carl

National Review Online, January 19, 2018

Now that same Lindsey Graham has proposed a plan to reward Obama's illegal choice of "politics over leadership" by giving a vastly larger amnesty than DACA provided, in exchange for a pittance of a down-payment on a "wall." There's no E-Verify, and only superficial tweaks to chain migration and the visa lottery. This "compromise" is now embarrassingly supported by six other GOP senators (Collins, Alexander, Murkowski, Rounds, Gardner, and Flake).

You lose 100 percent of the arguments you don't make, and the prominence of Graham's seven dwarves of amnesty is the consequence of the rest of the party's failure to make an argument. Maybe if the GOP demanded the same unity of purpose on immigration that it did on tax cuts for corporations, we'd get a better deal.

To his credit, the president, upon reviewing the Grahamnesty proposal, called it "horrible" and "the opposite of what I campaigned for . . . Lindsey — he meant well — but I said, 'Well, how many Republicans agree with this?'" Good question. And one our Senate leadership should have asked before allowing Graham and his colleagues to go freelance, undermining the president's top legislative priority.

<http://www.nationalreview.com/article/455580/daca-disaster-gop-losing-daca-debate>

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22.

Immigrants and Terror: A Controversial Report from the Trump Administration

The document is narrow in scope, but unfairly maligned.

By Philip H. DeVoe

National Review Online, January 18, 2018

..

The document is limited in scope — and intentionally so, given that it stems from an executive order called “Protecting the Nation from Foreign Terrorist Entry into the United States.” It does not cover domestic terrorism or actual death counts from successful attacks, for example. But seen for what it is, it provides a useful overview of the threat, and an administration official tells NRO that future reports will provide more-specific data about these individuals. This is exactly the kind of information that should guide our immigration policy.

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<http://www.nationalreview.com/article/455559/department-justice-immigration-terrorism-report-narrow>

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23.

Enforcement, Without Apology

By Kevin D. Williamson

National Review Online, January 17, 2018

..

Our progressive friends in the media will fill the airwaves with the tears and wailing of deportees, and we will be treated to no end of sympathetic stories. But neither the Trump administration nor the country should feel too much regret about enforcing the law without apology. In the case of illegal immigration as with the question of the conflict between state and federal marijuana laws, Congress has for too long punted the moral and legal football over to the president, asking the executive branch to save its bacon by refusing to enforce laws that Congress does not have the guts to repeal or reform. Congress has for years chosen not to act, and that is as much as choice as the

decision to act. Democrats are making a lot of noise about it just at the moment, but recall that when Democrats enjoyed simultaneous control of the White House and both houses of Congress, they did not act on the question of childhood arrivals. As with Republicans and the deficit, Democrats really get religion on amnesty when they are in the minority.

.. <http://www.nationalreview.com/article/455481/enforce-daca-no-apology-needed-only-congress-can-change-law>

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24.

Dems Think 800,000 Illegal Immigrants Are Worth Forcing Active Military to Go Without Pay

By Robert Donachie

The Daily Caller, January 16, 2018

..
Democrats are threatening to hold national security hostage, potentially costing the economy billions and forcing hundreds of thousands of federal government employees to go without pay in exchange for securing legal protections for 800,000 illegal immigrants.

Congress has three days to strike a deal to keep the government funded through October. If members fail to come to an agreement by Jan. 19, all “non-essential” government employees and active U.S. Military personnel will be working with out pay (including troops currently deployed). Funding for agencies like federal museums or national parks will also be cut off.

Congressional Democrats are apparently content with allowing military and law enforcement personnel to go without pay to secure protections and benefits for illegal immigrants and members of their extended families.

..
<http://dailycaller.com/2018/01/16/dems-shutdown-government-dreamers/>

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25.

Flashback: That Time Schumer Said It Was Insane to Shut Down the Government Over Immigration Reform

By Matt Vespa

Townhall.com, January 15, 2018

..
Democrats said they would not support another government funding measure unless a DACA deal is struck, a notable shift from Democrats in the past. In 2013, during the debt ceiling negotiations, Sen. Chuck Schumer (D-NY) called the legislative strategy of tying immigration reform to budgetary matters—and threatening to shut down the government in the process—as a path that would breed “governmental chaos.” On Sunday, California Attorney General Xavier Becerra appeared on Fox News Sunday with Chris Wallace, where he did his part trashing Republicans, but added that this DACA deal should there be one, ought to be a stand-alone piece of legislation.

..
<https://townhall.com/tipsheet/mattvespa/2018/01/15/flashback-that-time-schumer-said-it-was-insane-to-shut-down-the-government-over-n2434595>

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26.

Newly Released Arizona Crime Data Just Shattered a Key Liberal Narrative on Immigration

By Scott Morefield

Townhall.com, January 16, 2018

My Townhall column last month, entitled, “The ‘Big Lie’ Starts to Crumble as Feds Release Immigrant Crime Data,” apparently caused an inkling of a stir among the good folks at the ‘conservative’ but pro-immigration (yeah, that’s why ‘conservative’ is in quotes) Cato Institute. Their immigration policy analyst, Alex Nowrasteh, whom I quoted in the piece, was quick to tweet, “Ignorant piece by @SKMorefield on the new federal incarceration/immigration report,” and call me to task for supposedly not reading his research.

Except, I did read his research, and others, albeit in fairness to Nowrasteh not everything and not every word. I read the open-borders research enough, however, to quickly realize that one crucial thing was missing - actual demographic data on convicted criminals from individual states.

Oh there was data, if you want to call it that. In one paper, Nowrasteh and his co-author, Michelangelo Landgrave, use the United States Census’s American Community Survey “to estimate the nationwide incarceration rate for DREAMers for 2015.” The authors call the data “high quality,” notwithstanding the fact that the survey fails to ask “whether those individuals are or ever have been illegal immigrants.”

<https://townhall.com/columnists/scottmorefield/2018/01/16/newly-released-arizona-crime-data-shatters-key-liberal-narrative-on-immigration-and-cato-wont-be-pleased-n2435126>

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27.

Yale Professor: There Are “22.8 Million Undocumented Immigrants” in America, Double Official Estimates

By Dylan Scott

National Economic Editorial, January 19, 2018

Conservatives have argued for well over a decade that the number of illegal immigrants is widely underestimated by the government, and think tanks which base their calculations on government data—finally academics are beginning to take an independent look at the problem.

But the fact that the paper needed to be written at all highlights an insidious problem: we really don’t know how many illegal immigrants live in the US. With that in mind, I think it’s worth surveying the research on the topic—at the very least I’ll be able to give you some context for the broader debate.

<https://nationaleconomicseditorial.com/2018/01/19/yale-study-shows-23-million-illegal-immigrants/>

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28.

Sanctuary City Politicians May Be Prosecuted

DHS Secretary Kirstjen Nielsen says the Justice Department is on the case.

By Matthew Vadum

FrontPageMag.com, January 17, 2018

Nielsen’s comments came in response to a question from Sen. Kamala Harris (D-Calif.) during a Senate Judiciary

Committee hearing yesterday. Harris noted that Thomas D. Homan, acting director of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), an agency within DHS, told Fox News on Jan. 4 this year that the U.S. Department of Justice had been asked to “look into criminal charges for elected officials with sanctuary policies as they are harboring illegal aliens.”

“I believe the request was made,” Nielsen said. “The Department of Justice is reviewing what avenues might be available.”

“The context of this is of course not only putting my ICE officers at risk but also finding an efficient and effective way to enforce our immigration laws,” Nielsen said.

..
<https://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/269048/sanctuary-city-politicians-may-be-prosecuted-matthew-vadum>

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29.

Making California Mexico Again

“No barriers between California and Mexico” for leftist Democrats.

By Lloyd Billingsley

FrontPageMag.com, January 18, 2018

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Senate boss Kevin de León, which is not the name on his birth certificate and voter rolls, authored the state’s sanctuary legislation that has made false-documented illegals, even criminals, a privileged, protected class. In early January, after the legislation kicked in, California’s Assembly speaker Anthony Rendon took things to a new level.

“There is no sensible place for barriers between California and Mexico,” said Rendon, heading south with fellow

Democrats on a four-day mission to Mexico. "This trip will send a message that California resists isolation and is willing to step up and work with Mexico if the federal administration abdicates that responsibility."

So contrary to the "Calexit" crowd, which seeks independence, Rendon wants to hook up the state with Mexico. In that cause, he touts the "historically linked governments" of Mexico City and Sacramento. The statement was not a departure from the vision of speaker Rendon, who earned a PhD in political science at UC Riverside.

..

<https://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/269051/making-california-mexico-again-lloyd-billingsley>

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[30.](#)

Obama Inc. Freed Illegal Aliens, Didn't Check Terror Ties

By Daniel Greenfield

FrontPageMag.com, January 17, 2018

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But checking to see whether illegal aliens are also terrorists is not "who we are", as Barack Hussein Obama would say. Preventing Islamic terrorism puts us on the wrong side of history. The right side of history being an Islamic caliphate and the repopulation of the United States by migrants.

Obama Inc. was quite clear about not wanting to do anything that would secure our borders and clean up our immigration system. And now federal judges are continuing the fight to keep America unsafe and endangered.

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<https://www.frontpagemag.com/point/269055/obama-incfreed-illegal-aliens-didnt-check-terror-daniel-greenfield>

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31.

The Syrian Refugee Imam Who Wants Jews Dead

Should an anti-Semitic Imam receive political asylum in America?

By Daniel Greenfield

FrontPageMag.com, January 17, 2018

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In his sermon, Imam Khadra declared that all of Israel was “Muslim land” and would be reclaimed by Muslims. “The question is: Will you be among those who will contribute to regaining it or not?” he asked.

If his congregation was under the improbable impression that he meant regaining it through diplomacy and negotiations, the Syrian refugee went on to quote a notorious genocidal Islamic hadith.

“The Prophet Muhammad gave us the glad tidings that at the End of Time, we will fight those Jews until the rocks and the trees will speak: Oh Muslim, this is a Jew behind me,” the Imam declared.

The genocidal hadith envisioning an Islamic extermination of the Jews tends to be widely quoted by Hamas and other Muslim Brotherhood organizations. It concludes with, “O Muslim! There is a Jew hiding behind me, so kill him.” Memri, which had exposed the Syrian refugee’s genocidal anti-Semitism, had recently showcased the genocidal online sermons of 3 other Imams.

..

<https://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/268977/syrian-refugee-imam-who-wants-jews-dead-daniel-greenfield>

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32.

The Kidnappings Americans Won't Do

42.4% of kidnapping convictions are of non-citizens.

By Daniel Greenfield

FrontPageMag.com, January 16, 2018

..

"They kidnap, they extort, they rape and they rob," President Trump declared. They certainly kidnap.

Over in New York, five MS-13 members and associates were caught trying to kidnap and randomly murder a 16-year-old. Prestige in the El Salvador gang comes from murder. Bodies of MS-13 initiation murders keep popping up in public parks near prominent locales. In Texas, two MS-13 gang members kidnapped three teenage girls, raped them and killed a 15-year-old girl in a "Satanic ritual".

Maybe it's a good thing that there are some crimes that Americans won't commit. And we should keep it that way. Ending Temporary Protected Status for El Salvador keeps Americans safer.

In Virginia, a teenage girl can be seen confessing on video to the torture and murder of a 15-year-old girl. MS-13's butchers stabbed her in the stomach, neck and chest. Video of the murder was sent to MS-13 leaders to win a higher status for the killers. Last year, the media had portrayed her as a victim.

In a gang culture, the monsters are everywhere. And they're hard to tell apart from their victims.

The media is outraged that President Trump shut down TPS for El Salvador because the country is so violent. But if El Salvador isn't even safe enough for its own citizens to return to, why would we want import its violence to

America? Do the lives of Americans matter less than those of Salvadorans?

..

<https://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/269029/kidnappings-americans-wont-do-daniel-greenfield>

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33.

Immigration and the Deep State

By Steve Sailer

Taki's Magazine, January 17, 2018

..

Of course, Senator Durbin could simply have kept his mouth shut. Grown-ups understand that in private negotiations presidents use crude but often accurate language (the capital of Haiti is one of the world's largest cities **without a functioning sewage system**), and that it's wrong for senators to reveal conversations with the president to other countries.

The subsequent uproar confirmed my long-held observation that the Washington power structure is drifting toward the bizarrely extremist ideology that the American people have no right to control their own borders, because their having any opinion about which immigrants to let in constitutes discrimination.

..

http://takimag.com/article/immigration_and_the_deep_state_steve_sailer/print#axzz54JXPTHc6

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34.

Not Giving Us Their Tired, Their Poor

These countries export criminals

By Howie Carr

The Boston Herald, January 14, 2018

. .

The U.S. Sentencing Commission releases statistics on federal crimes committed by immigrants, both legal and illegal. In all, immigrants represent 8.4 percent of the adult population residing in the U.S. Yet, between 2011 and 2016, immigrants accounted for 42.4 percent of kidnapping convictions, 31.5 percent of drug convictions and 23 percent of money-laundering convictions.

To paraphrase George W. Bush, they're only committing the crimes Americans can't be bothered to commit anymore.

One of the countries Trump referred to was El Salvador. Ever since he decided to end their "Temporary Protected Status," these foreign mendicants have been complaining that they can't go back to El Salvador because it is, basically, a s---hole country.

The day Trump made his allegedly shocking remarks, the feds rounded up 17 more MS-13 illegal-immigrant Salvadorans who "report to MS-13 in El Salvador," according to the DEA press release.

On Friday, in federal district court here in Boston, another illegal-immigrant MS-13 gangbanger from El Salvador pleaded guilty to unlawful reentry. His name is Elenilson Gonzalez-Gonzalez (you can call him "Gonzalez" for short.)

Remember, in dealing with these criminals, the feds often allow them to plead down to simple "unlawful entry" or some such felony. Which means those stats from the Sentencing Commission aren't really an accurate picture of

the horror they're committing against Americans.

..

http://www.bostonherald.com/news/columnists/howie_carr/2018/01/carr_not_giving_us_their_tired_their_poor

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35.

An Amnesty Here, an Amnesty There

By Peggy Ryan

American Thinker, January 18, 2018

..

The Seven Amnesties Passed by Congress

* Immigration and Reform Control Act (IRCA), 1986: 2.7 million illegal aliens

* Section 245(i) Amnesty, 1994: 578,000 illegal aliens

* Section 245(i) Extension Amnesty, 1997: Rolling amnesty extension

* Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act (NACARA) Amnesty, 1997: Close to one million illegal aliens

* Haitian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act Amnesty (HRIFA), 1998: 125,000 illegal aliens

* Late Amnesty, 2000: Estimated 400,000 illegal aliens

* LIFE Act Amnesty, 2000: Estimated 900,000 illegal aliens

That's a lot of votes by people who may not even speak English, who, unlike people who gain citizenship legally, have no requirement to learn basic civics or understand our government. But by God, they can pull a lever, push a button, and cast a vote.

..

http://www.americanthinker.com/articles/2018/01/an_amnesty_here_an_amnesty_there.html

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[36.](#)

Record Immigration

By Joe Guzzardi

The Natchitoches (LA) Times, January 15, 2018

..

The Egyptian who shot at Pennsylvania police came on a family-based visa, as did the Pakistani national jailed for money laundering and bank fraud to aid the Islamic State. Moreover, family-based migration harms American workers. Each year more than a quarter of a million lifetime work permits, without a national interest purpose, are issued to chain migrants. That means that 250,000 work-authorized immigrants enter the labor pool annually, and remain year after year to compete with, or possibly displace, Americans in an increasingly tight labor market., Immigration should serve Americans, not work against them, as chain migration does.

..

<https://www.natchitochetimes.com/2018/01/15/record-immigration/>

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[37.](#)

The New York Times is Wrong — Immigration Won't Make America Great Again

By Spencer P Morrison

National Economic Editorial, January 14, 2018

..

Does America Need Immigrants? No.

Ruchir Sharma's argument in favor of more immigration is a logical syllogism that runs as follows:

Premise 1: More people (input) means more production (output).

Premise 2: More production (economic output) means a bigger economy (GDP is measured in terms of output).

Conclusion: Therefore more people (input) means a bigger economy (output/GDP).

Both premises are obviously true, and therefore the conclusion must be true—this is the beauty of syllogisms. So what's wrong with Sharma's argument?

..

<https://nationaleconomiceditorial.com/2018/01/14/america-doesnt-need-immigrants/>

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38.

Immigration Is Destroying the Welfare State

By Spencer P. Morrison

American Thinker, January 18, 2018

..

For decades, Democrats campaigned on promises of cradle-to-grave care for low-income Americans, while at the same time they have allowed millions of immigrants to enter America and collect welfare – without ever having contributed a dime to the public purse. This is not only unfair; it is unsustainable. The welfare state is collapsing under its own weight, and mass immigration is only making this bad problem worse.

..

http://www.americanthinker.com/articles/2018/01/immigration_is_destroying_the_welfare_state.html

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39.

No Sanctuary for DHS's Rhetoric

By Bob McGovern

The Boston Herald, January 18, 2018

..

President Trump may be able to withhold federal funds from municipalities such as Amherst, Boston, Cambridge, Northampton, Somerville and Lawrence — but even that is an open question. This past fall, a federal judge temporarily stopped U.S. Attorney General Jeff Sessions from following through on his promise to withhold public money from Chicago and other sanctuary cities.

Going the extra step and actually ripping the mayor out of City Hall is an interesting hypothetical for internet message boards, but it seems fanciful at best.

"Withholding funding is one thing," said David Weinstein, a former federal prosecutor. "Trying to bring a criminal charge where you have to show specific criminal intent is another matter altogether."

So, in order to prosecute heavy hitters such as Mayor Martin J. Walsh, new U.S. Attorney Andrew Lelling would have to bring an unprecedented charge that would eventually go to an appeals court that recently chided his predecessor for reaching too far into state politics.

.. http://www.bostonherald.com/news/columnists/bob_mcgovern/2018/01/mcgovern_no_sanctuary_for_dhs_s_rhetoric

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40.

No, Immigrants Are Not Stealing Our Jobs

Jobs might become less lucrative, but they aren't stolen.

By T. Norman Van Cott

Foundation for Economic Education, January 15, 2018

..
It's just like hiring a professional roofer to fix your roof because he costs you less than fixing it yourself (including the cost of your time). The roofer is analogous to an immigrant coming to your household. In either scenario, your roof is repaired, but hiring the lower cost roofer means you have more of other things. Giving up less means having more.

..
Everything changes when immigrants are non-working. While immigrants may be better off living on the public dole, their American lunch is not free as far as their American "hosts" are concerned. Resident Americans foot the bill for this lunch. No additions to Americans' consumption of other things. No utilizing potato chips for previously lower valued uses. Only higher taxes. So, the lesson of immigration is "Y'all come, but No Work, No Eat." End of story.

..
<https://fee.org/articles/no-immigrants-are-not-stealing-our-jobs/>

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41.

There is Already a Workable Solution to Immigration: Pay to Stay

By Sean O'Neill

TheHill.com, January 15, 2018

..

We propose a renewable 10-year Special Work Permit called a REALcard (REAL for Respect, Equality, Accountability and Legality) that immigrants can earn when they contribute a nickel for every dollar they receive. This contribution would be matched by their employers, so we call this a “five + five solution.” Using this flat tax minimizes bureaucracy and generates billions in new revenue while providing legality and benefits for workers, employers, and U.S. taxpayers.

This approach is neither mass citizenship, nor mass deportation, but rather a third way forward. By embracing this proposal, both the White House and Congress could cool the heated immigration rhetoric and help detoxify the debate, while bringing humanitarian relief to millions of unauthorized immigrants who fear a knock on the door from ICE. Let's make certain people can “pursue happiness” by passing a “bill of love” that is fair to all.

..

<http://thehill.com/opinion/immigration/368794-there-is-already-a-workable-solution-to-immigration-pay-to-stay>

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42.

Curbing Immigration Means Curbing Job Creation

By John Arensmeyer

TheHill.com, January 13, 2018

..

Sadly, President Trump clearly does not yet recognize the critical role immigrants play in the United States: They are twice as likely to start a business as the average person, making them an essential component of job creation.

Ineffective immigration laws also impact entrepreneurs with existing businesses. Small-business owners increasingly say they are struggling to find qualified workers and need a larger applicant pool to meet their workforce needs.

What's more, scientific polling conducted on behalf of Small Business Majority found small businesses overwhelmingly believe comprehensive immigration reform is good for America and good for business because it establishes a qualified, trained and stable workforce.

Additionally, the vast majority of our nation's small employers said that the best immigration solution is to create a path toward citizenship accompanied by effective enforcement.

..

<http://thehill.com/opinion/finance/368792-banning-immigrants-means-banning-job-creators>

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43.

Yes, Your Ancestors Probably Did Come Here Legally — Because 'Illegal' Immigration is Less Than a Century Old

By Kevin Jennings

The Los Angeles Times, January 14, 2018

..

For those clamoring for a wall against immigrants, it may come as a surprise to learn that there were no federal laws concerning immigration until well into the history of the United States. When people say “my ancestors came here legally,” they’re probably right. For the first century of the country’s existence, anyone could land here and walk right off the boat with no papers of any kind, just as Gumpertz did. Coming here “illegally” did not even exist as a concept.

The first federal general immigration law was enacted in 1882. It prohibited from entering the U.S. “any convict, lunatic, idiot, or any person unable to take care of himself or herself without becoming a public charge.” In other words, unless you were physically or mentally incapable of taking care of yourself, you were in — unless you were Chinese.

..

<http://www.latimes.com/opinion/op-ed/la-oe-jennings-legal-illegal-immigration-20180114-story.html>

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44.

DACA Makes America Safer. Find a Dreamers Solution Now: Police Chief

By Michael Tupper

USA Today, January 17, 2018

..

There isn't much time left to find a solution. Every day hundreds of "Dreamers" lose their protected status — and that makes our country less safe.

In Marshalltown, I work with immigrants all the time, both documented and undocumented. Regardless of immigration status, we all want safe neighborhoods and schools. We want to raise our families and educate our children so they can pursue the American dream.

The key to a safe community is building trust and opening lines of communication between law enforcement and the community we serve. We are all in this together, and no police department can function effectively without the trust and support of the entire community. In my professional experience, I can tell you our community is safer when I can talk to community members and families openly without them worrying if I will deport mom or dad.

..

<https://www.usatoday.com/story/opinion/nation-now/2018/01/17/daca-makes-america-safer-dreamers-national-security-priority-michael-tupper-column/1039977001/>

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45.

Even Legal Immigration is Targeted

The Richmond Times-Dispatch, January 15, 2018

..

Granted: The Salvadorans have lived in the U.S. for more than a decade and a half under what is known as

Temporary Protected Status. Presumably the first word of that phrase — temporary — means something other than 'permanent.'"

But the ending of protected status for Salvadorans adds to a broad pattern: The White House has little use even for many legal immigrants. Liberals have howled in protest over this, but conservative objections have been few and faint.

Some of that might be owing to partisan loyalty: Both Republicans and Democrats often act as though whatever their president wants is official party dogma, even when it contradicts decades of party gospel. Either way, it's clear many conservatives simply aren't going to lose much sleep over the prospect of pulling up the national drawbridge.

..

http://www.dailyprogress.com/opinion/opinion-editorial-even-legal-immigration-is-targeted/article_d796f6f0-f944-11e7-8295-a75bbd6f4cde.html

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46.

How Can We Get a Bipartisan Compromise on Immigration? Ignore President Trump.

By Paul Waldman

The Washington Post, January 15, 2018

..

Pelosi has been careful to show her cards publicly, tacitly throwing her support behind a bipartisan agreement struck last week in the House and Senate that shields DREAMers from deportation, maintains chain migration, provides under 6 percent of the funding Trump asked for construction of the border wall and continues the Obama-era visa lottery program. The Trump administration, along with a number of conservative Republicans in Congress,

are against the proposal, arguing that it does too little to stop chain migration and opens the nation up to a host of economic and national security threats.

..

https://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/plum-line/wp/2018/01/15/how-can-we-get-a-bipartisan-compromise-on-immigration-ignore-president-trump/?utm_term=.ac93e4722d8a

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47.

Trump's Immigration Crackdown Driving Illegal Immigrants to Canada

By Andy J. Semotiuk

Forbes.com, January 11, 2018

..

Canada as a place of refuge for American unlawful aliens

All this is undoubtedly putting pressure on Canada which appears destined to soon become the favorite alternative for expired TPS holders and illegal immigrants. The influx of approximately 15,000 alien asylum seekers crossing the US-Canadian border last year put an unexpected strain on Canadian society . For example, in Montreal, the Olympic stadium was converted into a “temporary welcome center” housing the asylum seekers. With the U.S. cancellation of Temporary Protected Status for Salvadorans coming into full effect on July 22, 2019, the Canadian government now has eighteen months to prepare for another potential swarm of illegal border crossings in that regard, in addition to the other streams that may be headed northward in the months ahead.

What is the impact on Canada of these Illegal Border Crossings?

According to a Global News article in August 2017, of the 15,000 aliens who crossed the US-Canada border, only 5,529 people have been deported. Since the majority of these aliens are crossing illegally, they are exploiting the

loophole in the Safe Third Country Agreement. The Safe Third Country Agreement spells out that asylum seekers must make their claim in the country in which they first arrived. But that only applies when claims are made at official border points. If asylum seekers reach Canadian territory, they are entitled to go through a claims process after being arrested. That is because Canada is a signatory of the U.N. Refugee Convention. If the aliens claim refugee status, they have to await a trial to determine if they will be approved or not.

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/andyjsemotiuk/2018/01/11/taking-a-note-from-trump-why-the-canadian-government-should-tighten-up-its-refugee-policy/#7c49690e7dc5>

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48.

The Incredibly Shrinking Italian Population: By 2080, Italians Will be a Minority in Their Own Country

Gefira.org, January 18, 2018

There is a large group of social scientists who cling to the belief (and that's the right word for it) that immigrants from Morocco, Congo or Zimbabwe will absorb the Italian culture and blend into the Italian nation. The common reply to critics of immigration policies is that *"problems will disappear after the second generation"* or that *"it will be like the US"* where there are Italian-Americans, Chinese-Americans, African-Americans and so on. In other words, within one or two generations the new black Italians will behave as Italians, and no difference will be noticeable apart from their dark skin colour. A different opinion, based on tangible evidence, is deemed racist and treated accordingly. The discussion in *"polite society"* is focused on the size and speed of migration and the integration of the arrivals. Like it was in Galileo's days, the believers have the upper hand over those who adduce observation and facts. The future US is not going to resemble the past US: the present US is already in the process of change. And yet, problems do not *"disappear after two generations"*. France, which now has the third generation

of third-world immigrants, faced ethnic riots over a decade ago, with the then President Sarkozy labelling the North African rioters "*scum*". Such conflicts can never be ironed out. Cultural clashes between Catholics and Protestant migrant communities in the US weren't uncommon, yes, but they never evolved into the regular outbreaks of Islamic terrorism we are seeing in Europe today. Immigrants to the US were also never expected to benefit from a developed welfare system equivalent to the ones we have in Europe nowadays. Mark Faber, a Swiss investor, was removed from many public functions for his remark that if Africans had founded America, the USA would look like Africa. While this seems a truism for ordinary people, the investor was forced to apologise by the politically correct community, high minded academics and journalists. Any person who believes mass migration from Africa will change the face and soul of the nation is labelled a racist.

With zero immigration and the current birth rate Cerberus 2.0 predicts that in 2080 the Italian population will be reduced to about 27 million people and in 2100 it will be further reduced by 60% to 20 million, which is the same result as the Japanese statisticians predict for Japan. Surely, the renowned economists, policymakers, and trend forecasters are aware of such a drastic change in Western societies or are they? Despite these data, the Italian government and Eurostat expect that by 2080 there will be 53 to 60 million inhabitants in Italy. This can only be true if the indigenous population is replenished with 25 to 30 million first-generation migrants and their offspring from Africa or Asia. Even if migration does not accelerate, the Italians will be a minority by 2080. If we consider the migration rate of the last five years, this can happen even sooner.

While the general public is unaware of its fate, top policy-makers know the numbers. German, Spanish, Norwegian, British and Dutch NGOs as well as the European Navy have ferried a shocking 600 thousand non-Western migrants from Libya to Italy since 2014. This has been done with the full complicity of the current Italian authorities. The grand replacement is no accident nor is it intended to be stopped. It is a well designed, devious program without the European natives having a say.

.. <https://gefira.org/en/2018/01/18/the-incredibly-shrinking-italian-population-by-2080-italians-will-be-a-minority-in-their-own-country/>

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Subject: No Deadline on DACA



There Is No Deadline on DACA

A fake urgency helps pave the way to government shutdown

Washington, D.C. (January 20, 2018) - Mass media hype incorrectly declaring an upcoming March deadline for Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) recipients to lose status preceded the failure of the U.S. Senate to pass a short-term spending bill. Erroneous statements by media and others helped create a sense of urgency for including an amnesty in the spending bill and an excuse for shutting down the government.

On January 9, 2018 federal Judge William Alsup of the Northern District of California (largely) enjoined the Trump administration from ending the DACA program. This injunction was followed by new guidance issued by USCIS which actually expands the scope of aliens eligible to renew their DACA status. In other

words, DACA recipients can continue to renew their status and work permits.

View the entire analysis: <https://cis.org/Arthur/There-No-Deadline-DACA>

Andrew Arthur, resident fellow in law and policy at the Center for Immigration Studies, stated, "Legislators cannot explain their refusal to vote for a budget based on the urgent need to pass an amnesty for DACA recipients or legitimately paint a picture of these young adults being deported and losing work permits if legislation isn't passed immediately. There is plenty of time to debate and discuss, allowing for a proper deal to be made that will provide amnesty while mitigating the impact. The situation is not dire; there is no urgency."

Arthur estimates, "in a worst-case scenario for DACA beneficiaries, no alien would be affected until September 2018."

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What's Happening at the Center

We published twenty new articles on our blog last week and Director of Policy Studies Jessica Vaughan wrote an op-ed for *USA Today* that clarifies the difference between having temporary protected status and being in a resettlement program.

Commentary

1. What part of 'temporary' do people not get? Temporary Protected Status is not a resettlement program

Blogs

2. On Denaturalizing Spies

3. There Is No Deadline on DACA

4. Return of TPS Recipients Will Be a Boon to the Salvadoran Economy

5. Double Dipping with H-1Bs: Virginia International University

6. Overlooked Stories in the Report on ICE Terror-Screening Flaws
7. Government to Appeal DACA Order, Twice
8. What Is Border Security?
9. If You Want a Lot of Cash, Don't Rob a Bank, Open a Visa Mill!
10. ICE Begins to Gin Up Worksite Enforcement Operations
11. We Need Better Vetting, Better Screening, and Better Laws
12. Finding Solutions for the Troubling Legal Foundation of the TPS Program
13. Ninth Circuit Order Stands on Habitual Drunkards
14. ICE Operations Continue in Sanctuary Cities
15. Chain Migration Explained by Scholars
16. The Danger of President Trump's Outbursts on Immigration
17. The Gang of Six DACA 'Deal': One-Trick Ponies Pirouetting in Circles
18. Kansas State Tax System Encourages Employers of Certain Illegal Aliens
19. Amidst Anger at Trump, Guatemalan Columnist Chides Her Own Government
20. Who Gains the Upper Hand from Judge's DACA Reinstatement Order?
21. Closed Meetings and Open Mouths: A flurry of comment about the president's language

1.

What part of 'temporary' do people not get?

Temporary Protected Status is not a resettlement program

By Jessica Vaughan

USA Today, January 14, 2018

<https://www.cis.org/Oped/What-part-temporary-do-people-not-get>

Excerpt: Congress created Temporary Protected Status (TPS) in 1990 to establish rules for presidents wanting to offer deportation relief due to home

country conditions. It is not a resettlement program for those fleeing disasters, but a respite from deportation for those who happen to be here, usually illegally, when disaster strikes at home. It is temporary protection that includes a work permit and eligibility for driver's licenses and other benefits normally accessible only to legal immigrants.

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2.

On Denaturalizing Spies

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, January 19, 2018

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Denaturalizing-Spies>

Excerpt: What I keep focusing on, though, is the fact that Lee was naturalized, which is what allowed him ultimately to penetrate America's security and intelligence apparatus to become an officer of the CIA. This could be considered another example of an immigration system vetting failure and in the purest context it is but of course, it's worth noting that Lee also apparently managed to outfox the CIA as well, an agency that has extremely rigorous screening protocols including polygraphs and extensive background investigations going well beyond those used by immigration examiners who conduct naturalization adjudications.

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3.

There Is No Deadline on DACA

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, January 19, 2018

<https://www.cis.org/Arthur/There-No-Deadline-DACA>

Excerpt: As a practical matter, it could (and likely would) take either of the courts considering that order (the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and in the Supreme Court) months to issue a decision, well past the original March 5, 2018 deadline. Assume, however, that the Supreme Court stays Judge Alsup's injunction on March 4, 2018. That would leave affected aliens little time to get their affairs in order, even assuming that some action were taken with respect to the renewals granted by USCIS in the interim.

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4.

Return of TPS Recipients Will Be a Boon to the Salvadoran Economy

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, January 18, 2018

<https://www.cis.org/Arthur/Return-TPS-Recipients-Will-Be-Boon-Salvadoran-Economy>

Excerpt: Further, it is doubtful that those returning nationals, having lived for almost two decades in a country with strict adherence to the rule of law, will stand idly aside while such abuses occur. Notably, DOS reports that the government in El Salvador has taken "steps to dismiss and prosecute some officials in the security forces, the executive branch, and the justice system who committed abuses." The Salvadoran government will likely find in its returning TPS nationals strong supporters for those efforts.

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5.

Double Dipping with H-1Bs: Virginia International University

By David North

CIS Blog, January 18, 2018

<https://www.cis.org/North/Double-Dipping-H1Bs-Virginia-International-University>

Excerpt: VIU, whose student enrollment is probably in the 400-500 range, down from earlier highs, has filed for and received 38 H-1B slots in the last seven years, plus half a dozen green cards, telling the U.S. government in each case that it needed the skill involved, despite the presence of large numbers of qualified resident workers in the D.C. area.

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6.

Overlooked Stories in the Report on ICE Terror-Screening Flaws

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, January 18, 2018

<https://www.cis.org/Cadman/Overlooked-Stories-Report-ICE-TerrorScreening-Flaws>

Excerpt: Earlier this month, the Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General (DHS OIG) published a redacted version of a report, "ICE Faces Challenges to Screen Aliens Who May Be Known or Suspected Terrorists".

The redactions were made to safeguard "law enforcement sensitive" information: information that, although not classified, is of such a nature that publishing it would reveal strategies, tactics, or even weaknesses, to the detriment of good law enforcement.

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7.

Government to Appeal DACA Order, Twice

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, January 17, 2018

<https://www.cis.org/Arthur/Government-Appeal-DACA-Order-Twice>

Excerpt: It doesn't get much bigger than that under our constitutional system of checks and balances. The Supreme Court's ultimate decision will have serious ramifications for executive branch authority for years to come. In the shorter term, Judge Alsup's order would extend additional benefits to certain DACA beneficiaries under a scheme the attorney general has deemed "an unconstitutional exercise of authority by the Executive Branch." Simply put, this is a big deal that the Supreme Court will ultimately have to address; it might as well do so sooner rather than later.

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8.

What Is Border Security?

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, January 17, 2018

<https://cis.org/Arthur/What-Border-Security>

Excerpt: The fact is, illegal reentry is common because the benefits of entering

the United States illegally (including employment) are high, and the penalties for illegal reentry are low. In his Immigration Principles and Policies, the president calls for an increase in the criminal penalties associated with illegal reentry, as well as with initial illegal entry. To be effective, any border security plan must ensure that the cost of illegal entry outweighs any potential benefit from entering illegally.

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9.

If You Want a Lot of Cash, Don't Rob a Bank, Open a Visa Mill!

By David North

CIS Blog, January 17, 2018

<https://www.cis.org/North/If-You-Want-Lot-Cash-Dont-Rob-Bank-Open-Visa-Mill>

Excerpt: The IRS could question their charity status; the State Department could stop issuing visas to many or all the students accepted at such places; and the Student and Exchange Visitor Program, part of the Department of Homeland Security, could crack down on the abuses in these programs but none of them lift a finger, nor do state governments with one honorable exception.

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10.

ICE Begins to Gin Up Worksite Enforcement Operations

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, January 16, 2018

<https://www.cis.org/Cadman/ICE-Begins-Gin-Worksite-Enforcement-Operations>

Excerpt: Making such a case will take longer given the franchise nature of 7-Elevens, and would require a sustained time and effort commitment on the part of HSI agents to show that they established policies that encouraged or tolerated, or deliberately turned a blind eye toward the hiring of unlawful workers by franchisees with a wink-and-a-nod.

Yet it is that kind of commitment that will be needed in the long run in order for the agency to catch the attention of employers nationwide and make them know as a certainty that there is professional, fiscal, and personal risk that attaches to ignoring the laws governing the vetting and hiring of only lawful workers.

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11.

We Need Better Vetting, Better Screening, and Better Laws

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, January 16, 2018

<https://www.cis.org/Arthur/We-Need-Better-Vetting-Better-Screening-and-Better-Laws>

Excerpt: In a report issued earlier today, the Departments of Homeland Security (DHS) and Justice (DOJ) revealed that 73 percent of those who were convicted in federal courts of international terrorism-related charges between September 11, 2001, and December 31, 2016, some 402 individuals, were foreign-born. Of that number, 254 were aliens and 148 had naturalized.

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12.

Finding Solutions for the Troubling Legal Foundation of the TPS Program

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, January 16, 2018

<https://www.cis.org/Cadman/Finding-Solutions-Troubling-Legal-Foundation-TPS-Program>

Excerpt: If Congress were to show it is serious about amending rather than abolishing TPS, one way it could do so is to recognize, as Krikorian has, that there are two types of TPS recipients: those who are here temporarily but legally, such as on student visas, when a disaster occurs at home, and those here illegally. I don't suggest the former should benefit from decades of

extensions either, but certainly their legal status should put them in an entirely different position than illegal aliens who are granted TPS.

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13.

Ninth Circuit Order Stands on Habitual Drunkards

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, January 16, 2018

<https://www.cis.org/Arthur/Ninth-Circuit-Order-Stands-Habitual-Drunkards>

Excerpt: Most importantly for petitioner's case, an applicant for cancellation of removal must also, under section 240A(b)(1)(B) of the INA, establish that he or she "has been a person of good moral character" during that 10-year period prior to application. "Good moral character" for purposes of this provision is defined in the negative, with a series of offenses, statuses, convictions, and conditions excluding such a showing. In particular, section 101(f) of the INA states, in pertinent part:

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14.

ICE Operations Continue in Sanctuary Cities

By Preston Huennekens

CIS Blog, January 15, 2018

<https://www.cis.org/Huennekens/ICE-Operations-Continue-Sanctuary-Cities>

Excerpt: These enforcement actions reflect ICE's determination to ensure that sanctuary cities are unable to shield criminal aliens from deportation. A growing number of cities are adopting sanctuary ordinances restricting cooperation with ICE. Because of this, ICE will be obliged to conduct further operations such as these in order to fulfill the administration's public safety priority of deporting criminal aliens.

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15.

Chain Migration Explained by Scholars

By Nayla Rush

CIS Blog, January 15, 2018

<https://www.cis.org/Rush/Chain-Migration-Explained-Scholars>

Excerpt: Decreasing the level of legal immigration into the United States by limiting family immigration sponsorship to spouses and minor children (the list now also includes parents and siblings and adult sons and daughters) might not be to the liking of many. Opposition to such merit-based immigration policies is

to be expected. But for contenders to impute racism where there is none is not only wrong, it is harmful to the true victims of racism.

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16.

The Danger of President Trump's Outbursts on Immigration

By Jerry Kammer

CIS Blog, January 15, 2018

<https://www.cis.org/Kammer/Danger-President-Trumps-Outbursts-Immigration>

Excerpt: I have tried to point out the danger posed to our democracy by the federal government's failure to enforce the immigration restrictions included in the landmark Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986. I have made the case that this decades-long failure has damaged American workers, fomented disrespect for the law, degraded the rules of fair play and civic responsibility, incentivized more illegal immigration, and made those employers and would-be immigrants who have worked within the system feel like suckers.

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17.

The Gang of Six DACA 'Deal': One-Trick Ponies Pirouetting in Circles

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, January 15, 2018

<https://www.cis.org/Cadman/Gang-Six-DACA-Deal-OneTrick-Ponies-Pirouetting-Circles>

Excerpt: The problem with this polar opposite of the "strip the band-aid off quickly" approach is that it presupposes that aliens ever really think they're going to be forced out; it presupposes that aliens' open borders allies in advocacy groups, legal organizations, and even Congress, will sit still waiting for that eventuality to happen. Instead, as anyone with substantive experience realizes, this just gives them time to plan their lawfare and other strategies to defeat these "go away, go home, not today or the next, but sometime in that hazy future" mandates from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and its lesser organs on behalf of the president.

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18.

Kansas State Tax System Encourages Employers of Certain Illegal Aliens

By David North

CIS Blog, January 15, 2018

<https://www.cis.org/North/Kansas-State-Tax-System-Encourages-Employers-Certain-Illegal-Aliens>

Excerpt: Kansas is a very conservative state, with all branches of government controlled by the Republican Party.

Yet the state government has a policy on state income tax refunds that directly benefits both a particularly unattractive group of illegal aliens and indirectly benefits the employers of this class of workers. That class consists of illegal aliens who obtained Social Security numbers illegally.

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19.

Amidst Anger at Trump, Guatemalan Columnist Chides Her Own Government

By Jerry Kammer

CIS Blog, January 14, 2018

<https://www.cis.org/Kammer/Amidst-Anger-Trump-Guatemalan-Columnist-Chides-Her-Own-Government>

Excerpt: "He is definitely not a person who is politically correct," Nunez wrote of Trump. "And the epithets he uses to describe certain groups are unfortunate and exemplify the decadence of the current political scene. But he has also said things that are true, for example, that it is we citizens of migration countries who have accommodated ourselves to the need to export people, as we have calmly allowed excessive levels of corruption to grow for decades."

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20.

Who Gains the Upper Hand from Judge's DACA Reinstatement Order?

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, January 14, 2018

<https://www.cis.org/Cadman/Who-Gains-Upper-Hand-Judges-DACA-Reinstatement-Order>

Excerpt: It should be no surprise that this judge's federal court district sits within the San Francisco Autonomous Region, which is in turn part of the People's Democratic Republic of California, both of which only purport to remain an integral part of the United States of America. And then only when federal funds and manpower are at risk you know, for collapsing dams, rampaging multiple wildfires and the like, and even, mind you, for the cost of incarcerating alien criminals who are then released back to the streets to reoffend until they're picked up again and the incarceration-money cycle begins anew (quite a scam if you can swing it and are indifferent to the repeated victimization of members of your community).

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21.

Closed Meetings and Open Mouths: A flurry of comment about the president's language

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, January 14, 2018

<https://www.cis.org/Arthur/Closed-Meetings-and-Open-Mouths>

Excerpt: The key point about that meeting that has been lost in all of the discussions and reporting of that alleged statement, however, is the fact that the president is plainly playing an active role in the negotiations of a bill to address the status of aliens have been granted Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA).

The president has made immigration a priority, releasing a list of immigration principles and policies in October that he wanted to be included in any consideration of DACA deal. In fact, the meeting was his second bipartisan meeting in three days relating to that proposed legislation; that first meeting, however, was open to the press. The fact that the president is so intensely involved in these negotiations indicates that he is serious about that pledge.

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Sent: Monday, January 22, 2018 3:15 PM

To: Law, Robert T

Subject: Amnesty for 500 Ex-DACA Criminals & Gang Members Still At
Large?



500 Ex-DACA Criminals & Gang Members Still At Large **Will They Get Amnesty Too?**

Washington, D.C. (January 22, 2108) – A Center for Immigration Studies analysis shows that more than 500 individuals who obtained DACA benefits that were later revoked due to criminal and/or gang involvement apparently are still living in the country and at large, according to statistics provided by USCIS.

Action by Congress is needed to facilitate the removal of these individuals and to prevent them and other criminal gang members from receiving amnesty, work permits, or other immigration benefits. The House bill known as the Securing America's Future Act bill, sponsored by immigration committee leaders (Goodlatte, Labrador, McCaul, and McSalley), includes such a fix, but has been

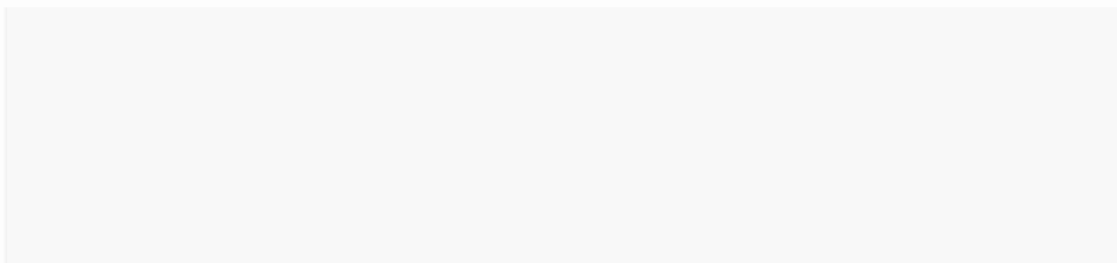
panned by Democrats.

These 500 cases are about 25 percent of the total number of those who lost DACA status due to criminal and/or gang activity as of November 2017. Only about 30 percent of the more than 2,100 ex-DACA criminal aliens have been removed or were in ICE custody as of November 2017. More than 640 have been removed or are in the process, and another 940 have no record of removal, detention, or release by ICE.

View the entire analysis at: <https://cis.org/Vaughan/500-ExDACA-Criminals-Gang-Members-Still-Large-Will-They-Get-Amnesty-Too>

Jessica Vaughan, the Center's director of policy studies, writes, "While it is reassuring that USCIS is revoking DACA benefits for criminal gang members it identifies, it is concerning that almost as many criminal alien DACA beneficiaries have been released as have been removed to their home country." She continued, "These numbers reveal how flawed the original DACA screening was; many of these people should never have been approved to begin with. Now that the government knows about the cases, why are so many of them still here, and what steps will be taken to make sure that they will not be allowed to stay permanently?"

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Subject: Immigration Events, 1/22/18



Center for Immigration Studies

Low-immigration, Pro-immigrant



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Immigration Events, 1/22/18

Support the Center for Immigration Studies by donating on line here: <http://cis.org/donate>

1. 1/24, New Delhi - Discussion on Indian migration to the US
2. 1/25, DC - Discussion on remittances to Latin America and the Caribbean in 2017 - **[New Listing]**
3. 1/26-27, Las Vegas - EB-5 and investment immigration convention
4. 1/29, DC - Discussion with Secretary of Homeland Security Kirstjen M. Nielsen - **[New Listing]**
5. 1/29, DC - Discussion on safe havens and global temporary protected status programs - **[New Listing]**
6. 1/29-30, Munich - Conference on post-imperial migrations during the first half of the 20th century
7. 1/31-2/2, San Antonio, TX - Annual border security conference and expo
8. 2/1, Cancun, Mexico, - American Immigration Lawyers Association midwinter conference
9. 2/1, Brussels - Conference on the application of EU migration and asylum policies

10. 2/5, DC - Discussion on security conditions in Mexico

11. 2/5, San Diego - Seminar on intergenerational relationships among Latino immigrant families in Spain -

12. 2/6, DC - USCIS Asylum Division quarterly stakeholder meeting

13. 2/14, San Diego - Seminar on Italy and the refugee influx -

14. 2/20, London - Symposium on post-Brexit immigration and asylum policy -

15. 2/26-28, Arlington, VA - Biometrics for government and law enforcement conference

16. 3/7-9, DC - Certificate program course in international migration studies

17. 3/22-24, Calgary - Immigration at the national metropolis conference

1.

Indian Migration to the United States

3:00-4:30 p.m. IST, Wednesday, January 24, 2018

Brookings India, Kamalnayan Bajaj Conference Room, No. 6, Second Floor

Dr. Jose P. Rizal Marg

Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021 India

<https://www.brookings.edu/events/development-seminar-brookings-india-indian-migration-to-the-united-states/>

Description: Indian migrants in the United States remain unique compared to the majority of U.S. immigrants. Indians in the U.S. are high-skilled, highly-educated, and have high incomes compared to the general U.S. population and other immigrant groups. Neil Ruiz will present and examine the main sources for Indian migration to the U.S., particularly those entering the U.S. via the H-1B visa programme and the foreign student F-1 visa programme. He will also present the demographic profiles of Indians in the U.S. such as income and educational attainment.

Speaker:

Neil G. Ruiz, Associate Director of Global Migration and Demography at the Pew Research Center,
Washington D.C

Moderator:

Shamika Ravi, Senior Fellow and Director of Research, Brookings India

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2.

Remittances to Latin America and the Caribbean in 2017

9:30-11:00 a.m., Thursday, January 25, 2018

Inter-American Dialogue

1155 15th Street NW

Suite 800

Washington, DC 20005

<https://www.thedialogue.org/event/remittances-to-latin-america-and-the-caribbean-in-2017/>

Description: Family remittances to Latin America and the Caribbean grew over 8% in 2017, reaching US\$75 billion, according to new research by the Inter-American Dialogue. This growth is substantial and exceeds the World Bank's forecasted 1.2% economic growth for the entire region. In terms of scale, remittances have grown nearly as much as exports from the region in 2017.

Growth in remittances is being driven by migration patterns in countries such as Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and Colombia, which represent 45% of flows in remittances

and experienced growth of over 10% last year. Other drivers of remittance growth include the continued demand for foreign labor in the United States economy, and to a lesser extent the dollar devaluations in countries like Mexico, the Dominican Republic, and Costa Rica.

To discuss these trends, the Inter-American Dialogue is pleased to host a panel discussion on Thursday, January 25th with Manuel Orozco, Director of the Dialogue's Migration, Remittances and Development Program, Leon Isaacs, Chief Executive Officer of Developing Markets Associates, and Paul Dwyer, Chief Executive Officer of Viamericas Corporation. The discussion will include 2017 remittance flows, 2018 prospects, and specific country case studies. It will also address the possible impact of changes in US immigration policy for remittances to the region.

This event is part of the Inter-American Dialogue's Remittance Industry Observatory, an initiative that seeks to share information and analysis about the remittance market.

The panel discussion will be followed by a wide-ranging exchange with participants.

Follow this event on Twitter at #Remittances2017 and @The_Dialogue.

Speakers:

Manuel Orozco, Director of the Migration, Remittances and Development Program, Inter-American Dialogue

Leon Isaacs, Chief Executive Director, Development Market Associates

Paul Dwyer, Chief Executive Officer, Viamericas

Moderator:

Michael Shifter, President, Inter-American Dialogue

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3.

EB-5 and Global Investment Immigration Convention

Friday-Saturday, January 26-27, 2018

Bellagio Resort & Casino

3600 S Las Vegas Blvd.

Las Vegas, NV 89109

<http://www.eb5investors.com/conferences/2018-las-vegas-convention>

Description: The two-day networking and educational event, which became the EB-5 industry's most-attended domestic event last year with more than 1,000 attendees, will feature a gathering of migration agents, regional centers, immigration and securities attorneys, developers, broker-dealers and other prominent EB-5 program stakeholders.

The conference will feature interactive panels moderated by professionals experienced in the EB-5 Immigrant Investor Program, as well as in-depth workshops designed especially for attorneys, agents, intermediaries and project developers.

The event will also offer special guest speakers, business exhibitions and a myriad of networking opportunities—including a VIP Cocktail reception.

We invite anyone interested in learning about the EB-5 program or increasing their industry exposure to join us at this convention.

For inquiries regarding our many sponsorship opportunities, contact our team today by phone at (800) 997-1228 or email at info@eb5investors.com.

Who Will Attend the 2018 Las Vegas EB-5 & Global Investment Immigration Convention?

- * Migration agents
- * Regional centers and project developers
- * Immigration and securities attorneys
- * Broker-dealers and many other industry service providers

Program:

Friday, January 26, 2018

Global Immigration Programs Workshop

9:00-9:50 a.m.

A Tour Around the World - A look at some of the available programs

10:00-10:50 a.m.

Due diligence and selecting the right

11:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

What is the future of CBI?

Agent Due Diligence Seminar

1:00-2:10 p.m.

Redeployment: Immigration Compliance and Fund Selection

2:25-3:35 p.m.

Alternate Visa Options: EB-1, E-2, etc.

3:50-5:00 p.m.

Preparing for Client 829 Filings

EB-5 Attorney Workshop

1:00-2:10 p.m.

RFE/NOID Trends

2:25-3:35 p.m.

Source of Funds analysis - Vietnam and India

3:50-5:00 p.m.

How to convert an H1-B, E-2 and other categories to an EB-5, common pitfalls, etc.

EB-5 Financing Workshop

1:00-2:10 p.m.

Raising capital in the new world of EB-5?

2:25-3:35 p.m.

Where to go to find capital?

3:50-5:00 p.m.

How to handle capital once you have it?

Saturday, January 27, 2018

Law and Policy Panels

9:00-9:50 a.m.

BEB-5 Government and Legislation

10:05-10:55 a.m.

Source of funds and money transfer - preparing for a more diverse EB-5

11:10 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

Anticipating the path of USCIS in 2018

12:00-1:00 p.m.

General Session and Lunch - Keynote Speaker

1:00-2:10 p.m.

Investor representation in a failing project

2:25-3:35 p.m.

USCIS litigation

3:50-5:00 p.m.

Capital Redeployment

Business Panels

9:00-9:50 a.m.

The future of direct EB-5 investments

10:05-10:55 a.m.

China - EB-5's great uncertainty

11:10 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

Walking the tightrope - Offering and loan document trends

12:00-1:00 p.m.

General session and lunch - Keynote Speaker

1:00-2:10 p.m.

Vietnam - what is next for this maturing market?

2:25-3:35 p.m.

Operating a successful Regional Center in 2018

3:50-5:00 p.m.

India - understanding EB-5's newest sensation

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4.

A Conversation with U.S. Secretary of Homeland Security Kirstjen M. Nielsen

11:30 a.m.-12:00 p.m., Monday, January 29, 2018

Woodrow Wilson Center, 6th Floor

Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center

1300 Pennsylvania Ave. NW

Washington, DC 20004-3027

<https://www.wilsoncenter.org/event/conversation-us-secretary-homeland-security-kirstjen-m-nielsen>

Introduction:

Jane Harman, Director, President, and CEO, Wilson Center

Keynote Speaker:

Kirstjen M. Nielsen, U.S. Secretary of Homeland Security

Description: Secretary of Homeland Security Kirstjen M. Nielsen will discuss her Department's strategy for confronting the terror landscape facing the United States—including aviation security, radicalization, enhanced screening and vetting measures and protecting against soft target attacks.

The address will be followed by a question and answer session with the Wilson Center's Director, President & CEO Jane Harman.

Secretary Nielsen oversees the United States' third largest Cabinet department and leads the nation's efforts to protect the United States against a broad range of threats. The Department's missions include counterterrorism, border security, immigration, cybersecurity, disaster prevention and management, and more.

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5.

Safe Haven: the Use, Misuse, Pros and Cons of the US Temporary Protected Status (TPS) program and Temporary Protection Programs in Other Countries

12:30-2:00 p.m., Monday, January 29, 2018

The World Bank

Room MC4-800 (Main Complex)

1818 H Street NW

Washington, DC 20433

<http://www.knomad.org/event/safe-haven-use-misuse-pros-and-cons-us-temporary-protected-status-tps-program-and-temporary>

Description: The presentation will cover how countries address the need of certain migrant populations for 'temporary protection' as one element of a broader protection policy. It will speak to the potential benefits and weaknesses of temporary protection programs, and the standards that should govern them. It will particularly, though not exclusively, focus on recent developments in the US temporary protected status (TPS) program, including the revocation for TPS for El Salvadorans, Haitians, Nicaraguans, and Sudanese.

Speaker:

Donald M. Kerwin, Executive Director, Center for Migration Studies

Discussant:

Edward Alden, Bernard L. Schwartz Senior Fellow

Moderator:

Dilip Ratha, Head of KNOMAD, Lead Economist, Migration and Remittances, Social Protection and Jobs Global Practice, World Bank

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6.

Representing Migration: The Legacy of Post-Imperial Migrations from World War I to the Cold War

Monday-Tuesday, January 29-30, 2018

Center for Advanced Studies

Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

Geschwister-Scholl-Platz 1

80539 Munich Germany

<https://armacad.info/confcfp-representing-migration-the-legacy-of-post-imperial-migrations-from-world-war-i-to-the-cold-war-29-30-january-2018-germany>

Overview: The routes of migration in the “long” twentieth century constitute passages through which not only people have changed their location, but also the material and immaterial goods which they have taken with them. Scholars from many disciplinary backgrounds have studied the symbols of migrants remembering their origins, which manifest themselves in objects, artifacts, songs, monuments, newspapers and magazines, letters and photographs, performative exclamations and orally transmitted memories. Such representations of migration can freeze positive memories of that which needs preservation or melancholic memories of an often-dramatic migration experience taking place in a distant world.

This is certainly the case for tens of millions of people from the Habsburg, Russian, and Ottoman Empires. With the variable waves of migration subjects of these empires generating a flurry of transformative experiences that have left their imprint well into the Cold War era, it is time to consider what can be salvaged from these events and analyzed in critical new ways.

In the hope of opening a new set of comparative and perhaps collaborative investigations into the long-term impact of the explosive migrations out of these three empires, we are organizing a two-day conference to facilitate discussion between advanced graduate students and established scholars. The aim of the gathering in Munich at the beginning of 2018 is to produce a framework in which new inquiries into the dynamics around migration within and beyond the late Habsburg, Ottoman, and Russian Empires are possible. With special focus on the traumas and transformations taking place from the 1870s until the early Cold War, we believe there is an important new, often trans-national perspective to be developed for the study of migration. Post-imperial experiences for millions of people make it necessary to take methodological paths that are trans-regional, comparative and consciously seeks to tie together the socio-economic, cultural, and political consequences of these experiences. In the hope of opening a new set of comparative and perhaps collaborative investigations into the long-term impact of the explosive migrations out of these three empires, we are calling for contributions that could push the confines of how the migratory legacy is currently understood. The time frame and geographic centering, as the disciplinary foundation, are open.

The ideal range of papers extends from the events leading to the collapse of these empires, to monitoring where exiles of these events end up and hopefully include a focus on how these diasporas ultimately shaped early Cold War societies. Contributions are especially sought from those who can locate the imprints of these migrations to regions well beyond the territorial confines of the three empires, perhaps even introducing new avenues of analysis that tie the migrants from these multi-national empires to the creation of diasporas in the Americas, Southeast Asia as well as throughout Eurasia and Mediterranean world.

Considering this, we are especially seeking contributions that treat these migratory experiences as a field of research that may be approached in a processual, interdisciplinary manner. Meanwhile, such migrations should be understood not so much through the construction of identities as distinctive of others, but rather through di-verse forms of representation manifested as migrants are faced with dynamic conditions in exile. Urban settings and the use of urban space for the presentation and re-experiencing of migration are another focus we are particularly interested in. That be-ing said, the time frame and geographic centering, as the disciplinary foundation, are open.

While resources are limited to cover the expenses of all participants, priority is given to advanced graduate students who wish to use this conference to explore ways to further expand their original projects to accommodate the themes of transnational migration proposed here. Draft papers shall ideally be distributed prior to the conference and will become part of an edited volume published in a peer reviewed academic press.

The conference will take place at the Center for Advanced Studies at LMU Munich and is part of the CAS research focus “Representing Migration”.

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7.

Border Security Expo

Wednesday-Friday, January 31-February 2, 2018

Henry B. Gonzalez Convention Center

900 E Market Street

San Antonio, TX 78205

<http://www.bordersecurityexpo.com/welcome>

Conference agenda:

Wednesday, January 31, 2018

9:00 a.m.

Plenary Panel: **New Administration - Impact on Border Security** - 45 mins

Moderator:

Robert Bonner, Senior Principal, Sentinel Strategy & Policy Consulting - Former Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection; Former Administrator, U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration; and Former U.S. District Judge for California's Central District

Speakers/Panelists:

Brian de Vallance, Former Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security (Confirmed)

Jayson Ahern, Principal, The Chertoff Group - Former Acting Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (Confirmed)

10:00 a.m.

Plenary Panel: **Changing Flows of People Coming into the U.S.** - 45 mins

Moderator:

Ronald Colburn, President, The Border Patrol Foundation - Former National Deputy Chief, U.S. Border Patrol

Speakers/Panelists:

Eddy Dolan, Regional Attaché, Central America, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Invited)

Manuel Padilla Jr., Chief Patrol Agent, Sector Chief for the Rio Grande Valley, U.S. Customs and Border Protection - Commander, South Texas Corridor, Joint Task Force West (Confirmed)

Matt Allen, ICE/HQ (former SAIC/PHX) (Invited)

10:45 a.m.

State and Local Law Enforcement - 90 mins

Moderator:

Nelson Balido, Chairman and CEO, Border Commerce and Security Council; Principal, Balido and Associates, Inc. - Former Director, Private Sector Division, Federal Emergency Management Agency; Former Member, DHS, Homeland Security Advisory Council

Speakers/Panelists:

Javier Salazar, Sheriff, Bexar, County, TX (Confirmed)

JD Robertson, Commanding Officer, Special Operations, Texas Rangers (Invited)

Phil King, Chair of Homeland Security & Public Safety, U.S. State Representative, TX (Confirmed)

Sheriff Joe Frank Martinez, Chairman, Southwestern Border Sheriffs' Coalition (Confirmed)

Unity of Effort/Joint Task Force - 90 mins

Moderator:

Robert 'Bob' Rutt, Managing Director - Frontier Solutions

Speakers/Panelists:

Janice Ayala, Director, Joint Task Force – Investigations, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Confirmed)

Paul A. Beeson, Director, DHS Joint Task Force – West, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Confirmed)

Vice Admiral Karl L. Schultz, Director, Joint Task Force – East, Department of Homeland Security

(Confirmed)

Enforcement's Role in Countering Our Nation's Latest Drug Threat - 90 mins

Moderator:

Michael Braun, General Manager - SAVA Workforce Solutions; Former Chief of Operations, U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration

Speakers/Panelists:

Ray Donovan, Special Agent in Charge, Special Operations Division, U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration
(Confirmed)

Shane Folden, Special Agent in Charge, HSI, U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement, San Antonio
(Invited)

Thursday, February 1, 2018

8:15 a.m.

Opening Keynote - 45 mins

Speakers/Panelists:

Kevin K. McAleenan, Acting Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (Confirmed)

9:00 a.m.

Plenary Keynote - TBA - 30 mins

9:30 a.m.

Salute to Fallen Heroes Memorial - 30 mins

10:45 a.m.

Plenary Session: **Biometrics in Border Security** - 60 mins

Moderator:

Nelson Balido, Chairman and CEO, Border Commerce and Security Council; Principal, Balido and Associates, Inc. - Former Director, Private Sector Division, Federal Emergency Management Agency; Former Member, DHS, Homeland Security Advisory Council

Speakers/Panelists:

Antonio J. Trindade, Associate Chief, Enforcement/Technology, U.S. Border Patrol (Confirmed)

Arun Vemury, Program Director, Science & Technology Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Confirmed)

Patrick J. Nemeth, Director of the Identity Operations Division, Office of Biometric Identity Management, National Protection and Programs Directorate, DHS (Confirmed)

Paul Hunter, Chief Biometrics Strategy/Biometrics Division, DHS/USCIS/ Immigration Records and Identity Services (IRIS) Directorate (Confirmed)

11:45 a.m.

Procurement Panel: **DHS, CBP, ICE** - 45 mins

Moderator:

David Aguilar, Partner, GSIS - Former Acting Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Speakers/Panelists:

Bill Weinberg, Head of the Contracting Activity, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (Invited)

Colleen Manaher, Executive Director, Planning, Program Analysis, and Evaluation, Office of Field Operations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (Confirmed)

Dennis Michelini, Operations Acting Executive Director, Air and Marine Operations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (Confirmed)

Kelly Good, U.S. Border Patrol (Confirmed)

12:30 p.m.

Public Safety Communications along the Border - 45 mins

Moderator:

Charles Armstrong, Former Assistant Commissioner, Office of Information and Technology - U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Speakers/Panelists:

Patrick Schwinghammer, Director of Radio Access Network, FirstNet (Confirmed)

Ron Hewitt, Director, Office Emergency Communications, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Confirmed)

Thomas Bojito, Chief, Tactical Communications Program, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Operations Division, U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement

Transnational Networks - 45 mins

Speakers/Panelists:

Roque Caza, Acting Director, Counter Network Division, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (Confirmed)

Operation Stonegarden: Homeland Security Grants - 45 mins

Friday, February 2, 2018

10:00 a.m.

Demo Day - Bandera Gun Club 360 mins

The Border Security Expo Demo Day 2018 is designed for manufacturers, distributors, retailers and others to demonstrate and network with end-users at an outdoor range.

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8.

2018 AILA Midwinter Conference

Thursday, February 1, 2018

Grand Fiesta Americana Coral Beach

Cancun, Mexico

http://www.ailadownloads.org/agora/inpersonconfprog/2018/2018_Midwinter_Conf-Program.pdf

Breaking Down the Wall: Immigration Practice in the Age of Trump

Agenda:

TRACK I: ADVANCED BUSINESS

8:55–9:00 a.m.

WELCOME AND GREETINGS

Michelle Funk, AILA Business Track Conference Program Chair, McLean, VA

9:00–10:00 a.m.

I-140 PETITIONS: POST-KAZARIAN AND DHANASAR

Panelists will provide an update on current USCIS adjudications practices in light of both Matter of Kazarian and the new Matter of Dhanasar.

- * Making Your Case under the Dhanasar Criteria
- * “National Importance” vs. “National Scope”
- * Establishing That Your Client Is Well Positioned to Advance the Proposed Endeavor
- * Proving Certain Requirements Should Be Waived: The Job Offer and Labor Certification
- * Recent AAO Decisions Interpreting the Kazarian Final Merits Determination
- * Defining What Constitutes “Research,” “National Interest,” and “International” Prominence

Faculty:

Dagmar Butte (DL), AILA Board of Governors, Portland, OR

Anastasia Tonello, AILA President-Elect, New York, NY

Gerard M. Chapman, Greensboro, NC

Suzanne B. Seltzer, New York, NY

10:05-11:05 a.m.

ADVANCED PERM ISSUES

Panelists will provide an update on the current issues and trends that are occurring at DOL. They will address computer occupations, BALCA trends, and the DOL systems and processes for responding to audits.

- * Recent BALCA Decisions: What Is New and Interesting?
- * DOL Technology Changes: Helpful or Hurtful? How Well Is It Working?
- * Section H-14: Quantifying Skills Update
- * Emerging Issues

Faculty:

Catherine L. Haight (DL), Los Angeles, CA

Deborah J. Notkin, AILA Past President, New York, NY

Sarah K. Peterson, AILA Board of Governors/DOL Liaison Committee Chair, Minneapolis, MN

Vincent W. Lau, DOL Liaison Committee Vice Chair, Cambridge, MA

11:20 a.m.–12:20 p.m.

VIVA MEXICO! WHAT TO KNOW BEFORE PROCESSING IN MEXICO

Sending clients to an unfamiliar consular post can cause angst. Panelists will discuss the complexities of processing cases at consular posts in Mexico, what to expect there, and strategies to consider when assisting clients through these posts.

- * Which Post Do I Use? Determining the Appropriate Location
- * Mexican TNs: Cedula, Titulo, and Other Common TN Issues
- * Evolution of E Visa Processing in Mexico
- * Best Practices when Communicating with the Post
- * Third-Country Nationals: When TCNs Can Process through Mexico

Faculty:

Lynn Marie Lee (DL), USCIS International Operations Liaison Committee Co-Chair, Springfield, VA

Ramon E. Curiel, San Antonio, TX Steve Pattison, Portsmouth, NH

David Strashnoy, Los Angeles, CA

1:00–1:30 p.m.

LUNCH PANEL: HOT TOPICS

- * AC-21 Regulation: One Year Later
- * Executive Orders Fallout: Fraud and Compliance Issues
- * Updates on Litigation Against the Administration
- * Adjudication Trends

Faculty:

Kevin W. Miner (DL), AILA Board of Governors, Atlanta, GA

Marketa Lindt, AILA 1st Vice President, Chicago, IL

Betsy Lawrence, AILA Director of Government Relations, Washington, DC

1:35–2:35 p.m.

ADVANCED H-1B ISSUES

In an ever-increasing global and technologically advanced business world, traditional notions of employment have been expanding to encompass mobile and remote workforces. Panelists will discuss how to accommodate these non-traditional employment situations, increasing site visits, and other issues facing frequent travelers.

- * Matter of Simeio: Two Years Later
- * Peripatetic Workers, Roving Employees, and the Definition of “Worksite”
- * “Putting American Workers First”: Targeted Site Visits
 - ** Unverifiable Employers
 - ** H-1B Dependent Employers
 - oo Offsite Workers

* Travel Issues: Pending Petitions

Faculty:

Diane M. Butler (DL), AILA Board of Governors, Seattle, WA

Sheila Mahadevan, New Member Division Chair, Washington, DC

Kevin Robert Lashus, Austin, TX

2:40–3:40 p.m.

DIVERSIFYING YOUR PRACTICE IN A RESTRICTIONIST PERIOD

Due to the profound paradigm shift in the political landscape, business practitioners are increasingly considering other options within immigration law. Panelists will discuss growing your practice, ethical considerations when taking on new case types, and responsibilities when guiding others.

* Expanding Your Employment-Based Practice

* Consider Removal Work: How to Prepare Yourself and Your Practice

* How to Avoid Malpractice

* Responsibilities and Establishing Boundaries When Mentoring Colleagues

Faculty:

Leigh N. Ganchan (DL), Houston, TX

T. Douglas Stump, AILA Past President, Oklahoma City, OK

Maria F. Glinsmann, Gaithersburg, MD

Jeff Joseph, Aurora, CO

3:55–4:55 p.m.

SOMETIMES, YOU JUST HAVE TO SUE TO GET WHAT YOU NEED: THE BASICS OF IMMIGRATION LITIGATION

It's no secret that there has been a huge increase in immigration-related lawsuits against the government since the new administration took office. Business immigration practitioners cannot be left out of this "brave new world." Panelists will discuss the basics of business immigration litigation, and give tips on how you can maximize the services you provide to your corporate clients.

- * Types of Actions

- * Establishing an Administrative Record

- * Exhausting Administrative Remedies

- * Mechanics of Filing: Where, When, and How to File

- * Damages

Faculty:

Justin Burton (DL), Chicago, IL

Thomas K. Ragland, Washington, DC

Brian Schmitt, New Windsor, MD

Leslie K. Dellon, Staff Attorney (Business Immigration), American Immigration Council, Washington, DC

TRACK II: ADVANCED REMOVAL

8:55–9:00 a.m.

WELCOME AND GREETINGS

Kelli J. Stump, AILA Removal Track Conference Program Chair/EOIR Liaison Committee Chair, Oklahoma City, OK

9:00–10:00 a.m.

DETENTION ISSUES

As part of the president's new campaign to ramp up deportations, more money has been invested in private

detention facilities. With the increased number of detention beds, practitioners can expect more challenges to bond and mandatory detention. Panelists will discuss how to challenge mandatory detention and argue for a bond with either ICE or the immigration judge.

- * Arriving Aliens and Mandatory Detention: How to Negotiate Parole

- * Negotiating a Bond with ICE Upon Apprehension of the Client *Filing a Bond Motion: It's More than a Formality These Days

- * Bond Appeals: It Doesn't Cost a Thing, So Do It!

Faculty:

Kelli J. Stump (DL), AILA Removal Track Conference Program Chair/EOIR Liaison Committee Chair, Oklahoma City, OK

Jeremy L. McKinney, AILA Secretary, Greensboro, NC

Ruben Luis Reyes, AILA Board of Governors, Phoenix, AZ

10:05–11:05 a.m.

DO WHAT IRA KURZBAN DOES: DENY!

Many practitioners in the immigration court setting focus mainly on the relief phase of proceedings and neglect to zealously advocate for their client at the pleadings stage. It is time for you, as an immigration attorney, to put the government's feet to the fire and advocate for your client at all stages of proceedings! If you worked in Ira Kurzban's firm, and you admitted or conceded any charges, you'd get fired! So do what Ira does: deny!

- * The New Normal: Denying Allegations in the NTA

- * When Is It Strategically Advantageous to Admit and Concede?

- * Burdens of Production and Proof *Common Objections to Documentation Submitted by DHS

- * Due Process Issues Relating to Timing and Preparedness of DHS Counsel, and Moving to Terminate at a First Master

* Dealing with Recalcitrant Judges and DHS Counsel

Faculty:

Olsi Vrapı (DL), Albuquerque, NM Victor D. Nieblas Pradis, AILA Past President, City of Industry, CA Jodi Goodwin, Harlingen, TX W. Michael Sharma-Crawford, Kansas City, MO

11:20–12:20 p.m.

MOTIONS, MOTIONS, MOTIONS

Outside of motions to reopen, motions practice is almost nonexistent in immigration court. In an effort to zealously and aggressively represent clients, you should attempt to make full use of motions practice, from discovery and production through suppression and the end of proceedings to maximize your client's chances of a favorable outcome.

- * Motions to Compel Production of Documents, Witnesses, or Testimony
- * Motions to Suppress *Motions to Terminate and Administratively Close
- * Creative (but Obscure and Underutilized) Motions

Faculty:

Rekha Sharma-Crawford (DL), Kansas City, MO
Joseph S. Porta, Los Angeles, CA
Marc Van Der Hout, AILA Board of Governors, San Francisco, CA

12:35–1:35 p.m.

LUNCH PANEL: LITIGATION AND RECENT ISSUES IN ASYLUM CASES

Now, more than ever, zealous advocacy and bold litigation are essential at all stages of proceedings. These skills affect every stage of removal proceedings, although unique issues arise depending on the type of case. Panelists will address a number of developing issues with asylum/withholding of removal cases, as well as

unique defense strategies. *PSG: Creative Ideas in Identifying Particular Social Groups Based on Family Association *Mental Health Issues: Identifying a Client's Mental Health and Competency Issues, and Using Them to Secure Safeguards and to Develop a PSG *One-Year Bar: Arguing Against Application of the One-Year Bar for Asylum *TRIG: Addressing and Fighting Terrorism-Related Inadmissibility Grounds

Faculty:

Ally Bolour (DL), AILA Board of Governors/Annual Conference 2018 Chair, Los Angeles, CA
Yemi Getachew, San Jose, CA
Daniel Thomann, Chicago, IL

1:35–2:35 p.m.

LITIGATING IN U.S. DISTRICT COURT: MANDAMUS AND HABEAS CORPUS

Litigation against the government in today's world is inevitable. Panelists will explore ways to pursue adjudication of applications pending with USCIS, and identify effective strategies to seek release from custody those detained by ICE. The legal issues associated with these actions also will be addressed. *Are You Ready to Litigate? Habeas Corpus and Mandamus Actions in U.S. District Court: Legal Strategies to Determine When It's Time to File Suit *Creative Uses of Habeas and Mandamus Petitions *When to Seek a TRO or Preliminary Injunction *Getting Paid for Your Work: EAJA Fees for Prevailing Parties

Faculty:

Anthony Drago Jr. (DL), Boston, MA
Maria Baldini-Potermin, Federal Court Litigation Section Steering Committee Chair, Chicago, IL
Mark Barr, Denver, CO

2:40–3:40 p.m.

REPRESENTING INDIVIDUALS WITH FINAL ORDERS OF REMOVAL: WHAT CAN YOU DO?

After years of living in the United States subject to a final order of removal, the lives of most people change

considerably. Many noncitizens with final orders have families and other responsibilities they need to take care of, and they must administer to these responsibilities even while ICE pursues them to effectuate their removal from the United States. These clients need knowledgeable attorneys who can help them successfully navigate the complexities of the immigration system. Panelists will explore options for how best to achieve this. *Motions to Reopen: Preparation Strategies, When to File *Are Joint Motions to Reopen Available in the Current Administration? *Strategies for Dealing with the Office of Chief Counsel *When Is It Time to Consider Options Aside from Reopening? o Stays of Removal o Waivers and Other Ideas to Get Around a Final Order of Removal

Faculty:

Michelle Saenz Rodriguez (DL), AILA Board of Governors, Dallas, TX

Matt Adams, Seattle, WA

Cheryl David, New York, NY

3:55–4:55 p.m.

ETHICAL ISSUES IN REMOVAL PROCEEDINGS: A NEW WORLD OF PRACTICE

In the wake of the new administration's tough stance on immigration, removal practitioners are now seeing older cases (formerly administratively closed during the Obama administration) recalendared. Likewise, ICE is now enforcing removal orders for individuals that previously had been granted stays of removal for years. Finally, with the new executive actions, ethical issues have and will continue to arise. Panelists will discuss the attorney's role after administrative closure and reopening, advising a client with an order of supervision, and "advising" obligors, family members, and friends.

- * Ethical Obligations When Cases Are Recalendared After Previously Being Administratively Closed o You Did All the Work Already: Can You Charge a New Fee?
- * Advising Clients with Orders of Supervision: Can You Tell Your Client Not to Show Up at an ICE Check-In?
- * Dealing with Obligor Who Are Not Your Clients
- * Managing Expectations of Family Members, Do-Gooders, and Well-Wishers

* Dealing with Dabblers

Faculty: Andrew K. Nietor (DL), San Diego, CA Reid Trautz, Director, AILA Practice and Professionalism Center, Washington, DC Meghan Moore, Wyoming, MI

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9.

Conflict and Compromise Between Law and Politics in EU Migration and Asylum Policies

9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m., Thursday, February 1, 2018

Université libre de Bruxelles – Campus du Solbosch

Buildings K and R42

Avenue Franklin Roosevelt 50

1050 Bruxelles, Belgium

<http://odysseus-network.eu/conference-2018/>

Program:

9:00-10:00 a.m.

Opening Plenary Session: **Accessing the Implementation of the Agenda on Migration**

Several questions related to the implementation of the European Agenda on Migration will be analysed in relation with the Commission Communications of 27 September and 7 December 2017.

Welcome speech by Philippe De Bruycker, Coordinator of the Odysseus Academic Network, ULB, Brussels

“From illegal to legal migration: the importance of pull factors” by François Crépeau, Professor, McGill University, Canada; Former UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants

“From Dublin to sharing people: a viable model of solidarity?” by Francesco Maiani, Associate Professor, University of Lausanne, Switzerland

Comments by Simon Mordue, Deputy Director-General, DG Migration and Home Affairs, European Commission

10:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

Stream One - Externalization:

International Responsibility for the Cooperation of the EU & its Member States with the Libyan Coastguard?

Whilst they avoid triggering directly the application of the ECHR, the EU and its Member States collaborate closely with the Libyan coastguard by providing training, equipment and/or funding. Can these policies lead to international responsibility of the EU and its Member States and, if yes, which court(s) would establish jurisdiction?

Convener:

Achilles Skordas, Professor, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Ramses Wessel, Professor of International Law and Governance, University of Twente, the Netherlands

Mariagiulia Giuffre, Senior Lecturer in Law, Department of Law and Criminology, Edge Hill University, United Kingdom

Sonja Boelaert, Senior Legal Adviser, Council of the EU

Carolyn Moser, Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law, Heidelberg, Germany

Stream Two - Human Rights:

The Human Right to Leave a Country: to Protect or Forget?

The freedom to leave any country including his own recognised under human rights law is challenged by pull-back practices as part of the fight against irregular migration and the externalisation of the EU migration policy. Turkey is requested to prevent migrants and asylum seekers to leave its territory. Transit countries like Libya if not origin countries, are asked to act in a similar way. The compatibility of such measures with the right to leave should be assessed.

Convener:

Elsbeth Guild, Jean Monnet Professor ad personam, Queen Mary University of London

Nora Markard, Junior Professor of Public and International Law, University of Hamburg

Adriano Silvestri, Head of Sector Asylum, Migration and Borders, European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights

Pia Oberoi, Advisor on Migration and Human Rights, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Ulrike Brandl, Associate Professor, Department of Public Law and European Union Law, Faculty of Law, University of Salzburg

Stream Three - Institutions:

Monitoring and Steering Through Frontex and Easo 2.0: The Rise of a new model of JHA Agencies?

The (envisaged) enhanced mandate of key EU JHA agencies goes far beyond support, or administrative cooperation, and includes functions that have the potential to directly steer the implementation of EU policies, as well as monitoring functions. This creates obvious tensions with the agencies' internal governance structures which are largely intergovernmental, and more broadly with the legal, and political limits to their functioning. This workshop integrates insights from practice, policy input, and legal debate and critically assesses: the (envisaged) design and operationalisation of these monitoring and steering functions; the level of independence afforded to JHA agencies; the effectiveness of existing accountability mechanisms.

Convener:

Lilian Tsourdi, Doctor, Lecturer, Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford

Kris Pollet, Senior Legal and Policy Officer, ECRE

Richard Ares Baumgartner, EU Affairs Strategic Advisor, Frontex

Patricia Van de Peer, Head Department of Asylum Support, European Asylum Support Office

1:30-3:30 p.m.

Visas For Asylum: Not under EU Law or Not at All?

While asylum seekers have recourse to smugglers because they cannot travel legally to the EU, the CJEU ruled on 7 March 2017 on the application of a Syrian family for a short-term visa that would have allowed them to travel and apply for asylum in Belgium. The severely criticized decision of the Court in X & X denying its jurisdiction should be scrutinized, including the issue if the refusal of a visa may lead to a violation of non-refoulement in relation with the own initiative report of the European Parliament on humanitarian visas.

Convener:

Violeta Moreno-Lax, Doctor, Associate Professor in Law, Queen Mary University of London

Emmanuelle Bribosia, Director of the Center for European Law, Institute for European Studies, ULB

Juan Fernando Lopez-Aguilar, Member of the European Parliament, Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

Sophie Magennis, Head of Policy and Legal Support Unit, UNHCR, Bureau for Europe

Adriano Silvestri, Head of Sector Asylum, Migration and Borders, European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights

Collective Expulsion or Not? Individualisation of Decision Making in Migration and Asylum Law

The ECtHR delivered two contradictory rulings on collective expulsion in the case *Khlaifia*. The recent ruling in *N.D. & N.T.* on 3 October 2017 about returns from Melilla to Morocco adds a seventh case to the list of violations of Protocol 4 of the ECHR on the prohibition of collective expulsions. What is at stake is the level of individualisation of return decisions required by judges. This principle of administrative law appeared also in the case law of the CJEU on family reunification. But what does individualisation require precisely?

Convener:

Jean-Yves Carlier, Professor, Faculté de droit, Université Catholique de Louvain

Luc Leboeuf, Scientific Collaborator, Institut pour la recherche interdisciplinaire en sciences juridiques, Université Catholique de Louvain

François Crépeau, Professor, McGill University, Canada; Former UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants

Marta Hirsch-Ziembinska, Principal Legal Adviser of the European Ombudsman and member of the Research Network on EU Administrative Law

External Competence and Representation of the EU and its Member States in the Area of Migration

and Asylum

The General Court considered in case T-192/16 that the EU-Turkey Statement of 18 March 2016 was not adopted by the European Council but rather by the Heads of State or Government of the Member States. If that is the case, can we consider the collective action of Member States in fields within the scope of EU external competences to be lawful? The current discussions in the UN of the Global Compacts on refugees and migration also raise questions regarding who takes part in those negotiations on behalf of the EU and its Member States.

Convener:

Paula Garcia Andrade, Associate Professor of Public International law and EU law, Universidad Pontificia Comillas, Madrid

Juan Santos Vara, Jean Monnet Chair in EU External Action, University of Salamanca, Spain

Thomas Spijkerboer, Professor of Migration Law, VU University of Amsterdam

Mauro Gatti, Research Associate, University of Luxembourg

Sonja Boelaert, Senior Legal Adviser, Council of the EU

4:00-5:00 p.m.

Final Plenary Session - **Towards “Judicial Passivism” in EU Migration and Asylum Law?**

Convener:

Iris Goldner Lang, Jean Monnet Professor of EU Law, University of Zagreb, Croatia; UNESCO Chair on Free Movement of People, Migration and Inter-Cultural Dialogue

Françoise Tulkens, Former Judge and Vice-President of the ECtHR

Eleanor Sharpston, Advocate General, CJEU

Franklin Dehousse, Professor, University of Liège, Belgium; Former Judge at the General Court, CJEU

Henri Labayle, Professeur de Droit Européen, Université de Pau et des Pays de l'Adour, France

Daniel Thym, Jean-Monnet Chair of Public, European and International Law, University of Konstanz, Germany

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10.

Taking Stock of Mexico's Security Landscape

8:30 a.m.-1:00 p.m., Monday, February 5, 2018

Woodrow Wilson Center, 6th Floor

Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center

1300 Pennsylvania Ave. NW

Washington, DC 20004-3027

<https://www.wilsoncenter.org/event/taking-stock-mexicos-security-landscape>

Description: The Wilson Center's Mexico Institute invites you to save the date for its fifth annual Mexican security review. The forum will provide a careful examination of security challenges in Mexico, featuring presentations from leading policy analysts, including David Shirk, Viridiana Rios, Matthew Ingram, and others. Senior Mexican government officials are also invited. Of particular interest will be a review of 2017

and a discussion of trends in 2018, including establishing new bonds in U.S.-Mexico military-to-military relations and strengthening the rule of law in Mexico. We will also be launching a new book *The Missing Reform: Strengthening the Rule of Law in Mexico*, which analyzes the concrete obstacles that Mexico faces to implement the rule of law and provides a series of short reflections from leading Mexican and U.S. analysts on recommendations for strengthening the rule of law in Mexico. We hope you will be able to join us for this informative event.

RSVP: http://pages.wilsoncenter.org/02.05.2018AnnualSecurityConference_Registration.html

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11.

Intergenerational Relationships Among Latino Immigrant Families in Spain: Conflict and Emotional Intimacy

12:00-1:30 p.m. PT, Wednesday, February 5, 2018

Eleanor Roosevelt College Provost's Building, Conference Room 115

University of California San Diego

9500 Gilman Drive, La Jolla, CA 92093

<https://ccis.ucsd.edu/events/seminars.html>

Speaker:

Amparo González Ferrer, Senior Research Fellow at the Spanish National Research Council (CSIC) and member of the Research Group on Demographic Dynamics

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12.

Asylum Division Quarterly Stakeholder Meeting

2:00-4:00 p.m. ET, Tuesday, February 6, 2017

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Tomich Center

111 Massachusetts Ave. NW

Washington, DC 20001

<https://www.uscis.gov/outreach/asylum-division-quarterly-stakeholder-meeting-11>

Description: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) invites you to participate in a quarterly stakeholder meeting on Feb. 6, 2018, from 2 to 4 p.m. (Eastern) to receive updates from the Asylum Division and engage with subject matter experts during a question-and-answer session.

Participation Details:

You may attend this engagement either in person at the Tomich Center, 111 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, D.C., or by teleconference (listen only).

To register, please follow these steps:

* Visit our registration page:

https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/USDHSCISINVITE/subscriber/new?topic_id=USDHSCISINVITE_324

* Enter your email address and select "Submit"

- * Select “Subscriber Preferences”
- * Select the “Event Registration” tab
- * Provide your full name and organization, if any
- * Complete the questions and select “Submit”

If you wish to attend in person, please indicate so in your subscriber preferences when selecting your method of attendance. Please note that seating is limited, so we encourage you to register early. Once we process your registration, you will receive a confirmation email with additional details.

To submit non-case specific questions as agenda items before the engagement, email us at uscis-igaoutreach@uscis.dhs.gov by Dec. 29, 2017, at 5 p.m. (Eastern).

If you have any questions regarding the registration process, or if you have not received a confirmation email a week before the engagement date, please email us at the same address.

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13.

How Italy's Humanitarian Corridors Have Created Pathways to Protection in Europe

12:00-1:30 p.m. PT, Wednesday, February 14, 2018

Eleanor Roosevelt College Provost's Building, Conference Room 115

University of California San Diego

9500 Gilman Drive, La Jolla, CA 92093

<https://ccis.ucsd.edu/events/seminars.html>

Speaker:

Claire Higgins, Historian and Senior Research Associate at the Kaldor Centre for International Refugee Law at the University of New South Wales

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14.

Post-Brexit Immigration and Asylum Policy: Preparing for Change and Enhancing Local Authorities Asylum Strategies

10:15 a.m.—4:30 p.m., Tuesday February 20, 2018

Grange Wellington Hotel

71 Vincent Square

Westminster, London SW1P 2PA, UK

<https://www.publicpolicyexchange.co.uk/events/IB20-PPE>

Overview: Significant controversy has surrounded the prospective shape of immigration policy post-Brexit. A recent leaked report from the Home Office revealed the Government's three stage plan to reduce net immigration, ending the free movement of people and requiring EU citizens to show passports upon entering the UK and its territories. However, some individuals and business groups have questioned the implications

of this approach, with a recent survey from Deloitte illustrating that over a million foreign workers are prepared to leave the UK by 2020. Net migration has already fallen since the outcome of the referendum result, dropping by 81,000 in the 12 months to March 2017, to 246,000.

Over the past 18 months, the Government has subsequently sought to satisfy these concerns whilst pursuing their stated objectives towards immigration. In May 2016, the Immigration Act focussed on driving down illegal immigration and placed new responsibilities on landlords to carry out immigration checks. Conversely however, the Home Secretary also commissioned an independent report by the Migration Advisory Council in July 2017, investigating the effects of migration on the labour market and wider economy.

In addition to immigration at large, Brexit will moreover present challenges to the UK asylum system. Not only does Britain have outstanding commitments to resettle 20,000 Syrian refugees, but there is also uncertainty surrounding the future of the Dublin Regulation allowing those claiming asylum to be returned to the first EU member state they entered. The Dublin Regulation sits under the Common European Asylum System (CEAS), setting common standards of housing, welfare, health and care. Britain's exit from the EU subsequently raises questions around the domestic continuity of these standards.

This crucial symposium will explore this topical and controversial policy debate. It will offer an invaluable opportunity for asylum and immigration officers, local authorities, legal professionals, third sector practitioners, and other stakeholders, to assess the present policy uncertainties and ways to overcome them.

Speakers:

Daniel Dalton MEP, European Conservatives and Reformists Group, European Parliament

Joseph Owen, Project Manager, Brexit Team, Institute for Government

Marley Morris, Senior Research Fellow, Institute for Public Policy Research

Stephen Seymour, Director of Operations, Office of the Immigration Services Commissioner

Dora Kostakopoulou, Professor of European Union Law, European Integration and Public Policy, University of Warwick

Nicolas Hatton, Founding Co-chair, the3million

Programme:

10:15 a.m.

Chair's Welcome and Introduction

10:30 a.m.

Panel One: UK Immigration Policy post-Brexit: Addressing the Diverse Expectations of Stakeholders

- * Future Entry for EU Citizens post-Brexit: Debating the value of sector by sector schemes
- * Entry and After Entry Control Options for EU Citizens: The role for innovation and technology
- * Resilience Methods for UK Businesses: Creating strategies to overcome future challenges
- * Attracting the Brightest and Best: Universities and immigration policy
- * Enforcement and Eviction: Ensuring landlords are compliant with existing legislation

11:30 a.m.

Open Floor Discussion and Debate with Panel One

12:30 p.m.

Networking Lunch

1:30 p.m.

Panel Two: Local Authorities and Asylum Seekers: Strengthening Local Resettlement Services

- * Retaining or Amending CEAS Regulation: Protecting housing, healthcare and welfare standards
- * Ensuring a Smooth Transition: Working with local partners including housing associations, educational institutions and voluntary organisations
- * Ensuring Safe and Appropriate Repatriation of Failed Asylum Seekers: Protecting the wellbeing of vulnerable groups
- * The Importance of Collaboration: Coalescing services around the needs of asylum seekers
- * Maximising the Quality of Asylum Resettlement post-Brexit: Sharing best practice

2:30 p.m.

Open Floor Discussion and Debate with Panel Two

3:30 p.m.

Chair's Summary and Closing Comments

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15.

Biometrics for Government and Law Enforcement

February 26-28, 2018

Hyatt Regency Crystal City

Reagan National Airport

2799 Jefferson Davis Hwy

Arlington, VA, 22202

<https://www.biometricsevent.com/>

Program agenda:

Monday, February 26, 2018

Focus Day - Collection to Storage and Everything in Between

9:00 a.m.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION: DSS' Role in Developing and Implementing Biometrics Technology in Support of Security Operations

- * Defining how DSS support law enforcement and security operations
- * Enhancing security operations with advanced technology
- * Overcoming barriers of information sharing

Bryce Bhatnagar, Chief Technology Officer, Diplomatic Security Services, U.S. Department of State

Mark Bandik, Biometrics Program Manager, Diplomatic Security Services, U.S. Department of State

9:45 a.m.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION: Road Map for Biometrics in the Defense Enterprise

- * What does the future of security look like for the DOD?

- * Developing physical security and cloud identity infrastructures
- * Plans to leverage innovation to meet identity requirements

John McMullen, Business Enterprise Specialist, Defense Forensics and Biometrics Agency

11:00 a.m.

IARPA's Update on the Odin Program

- * Developing biometric presentation attack detection technology
- * Nail to nail challenge, update and progress on the competition
- * Detecting spoofs and attacks on infrastructure

Nathan Short, Lead Scientist IARPA

11:45 a.m.

Assuring Identity After a National Disaster

- * Supporting FEMA's mission and disaster relief efforts
- * Using biometrics to reduce fraud after a natural disaster occurs
- * Verifying identities on the ground
- * The value of identity intelligence post disaster

1:30 p.m.

PANEL DISCUSSION: Submitting Biometrics to an Authoritative Repository

- * Discussing multimodal systems in different environments
- * Enhancing the capabilities of the process, from collection and capture to storage
- * Leveraging interoperable applications to increase efficiencies and response time to support back end matching

William Graves, Chief Engineer, PM Biometrics, U.S. Department of Defense (moderator)

Michael Jones, Identity Dominance System Technical Direction Agent Lead, U.S. Navy

Major Keystella Mitchell, Program Analyst, Identity Operations Identity Dominance System, Marine Corps (IDS-MC)

2:15 p.m.

Advancing Mobile Biometrics to Support Field Operations

- * Implementing the infrastructure necessary to bridge capability gaps
- * Lessons learned and case study for overcoming environmental challenges
- * Real-time analysis and filtering of data, once the biometric characteristic is captured

3:30 p.m.

PANEL DISCUSSION: Developing Biometric Tools and Applications Necessary to Support Operations

- * Identifying future anticipated needs for biometrics and identity management platforms to enhance national security efforts
- * How machine learning and biometrics will transform security operations

Elliott Iannello, Engineer, West Virginia State Police

Thirimachos Bourlai Professor, Computer Science and Electrical Engineering, West Virginia University

Tuesday, February 27, 2018

Main Day One - Defining the Evolving Role of Biometrics & Identity Management

9:00 a.m.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION: Department of Defense's Perspective Identifying Emerging Biometric Technologies

Colonel Donald Hurst, Project Manager, DoD Biometrics, U.S. Department of Defense

9:45 a.m.

Strategies for Advancing the Parameters of Identity Management and Information Sharing

- * Understanding the applications and identity management platform
- * Developing a system to promote information sharing
- * Interagency collaboration and developing private public partnerships

Wayne H. Salzgeber, Acting Director, INTERPOL Washington

11:15 a.m.

PANEL DISCUSSION: “Person Centric Biometric” Strategies for Advancing the Parameters of Identity Management and Information Sharing

- * Understanding the applications and identity management platform
- * Developing a system to promote information sharing
- * Interagency collaboration and developing private public partnerships

Patrick Nemeth Director, Identity Operations Division, Office of Biometric Identity Management, U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Robert Clemens, Senior Technical Fellow, Northrop Grumman

Gearhart Pilcher, CEO Elder Associates

1:00 p.m.

PANEL DISCUSSION: Changing the Paradigm of Identity Verification from Government to Individual

Don't miss this panel on Block chain & identity, discussing developing scalable, flexible, and adaptable concepts in recovery operations.

1:45 p.m.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION: Protecting the Nations' Transportation System

- * Taking a look into Innovation Task Force's pilot programs
- * ITF's Biometric Authentication Technology challenges and successes
- * The path forward for automating the Ticket Document Checker (TDC) process by verifying and vetting.
- * Eliminating the need for a boarding pass via electronic gates Steve Karoly Acting Assistant Administrator, Office of Requirements and Capabilities Analysis (ORCA) TSA

3:15 p.m.

Strategies for Behavioral Biometrics and its Role in Supporting Counter Terrorism Efforts

- * Collecting and analyzing identity and its applications in today's society
- * Developing the infrastructure and platform to support intelligence operations
- * Securing databases and information

4:00 p.m.

Deploying Entry-Exit Solutions to Enhance National Security and Facilitation

- * Restructuring data systems capabilities to process departure data and support facial comparison technology
- * Biometric Exit (BE) Mobile initiative and update mobile devices in the field, challenges and accuracy of collecting biometrics of foreign nationals
- * Analysis and comparison of biometrics collected when travelers departed and returned to the U.S.

Wednesday, February 27, 2018

Main Day Two - Future Strategies and Initiatives to Expand Identity Management Systems and Biometric Applications

9:00 a.m.

PANEL DISCUSSION: S&T and the Roadmap of Biometrics & Identity Technologies

- * What does the future of identity look like?
- * What are the strategies and plans for biometric technology for the next 5, 10, 30 years out?

John Boyd Assistant, Director – Futures Identity, Office of Biometric Identity Management, U.S. Department of Homeland Security

William Graves, Chief Engineer, PM Biometrics U.S. Department of Defense

William G. McKinsey, Chief of the Biometric Services Section, Criminal Justice Information Services Division, FBI

9:45 a.m.

Law Enforcement & Biometrics in Urban Environments

- * Large crowd gatherings and the technology required to keep cities safe
- * Developing safe cities and biometrics role facial recognition
- * Real time biometrics intelligence

11:00 a.m.

Interactive Discussion Groups

During this part of the conference, delegates will have the opportunity to take part in interactive discussions around the topics below. Each Attendee will have the opportunity to rotate every 20 minutes. Discussion groups are kept small to ensure all attendees get the opportunity to ask their most pressing questions, ensuring a perfectly tailored experience.

1. Biometrics and its ongoing role in Physical Access Control
2. Securing Sensitive Information in the “The Cloud” from Potential Breaches
3. Developing Action Plans to Combat Insider Threats Risk Analysis & threat detection

Jackie Atilas DS/SI, Program Director, U.S. Department of State

1:00 p.m.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION: How to Achieve a Person Centric Identity Management System in an Already Existing Infrastructure

- * Defining Person Centric
- * The benefits of a person centric system
- * How to achieve integration of disparate identity missions

Lee Bowes (A)Deputy Director, Immigration Records & Identity Services (IRIS) Directorate, U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services

1:45 p.m.

PANEL DISCUSSION: The Value of Biometrics Applications in the Drivers License Issuance

- * Update on the use of biometrics applications and facial recognition in DMV's
- * Case studies on identity fraud
- * Addressing the privacy concerns
- * Digital driver's licenses

Owen McShane Director, Division of Field Investigation, NY DMV

Steve Eppens, Unit Chief of Fraud Unit, Deputy State Sheriff Nebraska, DMV

Selden Fritschner Sr., Transportation Specialist for CDL Policy, FMCSA

Geoff Slagle, Director of Identity Management, AAMVA

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16.

Certificate program course in International Migration Studies

XCPD-703 - Newcomers to Citizens: Immigrant Integration

9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Wednesday-Friday, March 7-9, 2018

Georgetown University School of Continuing Studies

640 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Room C227

Washington, DC 20001

<https://portal.scs.georgetown.edu/search/publicCourseSearchDetails.do?method=load&courseId=14536>

Course Description: With a record 200 million people living outside their country of birth, immigration is a global phenomenon with profound demographic, economic, social, and political implications for both sending and receiving countries. The debate over immigration law and policy has become increasingly volatile and, in some instances, characterized by misinformation, hate, and xenophobia. Beyond the politics of immigration, genuine challenges to immigrant integration abound. Successful integration of immigrants is critical to the

long-term prosperity of host countries that rely on immigrants as workers, consumers, taxpayers, innovators, and entrepreneurs in light of their aging native-born populations and lower birth rates. In this course we will explore integration law, policies, judicial cases and practices in both traditional immigrant-receiving countries--such as the United States and Canada and new countries of permanent immigration such as France, Germany, the United Kingdom. We will raise questions about traditional understandings of nationality, loyalty, place and identity. We will also discuss citizenship laws, models of multicultural citizenship, as well as transnationalism and post-nationalism, paradigms that challenge an integrationist reading of migration. Using case studies from North America and Europe we will pay special attention to the different modes of immigrant civic engagement and political participation on their road from newcomers to citizens.

Course Objectives:

At the completion of the course, a successful student will be able to:

- * Discuss the integration law, policies, judicial cases and practices in both traditional immigrant-receiving and source countries.
- * Recognize questions about traditional understandings of nationality, loyalty, place and identity.
- * Discuss citizenship laws, models of multicultural citizenship, as well as transnationalism and post-nationalism.
- * Compare different modes of immigrant civic engagement and political participation.

Notes: This course is an open enrollment course. No application is required and registration is available by clicking "Add to Cart." Current students must register with their Georgetown NetID and password. New students will be prompted to create an account prior to registration.

Instructors: Susan Martin, Elzbieta Gozdzia

Tuition: \$995.00, 24 contract hours

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17.

20th National Metropolis Conference

Theme: Immigration Futures: Marking 20 Years of the National Metropolis Conference

Thursday-Saturday, March 22-24, 2018

Westin Calgary

320 4th Ave SW, Calgary, AB T2P 2S6 CA

<https://www.metropolisconference.ca/en/program.php>

Conference program:

Thursday, March 22, 2018

Plenary session 1: Canada-Europe collaboration on migration research: Perspectives and OPPORTUNITIES

The European Union recently announced an ambitious plan for international research collaboration on migration issues, with some E200m to be allocated over the coming three years on topics ranging from the international protection of refugees to the integration of migrant children. This represents an exciting opportunity to expand knowledge and to build on existing international partnerships within and beyond Europe – including with Canada.

This session, co-hosted by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) and the European Commission, will review some of the lessons from existing research collaborations between Canadian and European experts. It will also outline the details of the new European Union workplan, and the opportunities and mechanisms available to support Canadian engagement with European partners.

Participants:

Raffaella Greco-Tonegutti, European Commission, Migration-related research under Horizon 2020

Brent Herbert-Copley, Executive Vice-President, SSHRC, Mechanisms to support Canadian engagement

TBC, Lessons learned and opportunities for Canada-Europe collaboration

Discussant:

Umit Kiziltan, Director General of Research & Evaluation, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada

Plenary session 2: migration policy in canada, usa and mexico: rethinking the boundaries

Migration has profoundly marked the economic and social condition of North Americans and will inevitably continue to do so for the foreseeable future. Geographic boundaries have shaped critical aspects in the relationship between the United States, Mexico and Canada with regard to population composition, labour and security issues. Increases in the flow of migrants have required occasional adjustments to the rules governing the movement of people and goods between the United States, Mexico and Canada. The three countries respective experience with migration has given rise to varying impacts on domestic politics. Evolving policies and politics shaped the conversation around migration between the three countries. The plenary speakers will offer their insights into how migration affects the current state of relations between the three countries and suggest measures that may strengthen cross nation dialogue.

Participants:

Paul Mackinnon, Assistant Deputy Minister, Strategic and Program Policy, Immigration, Refugees and

Citizenship Canada (invited)

TBC, Homeland Security

Andrew Selee , President, Migration Policy Institute

Claudia Masferrer, Assistant Professor, Centro de Estudios Demográficos, Urbanos y Ambientales, El Colegio de México, Mexico City/Adjunct professor, Department of Sociology, McGill University

Friday, March 23, 2018

Plenary session 3: Immigration and Integration in Alberta: The Role of the Province and Cities

Immigration, settlement and integration in Canada is shared jurisdiction between the Federal Government and the provinces. The provinces have sole jurisdiction over economic and social affairs that are critical to newcomer settlement and integration.

City governments have increasingly emerged as key actors in service delivery and policy deliberation. On the ground, several community organizations play a vital role in extending direct services to newcomers.

Successful management of the migration process requires effective collaboration across government and strong partnerships with employers, service providers and others. What is the current state of cross-sectoral cooperation in Alberta in response to immigration, settlement and integration? What models for governance are best suited to address both the challenges and opportunities arising from immigration?

This Plenary will invite representatives from the Alberta Government, selected cities and the community sector to describe their respective roles when it comes to immigration, settlement and integration and, if needed, recommend changes

Participants:

TBA

Saturday, March 24, 2018

Plenary session 4: Immigration Futures: Canada 2041

As a result of an aging population and low fertility rates Canada faces significant demographic and economic challenges. At present, immigration is the sole source of the country's population growth. In November 2017 the Government of Canada announced that owing to the growing need for skilled labor, the annual immigrant intake would increase from 300 000 to 340,000 by 2020 a plan will bring the country's yearly immigration level to just under 1% of the population. Some industry analysts would like to see considerably higher immigration levels. Others counter that Canada lacks the resources to settle and integrate more newcomers and that more cooperation and support is needed from all levels of government before any further hike. Plenary speakers will share their views on whether Canada should further increase immigration and, if so, what resources will be needed to achieve positive economic and social outcomes.

Participants:

Ruben Nelson, Futurist, Executive Director Foresight Canada, Lac Des Arcs, Alberta

Martha Hall Finlay, CEO Canada West Foundation

Irvin Studin, Global Brief

Ratna Omidvar, The Senate of Canada (invited)

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The Center for Immigration Studies is an independent, non-partisan, non-profit, research organization. Since our founding in 1985, we have pursued a single mission – providing immigration policymakers, the academic community, news media, and concerned citizens with reliable information about the social, economic, environmental, security, and fiscal consequences of legal and illegal immigration into the United States.

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To: Law, Robert T

Subject: Do States Have a Say in Refugee Resettlement?



Do States Have a Say in Refugee Resettlement?

Tennessee lawsuit highlights federal overreach

Washington, D.C. (January 24, 2018) – A new report by the Center for Immigration Studies traces the history of the federal-state relationship regarding refugees, identifies flaws, and proposes solutions.

The report highlights the ongoing lawsuit filed by the State of Tennessee against the federal government, addressing the extent to which the federal government can compel a state to pay for a federal program that the state does not want implemented within its borders and/or elects not to fund with state resources in deference to other state funding priorities.

Don Barnett, a Center Fellow, said, "Over time, the federal government has shifted the fiscal burden of resettling refugees to the states, often requiring resources be taken from social services, infrastructure, schools, as well as other state taxpayer priorities to implement a federal program. This was not the intent of the Refugee Act passed in 1980 and likely violates the Tenth Amendment."

If the court rules in the State of Tennessee's favor, states would be able to withdraw from the refugee resettlement program. But Barnett writes that the "easiest route to restoring a state's right to withdraw fully from the U.S. refugee resettlement program and halt the initial resettlement of refugees within its borders" would be simply to rescinding a legally questionable 1994 regulation.

View the entire Backgrounder at: <https://cis.org/Report/Do-States-Have-Say-Refugee-Resettlement-Program>

Among the findings:

- Repealing regulation 45 CFR 400.301 could have the immediate effect of allowing states to withdraw from the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP) and end initial resettlement activities in the state.
- Today, states that withdraw from the program find the program continues in the state with the potential to operate on a larger scale than before withdrawal and with no state participation.
- As implemented, states have a limited and ill-defined role in the federal USRAP.
- Congress has shirked its responsibility to fully fund the refugee resettlement program.

- The federal government has shifted much of the fiscal burden of refugee resettlement to states. Three years of reimbursement for the state portion of welfare programs used by refugees in the state, such as Medicaid, TANF and SSI, was authorized by the 1980 Refugee Act. This support was ended entirely.
- The Act authorized Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA) and Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) for three years for refugees who do not qualify for cash welfare and Medicaid. This support was gradually scaled back; today RCA and RMA are available for only eight months.
- This cost shift to the states means the federal government is, in effect, using state funds to operate a federal program. In cases where a state asks to withdraw from the program, continuation of the program means the state has lost its ability to control its own budget and is deprived of its sovereignty under the Tenth Amendment.
- Consultation among "stakeholders" about where refugees are to be settled is ill-defined in the USRAP. At times there is no meaningful consultation with state authorities.
- The federal government uses a legally questionable regulation (45 CFR 400.301) rather than statutory law to allow private non-profits to operate in a state where the state has asked to withdraw from the program.
- By one reading of the law, prior to 45 CFR 400.301, there was no authority to resettle refugees in states that chose to withdraw from the program. In other words, prior to 1994 when 45 CFR 400.301 was introduced, the states were – knowingly or not – participating in and paying for a *voluntary* program from which

they had every right to withdraw at any time with the expectation that no refugees would be resettled in the state.

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Further Reading:

Add links to related topics, blogs, publications here.



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Immigration Reading, 1/24/18

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GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

1. DoJ memo on EO 13780 - protecting the nation from foreign terrorist entry into the US
2. DHS report on implementing EO to protect nation from entry of foreign terrorists
3. CRS reports on terminating the DACA program
4. House testimony on combating transnational gangs through information sharing
5. Senate testimony on oversight of the DHS
6. *Canada*: Report on immigrant entrepreneurs

- 7. *Netherlands*: Reports on asylum seekers and refugees
- 8. *Czech Rep.*: Quarterly population statistics
- 9. *E.U.*: New quarterly risk assessment report from FRONTEX border agency

REPORTS, ARTICLES, ETC.

- 10. Two new reports from TRAC
- 11. Pew Research Center report on the increase in naturalization rate among immigrants
- 12. "What Border Patrol Agents Think About Immigration Policy"
- 13. "The Wall: A conversation with Rep. Henry Cuellar and Brookings expert Vanda Felbab-Brown"
- 14. "Unwelcome Guests? The Effects of Refugees on the Educational Outcomes of Incumbent Students"
- 15. Six new reports and features from the Migration Policy Institute
- 16. Four new discussion papers from the Institute for the Study of Labor
- 17. Eleven (11) new papers from the Social Science Research Network
- 18. Eighteen (18) new postings from the Immigration Law Professors' Blog
- 19. New report from the International Organization for Migration
- 20. *U.K.*: Two new briefing papers and feature from MigrationWatch
- 21. *U.K.*: New report from the Oxford Refugee Studies Centre
- 22. "The Double Crisis – Mass Migration From Zimbabwe and Xenophobic Violence in S. Africa"
- 23. Amnesty International report on Mexico's forcible return of refugees and asylum seekers

BOOKS

- 24. Immigration Fraud: Fixing Loopholes in Immigration Law
- 25. Migration Borders Freedom
- 26. Governing Irregular Migration: Bordering Culture, Labour, and Security in

Spain

27. Reimagining State and Human Security Beyond Borders

28. Between Foreign and Family: Return Migration and Identity Construction
Among Korean Americans and Korean Chinese

JOURNALS

29. Comparative Migration Studies

30. Ethnic and Racial Studies

31. IZA Journal of Development and Migration

32. Journal of Intercultural Studies

33. Journal of Migration and Human Security

34. Mobilities

35. REMHU

36. Rural Migration News

1.

Executive Order 13780: Protecting the Nation From Foreign Terrorist Entry Into the United States Initial Section 11 Report

U.S. Department of Justice, January 2018

[https://www.justice.gov/opa/press-
release/file/1026436/download?utm_medium=email&utm_source=govdelivery](https://www.justice.gov/opa/press-release/file/1026436/download?utm_medium=email&utm_source=govdelivery)

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2.

DHS Implementation of Executive Order #13769 “Protecting the Nation From Foreign Terrorist Entry Into the United States” (January 27, 2017)

DHS OIG No. OIG-18-37, January 18, 2018

<https://www.oig.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/assets/2018-01/OIG-18-37-Jan18.pdf>

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3.

New from the Congressional Research Service

**UPDATE: The End of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals Program:
Some Immediate Takeaways**

By Hillel R. Smith

CRS Legal Sidebar, January 16, 2018

<https://fas.org/sqp/crs/homesecc/LSB10052.pdf>

District Court Enjoins DACA Phase-Out: Explanation and Takeaways

By Michael John Garcia

CRS Legal Sidebar, January 11, 2018

<https://fas.org/sqp/crs/homesecc/LSB10057.pdf>

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4.

House Committee on Homeland Security
Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence

Thursday, January 18, 2018

<https://homeland.house.gov/hearing/combating-transnational-gangs-information-sharing/>

Combating Transnational Gangs Through Information Sharing

Opening Statement

Subcommittee Chairman Peter T. King

<https://homeland.house.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/1-18-18-King-Open.pdf>

Chairman Michael McCaul

<https://homeland.house.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/1-18-18-McCaul-Open.pdf>

Witness testimony:

Stephen E. Richardson

Assistant Director, Criminal Investigative Division

Federal Bureau of Investigation

<http://docs.house.gov/meetings/HM/HM05/20180118/106775/HHRG-115-HM05-Wstate-RichardsonS-20180118.pdf>

Raymond Villaneuva

Assistant Director in Charge, International Operations

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

<http://docs.house.gov/meetings/HM/HM05/20180118/106775/HHRG-115-HM05-Wstate-VillaneuvaR-20180118.pdf>

Richard Glenn

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of International Narcotics

U.S. Department of State

<http://docs.house.gov/meetings/HM/HM05/20180118/106775/HHRG-115-HM05-Wstate-GlennR-20180118.pdf>

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5.

Senate Committee on the Judiciary

Tuesday, January 16, 2018

<https://www.judiciary.senate.gov/meetings/oversight-of-the-united-states-department-of-homeland-security>

Oversight of the United States Department of Homeland Security

Witness testimony:

Kirstjen Nielsen, Secretary

Department of Homeland Security

<https://www.dhs.gov/news/2018/01/16/written-testimony-dhs-secretary-kirstjen-nielsen-senate-committee-judiciary-hearing>

Excerpt:

...

Border Security

We are also strengthening our border security and our enforcement of immigration laws. This Administration's immigration principles will ensure safe and lawful admissions, defend the safety and security of our country, and protect American workers and taxpayers. Border security involves preventing illegal entry of goods and people along more than 7,000 miles of land along our southern and northern borders, approximately 95,000 miles of shoreline, and at 328 ports of entry.

Overall, apprehensions at the southern border have decreased, which leads us to believe that fewer people are attempting illegal entry. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2016, there were 408,870 apprehensions at the Southern Border; in FY 2017, there were 303,916. That's a decrease of nearly 26 percent and it represents the lowest level in 45 years.

However, make no mistake: that is nearly one thousand illegal immigrants coming across our border every day. This is an unacceptable risk to public safety and national security. Additionally, since last spring, we have seen a dangerous increase in border crossings by families and unaccompanied alien children. We must gain operational control of our borders. DHS needs Congressional support to deter illegal immigration and fully execute the President's Executive Orders on immigration.

...

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6.

The Exit and Survival Patterns of Immigrant Entrepreneurs: The Case of Private Incorporated Companies

By Yuri Ostrovsky and Garnett Picot

Statistics Canada, January 19, 2018

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/11f0019m/11f0019m2018401-eng.htm>

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7.

Number of asylum seekers and relatives almost equal

Statistics Netherlands, January 19, 2018

<https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/news/2018/03/number-of-asylum-seekers-and-relatives-almost-equal>

Summary: The Netherlands received 16,145 first asylum requests in 2017; 14,490 following family members arrived. In total, there were 2 percent fewer asylum seekers and following relatives compared to 2016. Statistics Netherlands (CBS) reports this based on new figures from the Dutch Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND).

The total number of asylum seekers and following relatives entering the Netherlands in 2017 stood at 30,635, down by 550 on the previous year. The share of following relatives went up to 47 percent in 2017, versus 38 percent one year previously. It is the highest share since a special procedure enables asylum seekers to bring over their family members.

Half of refugee households at risk of poverty

January 19, 2018

<https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/news/2018/03/half-of-refugee-households-at-risk-of-poverty>

Excerpt: In 2016, more than half of all households in the Netherlands with people from refugee countries had an income below the low-income threshold. This is over six times the average. Of all Syrian refugee households, more than three-quarters were living on a low income. The poverty risk was highest among Eritrean migrant households: 83 percent. Statistics Netherlands (CBS) reports these figures in a new edition of its annual report on poverty and social exclusion.

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8.

Population change - 1st-3rd quarter of 2017

Czech Statistical Office, December 12, 2017

<https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/ari/population-change-1st-3rd-quarter-of-2017>

Summary: The population of the Czech Republic increased by 18.7 thousand to 10.597 million from the beginning of the year to the end of September. The increase resulted from net migration as well as natural change. In the year-on-year comparison the number of live births did not change significantly, while the number of deaths was markedly higher than in the previous year. In the comparison with 2016, the number of marriages was also higher.

Excerpt: According to the preliminary data the number of people immigrated to the Czech Republic from abroad was 33.1 thousand and the number of those emigrated from the Czech Republic was 16.8 thousand in the first three quarters in 2017. The balance of **net migration** amounted to 16.4 thousand, by 2.5 thousand higher than in the same period of the previous year. The highest number of nationals of Ukraine (4.2 thousand) and Slovakia (3.2 thousand) increased in the population. The third highest positive net migration belonged to the nationals of Romania (1.1 thousand) and the fourth to the nationals of Bulgaria (1.0 thousand).

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9.

Frontex Risk Analysis Network Quarterly Report, April-June, 2017

December 6, 2017

http://frontex.europa.eu/assets/Publications/Risk_Analysis/FRAN_Q2_2017.pdf

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10.

New from the Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse, Syracuse University

Hot Spots With Highest Growth in Immigration Court Backlog

January 23, 2018

<http://trac.syr.edu/immigration/reports/497/>

Excerpt: Certain states stood out. For example, five out of ten of the counties with the fastest growing number of pending Immigration Court cases were located in Maryland. In Baltimore City, Maryland with a growth rate that placed it third in the country, the number of residents with pending court cases increased by 28 percent. The four other Maryland counties in the top ten nationally were Anne Arundel County (up 27%), Baltimore County (up 27%), Prince George's County (up 25%) and Montgomery County (up 21%).

Other states with counties in the top ten ranking nationally included Duval County (Jacksonville), Florida with an increase of 27 percent, Tarrant County (Fort Worth), Texas which increased by 21 percent, and Middlesex County[2] in Massachusetts where the number of residents with pending Immigration Court cases jumped by 20 percent.

Only two counties out of the top 100, experienced a reduction in the number of residents with pending court cases. Pinal County (Florence), Arizona had a 9 percent drop its numbers. The only other county among those examined that

experienced a decline was El Paso County, Texas. Its pending caseload fell by 3 percent between the end of May and the end of December 2017.

Two additional counties had a stable number of residents with pending cases, experiencing no change in their numbers between May 31, 2017 and December 31, 2017. These were Montgomery County (Conroe), Texas and Clark County (Las Vegas), Nevada. All others grew.

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Serious Criminal Immigration Convictions Still Infrequent Under Trump

January 9, 2018

<http://trac.syr.edu/immigration/reports/496/>

Excerpt: Using available information, the odds of criminal convictions for immigration violations appears to be somewhere between one out of every seven to one out of every ten of those arrested by CBP and ICE during 2017. This range is naturally a rough approximation.[3] This approximation uses the fact that there were a total of 486,959 apprehensions reported by the Border Patrol and by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) during FY 2017. In comparison, case-by-case government records indicate there were just 56,766 criminal convictions for immigration matters - or only 11.7 percent of the total number of arrests.

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11.

Naturalization rate among U.S. immigrants up since 2005, with India among the biggest gainers

By Ana Gonzalez-Barrera and Jens Manuel Krogstad

Pew Research Center, January 18, 2018

<http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2018/01/18/naturalization-rate-among-u-s-immigrants-up-since-2005-with-india-among-the-biggest-gainers/>

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12.

What Border Patrol Agents Think About Immigration Policy

North State Public Radio (Chico, CA), January 14, 2018

<http://myspr.org/post/what-border-patrol-agents-think-about-immigration-policy#stream/0>

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13.

The Wall: A conversation with Rep. Henry Cuellar and Brookings expert

Vanda Felbab-Brown

By Chris McKenna

Brookings Institution, January 12, 2018

<https://www.brookings.edu/blog/brookings-now/2018/01/12/the-wall-a-conversation-with-rep-henry-cuellar-and-brookings-expert-vanda-felbab-brown/>
https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/fp_20180111_wall_transcript.pdf

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14.

Unwelcome Guests? The Effects of Refugees on the Educational Outcomes of Incumbent Students

By David N. Figlio and Umut Özek

CATO Institute Research Briefs in Economic Policy No. 95, January 10, 2018

<https://www.cato.org/publications/research-briefs-economic-policy/unwelcome-guests-effects-refugees-educational-outcomes>

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15.

New from the Migration Policy Institute

Trump's First Year on Immigration Policy: Rhetoric vs. Reality

By Sarah Pierce, Jessica Bolter, and Andrew Selee

January 2018

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/research/trump-first-year-immigration-policy-rhetoric-vs-reality>

In the Age of Trump: Populist Backlash and Progressive Resistance Create Divergent State Immigrant Integration Contexts

By Margie McHugh

January 2018

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/research/age-trump-populist-backlash-and-progressive-resistance-create-divergent-state-immigrant>

Moving Beyond “Root Causes:” The Complicated Relationship between Development and Migration

By Susan Fratzke and Brian Salant

MPI Policy Brief, January 2018

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/research/moving-beyond-root-causes-complicated-relationship-between-development-and-migration>

Shifting Gears, Trump Administration Launches High-Profile Worksite Enforcement Operations

By Muzaffar Chishti, Sarah Pierce, and Jessica Bolter

Migration Information Source Policy Beat, January 24, 2018

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/shifting-gears-trump-administration-launches-high-profile-worksite-enforcement-operations>

Amid Record Numbers of Arrivals, Chile Turns Rightward on Immigration

By Cristián Doña Reveco

Migration Information Source Feature, January 17, 2018

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/amid-record-numbers-arrivals-chile-turns-rightward-immigration>

Middle Eastern and North African Immigrants in the United States

By Mattea Cumoletti and Jeanne Batalova

Migration Information Source Spotlight, January 10, 2018

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/middle-eastern-and-north-african-immigrants-united-states>

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16.

New from the Institute for the Study of Labor

Women and Migration

By Francisca M. Antman

IZA Discussion Paper 11282, January 2018

http://legacy.iza.org/en/webcontent/publications/papers/viewAbstract?dp_id=11282

The Economic Effects of Providing Legal Status to DREAMers

By Francesc Ortega, Ryan Edwards, and Amy Hsin

IZA Discussion Paper 11281, January 2018

http://legacy.iza.org/en/webcontent/publications/papers/viewAbstract?dp_id=11281

Immigrant Entrepreneurs, Diasporas and Exports

By Massimiliano Bratti, Luca De Benedictis, and Gianluca Santoni

IZA Discussion Paper 11280, January 2018

http://legacy.iza.org/en/webcontent/publications/papers/viewAbstract?dp_id=11280

The Economic and Social Determinants of Migrants' Well-Being during the Global Financial Crisis

By Alexander M. Danzer and Barbara Dietz

IZA Discussion Paper 11272, January 2018

http://legacy.iza.org/en/webcontent/publications/papers/viewAbstract?dp_id=11272

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17.

New from the Social Science Research Network

1. Brexit and the Future of Northern Ireland

By John Doyle, Centre for International Studies, School of Law and Government
and Eileen Connolly, Centre for International Studies, Dublin City University

Brexit and the Future of Northern Ireland, 2017

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3102330

2. Looking Past the Label: An Analysis of the Measures Underlying

'Sanctuary Cities'

By James Rice, Independent

48 University of Memphis Law Review 85 (2017)

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3101834

3. Between Children and Transnational Economic Actors: The Discounted 'Belongings' of Young Chinese Migrants

By Michele Statz, University of Minnesota - Duluth School of Medicine

Political and Legal Anthropology Review, 39, 4-18, September 2016

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3103160

4. Imputation Match Bias in Immigrant Wage Convergence

By Joni Hersch, Vanderbilt University Law School and Jennifer Bennett Shinall,
Vanderbilt University Law School

Vanderbilt Law Research Paper No. 18-02

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3099739

5. U.S. Skilled Immigrant Employment and Public Firms

By Rasha Ashraf, Georgia State University - Department of Finance and Rina Ray,
University of Colorado at Denver

Posted: January 16, 2018

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3098370

6. Immigration, Cultural Distance and Natives' Attitudes Towards Immigrants: Evidence from Swiss Voting Results

By Beatrice Brunner, University of Zurich Department of Economics and Andreas
Kuhn, University of Zurich

Kyklos, Vol. 71, Issue 1, pp. 28-58, 2018

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3100465

7. The Immigrant-Native Educational Achievement Gap in Countries with Selective Immigration Policies

By Chris Sakellariou, Nanyang Technological University (NTU)

Posted: January 11, 2018

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3097968

8. Securitisation of Borders and the UN's Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

By Eva Nanopoulos, Queen Mary University of London; Elspeth Guild, Queen Mary University of London School of Law; and Katharine Weatherhead, Queen Mary University of London

Queen Mary School of Law Legal Studies Research Paper No. 270/2018

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3099996

9. MS-13 as a Terrorist Organization: Risks for Central American Asylum Seekers

By Jillian Blake, Independent

116 Michigan Law Review Online 39 (2017)

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3097254

10. Effects of Information Channels across Skill and Product Quality Groups: Evidence from Trade-Migration Nexus

By Ahmed Aziz, Iowa State University, College of Liberal Arts & Sciences

Date posted: January 4, 2018

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3095689

11. Undocumented Immigrants, U.S. Citizens, and Convicted Criminals in Arizona

By John R. Lott, Crime Prevention Research Center

Posted: January 15, 2018

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3099992

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18.

Latest posts from the Immigration Law Professors' Blog

1. NAACP Files Lawsuit Against U.S. Department of Homeland Security in Response to Removal of Temporary Protective Status for Haitian Immigrants

January 25, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/naacp-files-lawsuit-against-us-department-of-homeland-security-in-response-to-removal-of-temporary-p.html>

2. Feds Demand Records Related to ICE Cooperation from 23 Counties

January 24, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/feds-demand-records-related-to-ice-cooperation-from-23-counties.html>

3. Supreme Court to Consider Immediate Review of District Court Injunction in DACA Case

January 24, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/supreme-court-to-consider-immediate-review-of-district-court-injunction-in-daca-case.html>

4. Merit-based Immigration: The Value of Workers from All Countries

January 24, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/merit-based-immigration-the-value-of-workers-from-all-countries.html>

5. Immigration Article of the Day: Contiguous Territories: the Expanded Use of Expedited Removal in the Trump Era

By Geoffrey A. Hoffman

January 23, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/immigration-article-of-the-day-contiguous-territories-the-expanded-use-of-expedited-removal-in-the-t.html>

6. U.S.: 9 of 10 deportations are of noncitizens from Mexico, Guatemals, Honduras, and El Salvador

January 22, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/us-9-of-10-deportations-are-of-noncitizens-from-mexico-guatemals-honduras-and-el-salvador.html>

7. ICE Targeting of Immigrants' Rights Movement Leaders

January 22, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/ice-targeting-of-immigrants-rights-movement-leaders.html>

8. Julia Preston: Lost in (Immigration) Court

January 21, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/julia-preston-lost-in-court.html>

9. Supreme Court to Review Latest Travel Ban Case

January 19, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/supreme-court-to-review-latest-travel-ban-case.html>

10. Trump Administration Asks Supreme Court to Review District Court Injunction in DACA Rescission Case

January 19, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/trump-administration-asks-supreme-court-to-review-district-court-injunction-in-daca-rescission-case.html>

11. Executive Office for Immigration Review Seeks to Speed Up Case Disposition and Reduce Backlogs

January 18, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/executive-office-for-immigration-review-seeks-to-increase-case-disposition-and-reduce-backlogs.html>

12. Canada Publicizes Long Odds on Asylum

January 17, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/canada-publicizes-long-odds-on-asylum.html>

13. Inside the tense, profane White House meeting on immigration

January 16, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/inside-the-tense-profane-white-house-meeting-on-immigration.html>

1. Summary of the Ruling in Regents of the University of California v. U.S. Department of Homeland Security

January 15, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/summary-of-the-ruling-in-uregents-of-teh-university-of-california-v-us-department-of-homeland-securi.html>

14. Every immigration proposal in one chart

January 13, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/every-immigration-proposal-in-one-chart.html>

15. Supreme Court Grants Cert in Immigration Case

January 12, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/supreme-court-grants-cert-in-immigration-case.html>

16. Some Thoughts on the District Court Ruling to Block DACA's Rescission

January 12, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/some-thoughts-on-the-district-court-ruling-to-block-dacas-rescission.html>

17. Immigration Adjudication in an Era of Mass Deportation

January 12, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/iummigration-adjudication-in-an-era-of-mass-deportation.html>

18. A Conservative Immigration Reform Proposal

January 11, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/cnn-reports-that-a-group-of-conservative-leaders-in-the-house-unveiled-their-immigration-bill-which-includes-a-wish-list-of.html>

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19.

New from the International Organization for Migration

More than numbers

How migration data can deliver real-life benefits for migrants and governments

January 2018

http://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/more_than_numbers.pdf

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20.

New from MigrationWatch UK

Implications for immigration of a post-Brexit transition period

Briefing Paper No. 440, January 18, 2018

<https://www.migrationwatchuk.org/briefing-paper/440>

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21.

New from the Oxford Refugee Studies Centre

**How friends become foes: exploring the role of documents in shaping
UNHCR's behaviour**

By Georgia Cole

January 8, 2018

<https://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/publications/how-friends-become-foes-exploring-the-role-of-documents-in-shaping-unhcr2019s-behaviour>

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22.

**South Africa Case Study: The Double Crisis – Mass Migration From
Zimbabwe and Xenophobic Violence in South Africa**

By Jonathan Crush, Godfrey Tawodzera, Abel Chikanda, Sujata Ramachandran,
and Daniel Tevera

Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC), 2017

http://samponline.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/SA_Case_Study_FINAL.pdf

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23.

Mexico: Overlooked, under-protected: Mexico's deadly refoulement of Central Americans seeking asylum

Amnesty International, January 23, 2018

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/amr41/7602/2018/en/>

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24.

Immigration Fraud: Fixing Loopholes in Immigration Law

By B R Konda

Freedom View Publishing, 304 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 0999726811, \$23.83

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0999726811/centerforimmigra>

Kindle, 11638 KB, ASIN: B07922NKNF, 152 pp., \$17.99

Book Description: Current Immigration Law is riddled with loopholes waiting to be exploited by opportunists, fraudsters, and in some cases lawyers. Every single chapter highlights the statutory intent of the law, loopholes and exploitation by objectively verifiable evidence. Since 2010, requests for grant of immigrant benefits are astronomical. Sometimes, federal immigration agencies are blind-sided by lack of resources in the form of man-power and technology infrastructure. Intent of this book is to bring awareness about the perils of exploitation of federal laws and its impact to the public, immigration agencies and legal community at large. Exposure of exploitation and change in perception starts with advocacy!

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25.

Migration Borders Freedom

By Harald Bauder

Routledge, 150 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 113819560X, \$23.83

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/113819560X/centerforimmigra>

Paperback, ISBN: 113854499X, \$49.95

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/113854499X/centerforimmigra>

Kindle, 2787 KB, ASIN: B01LDD0VFQ, 152 pp., \$47.45

Book Description: International borders have become deadly barriers of a proportion rivaled only by war or natural disaster. Yet despite the damage created by borders, most people can't – or don't want to – imagine a world without them. What alternatives do we have to prevent the deadly results of contemporary borders?

In today's world, national citizenship determines a person's ability to migrate across borders. *Migration Borders Freedom* questions that premise. Recognizing the magnitude of deaths occurring at contemporary borders worldwide, the book problematizes the concept of the border and develops arguments for open borders and a world without borders. It explores alternative possibilities, ranging from the practical to the utopian, that link migration with ideas of community, citizenship, and belonging. The author calls into question the conventional political imagination that assumes migration and citizenship to be responsibilities of nation states, rather than cities. While the book draws on the theoretical work of thinkers such as Ernst Bloch, David Harvey, and Henry Lefebvre, it also presents international empirical examples of policies and practices on migration and claims of belonging. In this way, the book equips the reader with the practical and conceptual tools for political action, activist practice, and scholarly engagement to achieve greater justice for people who are on the move.

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Governing Irregular Migration: Bordering Culture, Labour, and Security in Spain

By David Moffette

UBC Press, 244 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 0774836121, \$89.95

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0774836121/centerforimmigra>

Paperback, ISBN: 113854499X, \$49.95

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/113854499X/centerforimmigra>

Kindle, 1569 KB, ASIN: B078Z1CVPN, 244 pp., \$26.25

Book Description: This thorough analysis of immigration governance in Spain explores the dynamics of inclusion and exclusion at play at one of Europe's southern borders. Drawing on interviews with policymakers and from parliamentary debates, laws, and policy documents, David Moffette reveals the complicated legal obstacles facing migrants with precarious immigration status. He shows how issues of culture, labour, and security intersect to create a regime of migration governance that is at once progressive and repressive. This book contributes to debates in socio-legal, border, and citizenship studies.

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27.

Reimagining State and Human Security Beyond Borders

By Annamarie Bindenagel Šehovic

Palgrave Pivot, 107 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 3319720678, \$54.99

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/3319720678/centerforimmigra>

Kindle, 720 KB, ASIN: B078Z7X7PK, 244 pp., \$52.24

Book Description: This book delves into the diffuse relationship between states, citizens, and non-citizens. It explores the theoretical heritage of human security and identifies practical responses to the (re)negotiated relationships between states and citizens, responsibility and accountability. It argues that the changes to global order since the 1990s have resulted in a divergence from the understanding of the State as the arbiter within its territory, and as the guarantor of (human) security within its borders. In addition, while interventionist actions of various non-state actors to implement material guarantees of (human) security reaching both citizens and non-citizens (including refugees) have solved some immediate problems, they have not answered the question of where accountability ultimately lies.

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28.

**Between Foreign and Family: Return Migration and Identity Construction
Among Korean Americans and Korean Chinese**

By Helene K. Lee

Rutgers University Press, 192 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 0813586143, \$95.00

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0813586143/centerforimmigra>

Paperback, ISBN: 0813586135, \$26.95

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0813586135/centerforimmigra>

Kindle, 1452 KB, ASIN: B071ZB13T7, 193 pp., \$25.60

Book Description: Between Foreign and Family explores the impact of inconsistent rules of ethnic inclusion and exclusion on the economic and social lives of Korean Americans and Korean Chinese living in Seoul. These actors are part of a growing number of return migrants, members of an ethnic diaspora who migrate “back” to the ancestral homeland from which their families emigrated. Drawing on ethnographic observations and interview data, Helene K. Lee highlights the “logics of transnationalism” that shape the relationships between these return migrants and their employers, co-workers, friends, family, and the South Korean state.

While Koreanness marks these return migrants as outsiders who never truly feel at home in the United States and China, it simultaneously traps them into a liminal space in which they are neither fully family, nor fully foreign in South Korea. Return migration reveals how ethnic identity construction is not an indisputable and universal fact defined by blood and ancestry, but a contested and uneven process

informed by the interplay of ethnicity, nationality, citizenship, gender, and history.

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29.

Comparative Migration Studies

Vol. 6, No. 1, January 15, 2018

<https://comparativemigrationstudies.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40878-017-0064-0>

Selected articles:

International remittances, cash transfer assistance and voter turnout in Mexico

By Ana Isabel López García

<https://comparativemigrationstudies.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40878-017-0065-z>

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30.

Ethnic and Racial Studies

Vol. 41, No. 3, February 2018

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rers20/41/3?nav=tocList>

Articles:

Peeling an onion: the “refugee crisis” from a historical perspective

By Leo Lucassen

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/01419870.2017.1355975>

The moral polity of forced migration

By Thomas Faist

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01419870.2017.1324170>

The failure of global migration governance

By Milena Chimienti

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01419870.2018.1388424>

Migration and development

By Catherine Wihtol de Wenden

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01419870.2018.1388420>

Forced migration: morality and politics

By Cindy Horst

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01419870.2018.1388422>

Mobility as a political act

By Alessandro Monsutti

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01419870.2018.1388421>

The contested politics of naming in Europe’s “refugee crisis”

By Nando Sigona

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01419870.2018.1388423>

“If the subaltern could speak”: a response

By Thomas Faist

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01419870.2018.1388425>

Spain: an extreme case of successful integration of second-generation immigrants with transfers of best practices applicable to other European countries?

By Johan Sandberg

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01419870.2018.1388922>

How normative debates about immigration shape analyses of the assimilation processes of second-generation youth: lessons from Spanish Legacies

By Natasha Iskander

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01419870.2018.1388923>

General trends and exceptions in the incorporation of immigrant youths to host societies

By Alejandro Portes, Rosa Aparicio, and William Haller

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01419870.2018.1389436>

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31.

IZA Journal of Development and Migration

Vol. 8, No. 1-2, January 23, 2018

<https://izajodm.springeropen.com/>

Selected articles:

Acquisition of permanent residence by temporary foreign workers in Canada: a panel study of labour market outcomes before and after the status transition

By Wen Ci, Feng Hou and René Morissette

<https://izajodm.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40176-017-0107-1>

Do employers in Myanmar prefer workers who accumulated skills in more advanced countries? Evidence from a field experiment

By Saw Htay Wah

<https://izajodm.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40176-017-0106-2>

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32.

Journal of Intercultural Studies

Vol. 39, No. 1, January 2018

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/cjis20/current?nav=tocList>

‘Life Is Pulled Back by Such Things’: Intersections Between Language Acquisition, Qualifications, Employment and Access to Settlement Services Among Migrants in Western Sydney

By Nidhi Wali, Nichole Georgeou, and Andre M.N. Renzah

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/07256868.2017.1410114>

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33.

Journal of Migration and Human Security

Vol. 6, No. 1, January 2018

<http://jmhs.cmsny.org/index.php/jmhs/index>

Selected articles:

DREAM Act-Eligible Poised to Build on the Investments Made in Them

By Donald Kerwin and Robert Warren

<http://dx.doi.org/10.14240/jmhs.v6i1.112>

Refugees, Development, Debt, Austerity: A Selected History

By Leah Zamore

<https://doi.org/10.14240/jmhs.v6i1.111>

**Immigration and the War on Crime: Law and Order Politics and the Illegal
Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996**

By Patrisia Macías-Rojas

<https://doi.org/10.14240/jmhs.v6i1.110>

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34.

Mobilities

Vol. 13, No. 1, January 2018

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rmob20/13/1>

Selected articles:

**Gender mobility: survival plays and performing Central American migration
in passage**

By Noelle K. Brigden

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/17450101.2017.1292056>

**Investigating the differential mobility experiences of Chinese cross-border
students**

Anita K. W. Chan and Lucille L. S. Ngan

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/17450101.2017.1300452>

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35.

REMHU - Revista Interdisciplinar da Mobilidade Humana

Ano XXV – No. 51, December 2017

<http://www.csem.org.br/csem-em-foco/6859-remhu-51-migracoes-no-mediterraneo-entre-fronteiras-e-acolhimento>

English-language articles and abstracts:

The third way. Humanitarian corridors in peacetime as a (local) civil society response to a EU's common failure

By Pedro Gois and Giulia Falchi

<http://www.scielo.br/pdf/remhu/v25n51/1980-8585-remhu-25-51-059.pdf>

Crossing alone the Mediterranean Sea. Some critical issues about unaccompanied minors in Europe

By Giovanni Giulio Valtolina and Marina D'Odorico

<http://www.scielo.br/pdf/remhu/v25n51/1980-8585-remhu-25-51-077.pdf>

Refugee crisis representation on German online press: the case of Aylan Kurdi

By David Ramírez Plascencia

<http://www.scielo.br/pdf/remhu/v25n51/1980-8585-remhu-25-51-095.pdf>

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36.

Rural Migration News

Vol. 24, No. 1, January 2018

<https://migration.ucdavis.edu/rmn/>

DACA, Terror, Refugees

Many one-year reviews of President Trump's efforts to reduce immigration concluded that his administration has been able to begin to turn the supertanker that is the US immigration system in a more restrictive direction. Many attribute Trump's November 2016 victory to his willingness to break with mainstream views by calling for a wall on the Mexico-US border and pledging to deport unauthorized foreigners.

Advisor Stephen Miller is generally credited with developing Trump's migration agenda and learning from the chaos that erupted after the first executive order banning travelers from entering the US in January 2017. Subsequent travel bans included consultation with the bureaucracy and are expected to be upheld by the Supreme Court.

During the campaign, Trump said that the US "defended other nations' borders while refusing to defend our own," and vowed to build a wall on the Mexico-US

border. A year after Trump became president, eight prototypes of border walls have been built south of San Diego.

DACA. President Obama by executive order created the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals or DACA program in June 2012 for unauthorized foreigners who were brought to the US before the age of 16 and who completed high school in the US. Some 690,000 foreigners, most under age 35, had two-year DACA work and residence permits in Fall 2017.

...

<https://migration.ucdavis.edu/rmn/more.php?id=2112>

DHS: CBP, ICE, USCIS, TPS

Kirstjen Nielsen was confirmed as secretary of DHS in December 2017, replacing John Kelly, who became Trump's chief of staff. Elaine Duke will be Deputy Secretary at DHS, which has 240,000 employees in 22 agencies and a \$40 billion annual budget.

CBP. The Customs and Border Protection Agency apprehended 310,531 foreigners just inside the US border, down 24 percent from FY16 and the lowest number of apprehensions since 1971. The number of unauthorized foreigners apprehended just inside the US border reached a low of 11,700 in April 2017, but rose to 29,100 in November 2017.

Many of those apprehended are Central American parents with children (7,000 in November 2017) or unaccompanied minors (4,000) who apply for asylum. To discourage them, DHS is separating some parents from children while they wait for a court date when it is not sure if the adult is the child's parent. DHS may begin more thorough checks of parents and relatives that unaccompanied minors contact after applying for asylum.

ICE. The Immigration and Customs Enforcement agency arrested 143,470 foreigners inside the US in FY17, up 40 percent over FY16 and reflecting President Trump's call to arrest all unauthorized foreigners encountered when searching for foreigners convicted of US crimes.

Removals or deportations from the US were down to 226,119 in FY17, reflecting a growing backlog at immigration courts, where there are 630,000 pending cases.

...

<https://migration.ucdavis.edu/rmn/more.php?id=2113>

H-2A; H-2B

DOL certified 200,049 jobs to be filled with H-2A workers in FY17, up over 20 percent from 165,000 in FY16. The five leading H-2A states accounted for 52 percent of H-2A jobs certified: Florida, 13 percent; Georgia, 12, percent; North Carolina, 10 percent; Washington, nine percent; and California, eight percent.

The top five H-2A employers accounted for 30,000 H-2A jobs, including NCGA with 12,000 jobs certified; WAFLA, 7,100; Fresh Harvest, 4,600; Zirkle, 3,000; and Elkhorn, 2,700. The leading commodities were berries, 22,000; apples 12,700; and tobacco, 12,500.

Most H-2A workers are in the US less than the usual 10-month maximum stay. The best estimate is that the average H-2A worker is in the US six months, so that 200,000 jobs certified means about 100,000 or 10 percent of the average one million full-year equivalent jobs in US crop agriculture were filled by H-2A workers in 2017.

US employers are allowed to recruit H-2A and H-2B workers in over 80 countries.

Haiti was removed from the list of eligible countries in January 2018 after DHS reported that they had high levels of overstaying, 40 percent in FY16. PTP Consulting helped to match Haitian workers with US farmers to provide jobs and remittances to assist in the rebuilding of Haiti after its 2010 earthquake. Belize and Samoa were also removed from the eligibility list.

...

<https://migration.ucdavis.edu/rmn/more.php?id=2114>

NAFTA, Canada, Mexico

Canada and Mexico in Fall 2017 braced for possible US withdrawal from NAFTA. Mexico exported goods worth \$374 billion in 2016, 80 percent to the US.

After five rounds of negotiations between August and November 2017, the major issues were US insistence on changes to NAFTA to reduce US trade deficits with Canada and Mexico by raising the North American content of goods that trade freely among the three countries and a sunset clause that would end the agreement after five years unless all three countries agree to continue NAFTA. Canada and Mexico have rejected these US proposals.

The US wants to reduce the auto trade deficit with Mexico. The US imported \$51 billion worth of vehicles and \$23 billion of auto parts in 2016. Currently, 62.5 percent of components used in autos must be manufactured in Canada, Mexico or the US; the US wants to raise the NAFTA content requirement to 85 percent, including 50 percent content from the US.

...

<https://migration.ucdavis.edu/rmn/more.php?id=2115>

Europe, Asia

The arrival of over a million asylum seekers in Germany and Sweden in 2015 and

the subsequent cost of integrating them despite several terrorist acts has been called "Europe's 9/11 moment." In many EU-member states, populist and anti-migrant parties increased their share of the vote in 2017. Spending for integrating migrants and for security rose.

Social-democratic or left-liberal parties have been especially hurt by the migrant crisis, losing votes in most EU member states.

An EU-Turkey agreement in March 2016 slowed the flow of Syrian and other migrants to Greek islands that are just off the Turkish coast. Under the agreement, migrants arriving on the islands may apply for asylum in Greece, but are returned to Turkey while their applications are pending.

...

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To: Law, Robert T

Subject: White House Immigration Plan: The Art of the Choke



The Art of the Choke

Mark Krikorian on January 25, 2018

The White House immigration outline was released today and it's not good. It could change tomorrow, for all we know, but as it stands now, this is a preemptive surrender on several issues.

The enforcement component is fine, as far as it goes – there's no E-Verify, but the White House decided months ago not to push that, thinking it would be a bridge too far for Democrats, since it impacts illegals who are already here.

But the amnesty and chain migration components are fatally flawed. The fact that the amnesty would include a path to citizenship (i.e., the beneficiaries would eventually get green cards like regular immigrants) is fine with me – if

you're going to amnesty illegal aliens, just rip off the band-aid and get it over with.

Instead, the issue is the size of the amnesty, or rather the universe of people who would be amnestied. If – as the White House promised just days ago – the amnesty were confined to those who now actually have DACA work permits (or even those who had them but didn't renew), administering the amnesty would be relatively straightforward. All those people are already in the DHS database, and even if they were all re-examined as part of the amnesty process (to weed out the fraudsters that snuck past Obama's eagle-eyed DHS), it could still be done relatively quickly and with minimal disruption of the work of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, the DHS component that deals with green cards, work permits, and the like.

But going beyond DACA beneficiaries to those who could have applied but didn't is a different thing. It's not just a difference in degree, but in kind. A whole new process will have to be set up for the 1 million additional people who would be expected to apply. The other work of USCIS would grind to a halt, delaying other legal immigration applications, as happened when DACA was originally implemented (and remember that Obama's DACA amnesty was smaller than what Trump is proposing). In addition, there would be an opportunity cost, with USCIS unable to pursue many urgently needed administrative reforms.

What's more, expanding the amnesty beyond DACA beneficiaries is morally dubious. The reason they have a compelling case for amnesty before all enforcement measures are in place and legal immigration curbed is that not only did they arrive here as minors but they voluntarily came forward and provided their information to the government. Those who chose not to do so should not be granted the same extraordinary act of mercy.

Then there's the legal immigration "cuts." The outline says that no new applications for the visa lottery and the chain-migration categories would be

accepted, limiting family immigration to spouses and minor children. Great! But it also provides for the continuation of those categories (and reallocation of the lottery visas) until the admission of all 4 million people on the current chain-migration waiting lists. This is the same gimmick that was in the Hagel-Martinez amnesty bill in 2007 – and the estimate at the time was that it would take 17 years before all those people got their green cards. In other words, legal immigration would not actually be reduced until after President Kamala Harris's successor took office.

The Cotton and Goodlatte bills both grandfather people on the waiting list who were within one year of getting their green card applications adjudicated, and refund the application fees for everyone else. This is a reasonable measure, since as the date gets closer, people might be selling property and whatnot as part of their relocation planning.

But to wait almost two decades before there's any reduction in legal admissions is absurd. First of all, if we're going to amnesty close to 2 million illegal aliens (and maybe more, since past estimates have proven so woefully wrong), that needs to be offset by immediate reductions elsewhere. What's more this would be yet another example of the other side getting what it wants up front, with promises of things we want in the future. As Popeye's friend J. Wellington Wimpy might have said, "I will gladly reduce immigration on Tuesday for an amnesty today."

The White House has botched the DACA issue, cutting Bob Goodlatte's House bill off at the knees and making it more likely that either there will be no bill at all or that any final bill the president signs (which is guaranteed to be even weaker than this) will fatally demoralize Republican voters. If the latter happens, the president will be well on the way to joining Andrew Johnson and Bill Clinton in the impeached-but-not removed club.

Contact: Marguerite Telford
mrt@cis.org, 202-466-8185

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[Immigration Multipliers: Trends in Chain Migration](#)

[VIDEO Immigration Brief: Chain Migration](#)

[Research on Dreamers Contradicts Public Image](#)

[A Peek into the Democrats DACA Playbook](#)

[VIDEO Immigration Brief: What to do about DACA](#)



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Center for Immigration Studies

Low-immigration, Pro-immigrant



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chumer, Pelosi Ask Americans to Defer Their Dreams for Those of Illegals," Kay Coles James

One in Three American Children Live in Immigrant Households," John Whitaker
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Part of the Choke

Mark Krikorian

Columnist at National Review Online, January 25, 2018

www.nationalreview.com/corner/455798/trump-immigration-preemptive-surrender

The White House immigration outline was released today and it's not good. It could change tomorrow, for all we know, but as of now, this is a preemptive surrender on several issues.

The enforcement component is fine, as far as it goes – there's no E-Verify, but the White House decided months ago not to do that, thinking it would be a bridge too far for Democrats, since it impacts illegals who are already here.

The amnesty and chain migration components are fatally flawed. The fact that the amnesty would include a path to citizenship (i.e., the beneficiaries would eventually get green cards like regular immigrants) is fine with me – if you're going to give amnesty to illegal aliens, just rip off the band-aid and get it over with.

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The White House has botched the DACA issue, cutting Bob Goodlatte's House bill off at the knees and making it more likely that there will be no bill at all or that any final bill the president signs (which is guaranteed to be even weaker than the current one) will demoralize Republican voters in November. If the latter happens, the president will be well on the way to joining Andrew Johnson and Bill Clinton in the impeached-but-not-removed club.

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Ex-DACA Criminals & Gang Members Still At Large: Will They Get Amnesty Too?

Jessica Vaughan

Immigration Blog, January 22, 2018

It is reassuring that USCIS is revoking DACA benefits for criminal gang members it identifies, it is concerning that almost all criminal alien DACA beneficiaries have been released as have been removed to their home country. Most of the violations occurred more than a year before these statistics were compiled. I assume that at least some of the 940 criminal aliens with DACA but who have not been removed are still in state or local custody serving time, but it is possible, even likely that many were released by sanctuary jurisdictions, and ICE has not re-apprehended them.

US also provided a list of more than 45 gang affiliations of the ex-DACA criminals. It includes some of the most violent and dangerous gangs in the United States, such as MS-13, 18th Street, the Latin Kings, and the Trinitarios. It includes some lesser-known gangs as well, with names like Last Generation Korean Killers and Maniac Latin Disciples.

US has not released information on where these gang members were living, but the gang names sometimes identify their locations: Oakland 30 Nortenos, Orange County, Angelino Heights Sureños, East San Diego, Inland Empire, Pacoima Vagos, and West Merced Nortenos, all of which are presumably in California.

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/local/2018/01/23/500-ex-daca-criminals-gang-members-still-large-will-they-get-amnesty-too/2018/01/23/>

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What's Wrong with This Picture: Three-Quarters of Silicon Valley Workers Are H-1Bs?

by John Cadman

Immigration Blog, January 23, 2018

While there is brief mention of the controversies over use of H-1Bs, they are generally glossed over. There is no mention, for instance, that even liberal Democratic senators such as Dick Durbin (Ill.), who is leading the charge on Democratic Dream Act legislation, have themselves expressed deep discontent over the program.

There is also no mention of some of the most egregious abuses of the program — for instance Southern California Edison and Hewlett-Packard, both of which not only fired their American tech workers, but made them train their foreign replacements in order to receive separation benefits. (See [here](#) and [here](#).)

gh many of the information technology companies — particularly the giants such as Google, Facebook, Microsoft, to a few — would have us believe in American exceptionalism, most prominently as evidenced by themselves, of course. Some time they would have us believe that they cannot hire or retain enough American workers to staff their rolls. I cannot square that circle.

<https://www.uscis.org/Cadman/Whats-Wrong-Picture-ThreeQuarters-Silicon-Valley-Workers-Are-H1Bs>

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Hazards and Costs of Defying Federal Supremacy in Immigration Matters

by John Cadman

Immigration Blog, January 22, 2018

Politician — Libby Schaaf, the mayor of Oakland, Calif., just outside of San Francisco — has now publicly stated that she is "going to go to jail" over her city's officially adopted policy of noncooperation with federal immigration authorities. I hope that she carefully thinks about the ramifications of such statements. It's fine to grandstand until the handcuffs are placed around your wrists and you begin to see your personal and professional world unravel before your eyes.

As more, the mayor obfuscates what is at issue in her remarks, choosing to conflate sanctuary policies with a kind of modern-day civil rights:

It is no surprise that the bully in chief is continuing to try to intimidate our most vulnerable residents. We're very

clear that our values are to protect all of our residents regardless of where we come from. We want to protect families, not tear them apart.

policy that the city has chosen to impose on its employees, most specifically its police force, is to preclude officers from cooperating with immigration agents in investigating, and placing into removal proceedings before an immigration judge, arrested and charged with crimes, many of them serious. This is unambiguously not a civil rights issue; it is a public safety

actions of the Oakland mayor and council are akin to the kind of secessionist declaration engaged in by southern states seceding from the union nearly 160 years ago, a modern version of "states' rights", the rallying cry of the Confederacy. The message to me to be saying: "We choose to think that we can ignore the federal government's supremacy in matters of immigration, substituting instead our own local views as to which aliens should, or should not, be deported."

<https://www.uscis.org/Cadman/Hazards-and-Costs-Defying-Federal-Supremacy-Immigration-Matters>

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How Large of an Amnesty Are We Talking About?

Jason Richwine

Immigration Blog, January 24, 2018

How Many of Six's Moderate Bipartisan Common-Sense Compromise Plan: More than Four Million

le above is obviously tongue-in-cheek — a reference to how odd it is that a plan "negotiated" by a group that contains immigration restrictionists is portrayed in the media as the essence of compromise. In fact, the Gang of Six plan would provide the largest number of people eligible for amnesty on this list. Details are sketchy, but the plan apparently consists of a somewhat more restrictive Dream Act, plus amnesty (but not citizenship) for the parents of Dreamers, plus amnesty for illegal immigrants who hold Temporary Protected Status (TPS). If I had to put a number on how many people are potentially eligible for amnesty, it would be 4.2 million (2.6 million Dreamers plus 1.3 million parents plus 300,000 TPS holders). Again, however, the details of the plan are not available.

Conclusion

The uncertainty surrounding who may apply for amnesty, what the details of a final bill will look like, and how DHS will enforce the fraud suggests that any "predicted" amnesty number attached to a piece of legislation is suspect. Only a simple DACA bill which would limit amnesty to current DACA beneficiaries, offers real certainty. If lawmakers wish to go beyond a DACA bill, they should include a hard cap on the number of people who can receive amnesty from their bill.

<https://www.dhs.gov/cis.org/Richwine/Just-How-Large-Amnesty-Are-We-Talking-About>

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Back into the Democrats' DACA Playbook

the president, the art of "no deal"

Andrew R. Arthur

Immigration Blog, January 25, 2018

is so much wrong with the assertions in the preceding two paragraphs that it would take an entire backgrounder to
ss them. Suffice it to initially state that "border security" is a years-long effort, and many Democrats believe that if the
their cards right they will control one, if not both houses, in the 116th Congress that starts next January. "Full funding"
sed today under this scenario would likely not be appropriated in 2019, and the Republicans would be left with a rub
not meaningful immigration enforcement.

ce that against the costs of "regularizing the status" of aliens who would have been eligible for DACA, but failed to si
igration Policy Institute estimates that 1,326,000 aliens would have met the criteria to apply for DACA, but the Pew
rch Center states that there are currently only 690,000 DACA beneficiaries. This means that more than 600,000
onal aliens would be eligible to apply for the status proposed by Galston, which would create significant burdens for U
nship and Immigration Services (USCIS).

[/cis.org/Arthur/Peek-Democrats-DACA-Playbook](https://www.uscis.org/Arthur/Peek-Democrats-DACA-Playbook)

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me Court to Take Up Travel Restrictions Case

Andrew R. Arthur

Immigration Blog, January 24, 2018

hat said, however, the issues involved in this matter are complex, and the Fourth Circuit may simply be struggling w
issues in issuing its decision. Given the Supreme Court's action, however, and its directions on EO-3, the circuit cou
"render its decision with appropriate dispatch," thereby enabling the Supreme Court to issue a dispositive ruling.

<https://www.uscis.org/Arthur/Supreme-Court-Take-Travel-Restrictions-Case>

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House Immigration Bill Does Not Criminalize Poverty

Andrew R. Arthur

Immigration Blog, January 23, 2018

Under regulation, 8 C.F.R. § 214.2 provides "[s]pecial requirements for admission, extension, and maintenance" of the various nonimmigrant visa categories. For this reason, none of them pertains to the nonimmigrant status proposed in section 1102(b)(4)(L) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), or in particular mandates that a nonimmigrant thereunder maintain a required income at an annual income that is not less than 125 percent of the Federal poverty level throughout the period of admission. To the degree that they do, such provisions are outside the scope of section 237(a)(1)(C)(i) of the INA, each of those provisions relate to unauthorized employment.

It is also important to note that, if implemented, any regulatory amendment to 8 C.F.R. § 214.2 implementing the nonimmigrant provisions in section 1102(b)(4)(L) of the INA, would not violate section B of SAFA mandating that an alien "maintain an annual income of at least 125 percent of the poverty line" would not violate the law. It requires.

Significantly, section 1102(b)(4)(L) does not require that an alien maintain him- or herself "at an annual income that is not less than 125 percent of the Federal poverty level throughout the period of admission;" rather, it conditions a grant of nonimmigrant status on a showing of an ability to do so at the time of application. Look again at the language of the bill:

<https://www.uscis.org/Arthur/House-Immigration-Bill-Does-Not-Criminalize-Poverty>

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Immigration Courts Sets New Priorities, Performance Measures

Added step to cut court backlogs

Andrew R. Arthur

Immigration Blog, January 22, 2018

A performance measure that is likely the most controversial is the requirement that 95 percent of all removal hearings "be held on the initial scheduled individual merits hearing date." In a June 2017 report, the Government Accountability Office determined that between FY 2006 and FY 2015, continuances in immigration court increased by 23 percent, and the number of cases with four or more continuances increased from 9 percent in FY 2006 to 20 percent in FY 2015. Based on this evidence, a significant minority of those continuances most likely involved merits hearings. In fact, in that report, GAO cited a "stakeholder" who stated that "due to the backlog, merits hearings are frequently rescheduled."

<https://www.dhs.gov/cis.org/Arthur/Immigration-Courts-Sets-New-Priorities-Performance-Measures>

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Reaches a New Height of Mischief – A Role in North Korean Money Laundering

David North

Immigration Blog, January 26, 2018

There are the puzzles about the main manipulator of all this, Chi Yupeng, of Dandong, China, and his wife; they used money-laundering techniques to get the \$500,000 out of China (around barriers to capital flight). They wanted to use the money for participation in the EB-5 program, but the money was intercepted by the feds along the way.

One puzzle is: Were they seeking to flee to the United States, as many of their wealthy peers do, looking for a safer, better life? Or are they coming here to continue their conspiracies with the North Koreans, and the various front companies? The EB-5 program could be used to facilitate either scenario.

Another puzzle is, what happened to them? Are they in jail? Back in China? In the United States in some lawful, or unlawful, immigration category? That could not be gleaned from the complaint that speaks of their "interview at a U.S. immigration checkpoint".

<https://www.uscis.org/North/EB5-Reaches-New-Height-Mischief-Role-North-Korean-Money-Laundering>

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Border Patrol Seeks HR Advice for a Mere Third of a Billion Dollars

David North

Immigration Blog, January 24, 2018

In my career I spent many weeks on the border, talking with the agents and their bosses, in a series of locations from

San Antonio to San Diego, including such unlikely ones as Presidio, Texas, once bombarded by Pancho Villa's artillery, and El Paso, Texas, where there is no bridge over the Rio Grande, but, when I was there, there was a hand-drawn ferry boat. I have a hand sense of the hardships faced by the agents. (I was not in the Border Patrol; I was doing research on immigration.)

Spending nearly a third of a billion dollars on a consulting firm to help hire agents? That seems more than a bit excessive.

Look at this from three different angles, the proposed use of the \$297 million; a test used in the Border Patrol recruiting process; and the private agency that is going to get the money.

Why? If you want to hire people for a demanding job you need to pay them well enough to get them and keep them. The Border Patrol has trouble with both ends of that equation. Starting salaries for recruits depending on their prior experience are at three different levels: GL-5, \$38,619; GL-7, \$43,964; and GL-9, \$49,029. After about nine months, if the probationary period is successful, the new agents, the recruits move up to the next grade, giving them salaries that are roughly \$5,000-6,000 higher than where they started.

The current salary schedule, however, does not seem to work, given the current rate of turnover.

Wouldn't it be better to not give each of the some 20,000 agents a raise of \$100 a week, or \$5,000 a year, for a total cost of \$100 million a year, and instead of paying a consulting/recruiting firm three times that much? Wouldn't that be a better investment?

Another test. One of the reasons why the Border Patrol has trouble recruiting, if not retaining workers, is the lie detector test. The Los Angeles Times article indicates — as I have known for some time — that 65 percent of the candidates flunk the test.

Many people cannot believe that two-thirds of the candidates for law-enforcement jobs would fail a realistic lie detector test. The tests are not being administered on a population within a prison. I realize that some of the Borderland cartels seek to infiltrate the Border Patrol, and that all applicants for these jobs are not necessarily boy scouts, but the failure rate of that test suggests the test, itself, is faulty and should be replaced.

<https://www.uscis.org/North/Border-Patrol-Seeks-HR-Advice-Mere-Third-Billion-Dollars>

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We Can Learn About the Diversity Lottery from a Friend of the Program

David North

Immigration Blog, January 22, 2018

In the case the friend of the program is Dr. Onoso Ikphemi Imoagene, who has one degree from the University of Ibadan in Nigeria, another from Cambridge, and two, including a PhD, from Harvard. She is an assistant professor of sociology at an Ivy League school, the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Imoagene has recently published an article in *International Migration*, the scholarly journal of Switzerland-based, open-border organization the International Organization for Migration. The article was entitled "Affecting Lives: How Winning the US Diversity Visa Impacts DV Migrants Pre- and Post-Migration" (largely behind a paywall). Note the "for" in the organization's name and the focus in the title on the *migrants*, rather than their *impact* on the United States.

Given her credentials, her ties to IOM, and the title of her article, one can safely assume that Imoagene is not a restrictionist. This is based on lengthy interviews with 61 visa lottery winners from Ghana and Nigeria.

In her interesting article. She makes the point that most of the visa lottery winners are quite unprepared to come to the United States, that many are in college when they win, and that winning thus disrupts their education. Further, she states that the visa lottery process — which must be completed in a year — is different from many other migration processes that are more gradual either because of the opportunity for advanced planning. She indicates that most visa lottery winners have scant support

rk in the United States and recommends that they receive government-funded, refugee-like services from our refugee support systems.

<https://www.dhs.gov/cis.org/North/What-We-Can-Learn-About-Diversity-Lottery-Friend-Program>

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EB-5 Grinds to a Halt as By-Product of Spending Fight

David North

Immigration Blog, January 21, 2018

There is a bit of an irony here: Three little programs for small, privileged groups of aliens (physicians, investors, and religious workers) are being hurt by Senate Democrats' focus on the larger, but much less well-off population of DACAs.

In the case of the three programs just mentioned, plus the E-Verify service to employers not wanting to hire illegal aliens, the authorization ended with the non-passage of the spending bill. These programs had been kept in business for some time by a sequence of temporary patches to their authorizations, but the string came to an end Friday night.

This is different from the general government shutdown (or more accurately, slowdown) that relates to the government running out of money. Some national parks, for instance, may not be open because of lack of funds, but not because of a lack of authorization.

Even in all things governmental, there are complications within complications, so the entire EB-5 program has not come to a halt, just the part that deals out benefits. Aliens can still put their half-million-dollar bundles into U.S. investments, the money

e used or sometimes mis-used by the middlemen, as before, and construction on EB-5 projects can keep moving but government-produced benefits can be secured until the program is re-authorized by Congress.

<https://www.uscis.org/North/Part-EB5-Grinds-Halt-ByProduct-Spending-Fight>

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Coming Back to When It Wasn't Politically Incorrect to Want to Limit U.S. Population Growth

Harry Kammer

Immigration Blog, January 26, 2018

The *New York Times* editorial board advanced the cause with an editorial that looked at the relentless power of demographic change. "In 1950, there were 151 million Americans. Today; there are 208 million," the Times observed. "By the year 2000 ... the number is projected to swell to 300 million."

The *Times* hailed a bipartisan Senate resolution endorsing the goal of zero population growth: "The fact that senators from both parties and across the political spectrum, from Barry Goldwater to George McGovern, is positive proof that the population issue has moved to the forefront of public concern."

The Heritage Club in the 1990s pulled back from its advocacy of immigration limits. That move was an effort to make peace with immigration advocacy groups who claimed that the club's position represented an effort to preserve the privilege of its white members. Carl Pope, the club's executive director, explained that if the club favored reduced immigration, "we would be viewed as assisting people whose motivations are racist."

actics infuriated the founder of Earth Day, U.S. Senator Gaylord Nelson. A liberal Democrat and a staunch civil rights advocate, Nelson said, "People have been silenced because they are scared to death of being charged with being a racist. It has nothing to do with it. It's a question of numbers."

Numbers are large. In the 1990s, for example, as Sierra Club dissidents challenged Pope's position, the U.S. population grew by 32.7 million to reach 281.4 million.

<https://www.uscis.org/Kammer/Looking-Back-When-It-Wasnt-Politically-Incorrect-Want-Limit-US-Population-Growth>

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Green Cards Are Always Good for Some, but What About the National Interest?

by Jerry Kammer

Immigration Blog, January 22, 2018

In 1958, when then-Senator John F. Kennedy wrote the best-selling *A Nation of Immigrants*, 253,000 immigrants came to the United States. Then the line on the green-card graph took a sharp turn upward, recording an average annual count of 322,000 in the decade of the 1960s, 449,000 in the 1970s, 734,000 in the 1980s, 901,000 in the 1990s, and more than a million since the start of the new millennium.

Public opinion polls have long demonstrated the public's preference for reduced immigration. But public opinion, whatever its merits, seldom is propelled by the political intensity and organization of the groups that gain from immigration. This situation led Harvard sociologist Christopher Jencks to observe in 2001 that "Congress will not curtail the growth of immigration just because the polls show that the public favors such a change. Immigration will level off only if the political groups that drove the growth of immigration are defeated."

the past generation become weaker or if those who want immigration reduced become stronger."

<https://www.uscis.org/Kammer/More-Green-Cards-Are-Always-Good-Some-What-About-National-Interest>

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Targets 23 Sanctuary Jurisdictions

Jurisdictions at risk of losing \$53 million

Weston Huennekens

Immigration Blog, January 25, 2018

The specific law in question is 8 USC 1373, which says that no government can in any way restrict the exchange of information with federal immigration authorities.

Justice grants, known as the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants, are the largest source of federal criminal justice funds for state and local authorities. The figures the graph below reflect the FY 2017 allocations for the states and localities which receive these grants. Warnings:

<https://www.uscis.org/Huennekens/DOJ-Targets-23-Sanctuary-Jurisdictions>

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: Trump and Congress Must Look Before They Leap

00 DACA aliens just became 3.6 million.

Michael Cutler

PageMag.com, January 22, 2018

as negotiations are underway, and a supposed “compromise” is being sought, the amnesty advocates have already
y increased the number of potential participants.

at of fact, the number of potential applicants would be so great as to overwhelm and implode the legal immigration sy
e entire adjudications processes conducted by the division of the Department of Homeland Security known as USCIS
(United States Citizenship and Immigration Services). With such huge numbers, no interviews or field investigations could
ected to verify the claims made in the applications and to seek to uncover fraud.

u will see shortly, immigration fraud threatens national security.

ust learn the lessons history teaches us. Consider that when President Reagan signed the 1986 Immigration Reform
l Act (IRCA) into law the original estimate of roughly one million participating aliens was greatly eclipsed by the ultim
f more than 3.5 million aliens who “emerged from the shadows.”

www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/269095/daca-trump-and-congress-must-look-they-leap-michael-cutler

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Thoughts for Opening a Serious DACA Discussion

needed to go back to the future when immigration was done the right way.

by Fischer

Spectator, January 24, 2018

As a *sine qua non*, the Democrats must agree to vote in favor of three things: There must be a complete and total, unequivocal end to chain migration. Period. Second, there must be a complete and total, unequivocal end to the immigration of undocumented immigrants. Period. Third, they must agree not merely to “authorize” but to vote a full *appropriation*, up front, for the *entire* cost of building the Wall — up front, unequivocally and irreversibly. We can leave to the experts on homeland security whether every centimeter along our southern border from the Pacific to the Atlantic needs to be walled, whether wall needs to be constructed along rocky terrains, at the Rio Grande, and at other areas that would seem reasonably impassible such that alternative methods — drones, high-tech surveillance, and the like — might prove even more effective in those zones than building the Wall. President Trump’s homeland security experts can decide that. Regardless of finessing the details of what works best, here, at bottom the Democrats must agree to vote in favor of those three things. Exclamation point.

The Wall in particular will protect America from the three gravest perils of porous borders and a broken immigration system: (i) the unregulated smuggling of deadly opioids into the United States; (ii) the exploitative and inhuman illegal trafficking of human beings, particularly trafficking in unattached women; and (iii) the threat of terrorists entering our country undetected by their being the weakest link in our defenses.

<https://spectator.org/thoughts-for-opening-a-serious-daca-discussion/>

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Eschewing Euphemism, Trump Frames Immigration His Way

to keep his leverage on immigration as long as he continues emphasizing specific demands in clear language.

Michael Barone

National Review Online, January 26, 2018

Trump would move legal-immigration slots from extended-family reunification, which accounts for the lion's share today, to a merit-based system like Canada's and Australia's. This was an unfamiliar term during previous immigration bill debates, largely mentioned by advocates of comprehensive legislation, and their opponents' arguments got little airing in the press. But it's more familiar during the Trump presidency, and a recent Harvard-Harris poll showed 79 percent of voters in favor of using "education and skills" to determine immigration rather than using the fact that one has relatives here.

There is the border wall, a staple of Trump-campaign rhetoric. Many polls show voters opposed to it or skeptical about whether it would work. But when you frame it, as Trump has, to include both "physical and electronic barriers across the U.S.-Mexico border," it's favored by 54 percent, according to Harvard-Harris.

www.nationalreview.com/article/455793/donald-trump-immigration-policy-benefits-eschewing-euphemism

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Lindsey Graham, the Uninvited Guest

Does Sen. Lindsey Graham have a seat at the table on immigration? Are Jorge Ramos and Vicente Fox unavailable?

Ann Coulter

Human Events Online, January 24, 2018

Capturous media, Graham has been peddling the lie that President Trump blew up a beautiful bipartisan deal on immigration. It wasn't "bipartisan," except in the sense of being "angrily rejected by the voters."

The same deal that has gone down in flames at least twice before. It's the same deal that has already destroyed the careers of Sen. John McCain, Marco Rubio, Jeff Flake, Bob Corker, Kelly Ayotte, Mark Kirk and Gov. Jeb! Bush.

The same deal President Bush tried to push through Congress in 2006 — with Graham's support! — leading directly to a Republican wipeout in the midterm elections later that year. (Innumerable polls showed that the public hated Bush's proposal even more than it hated the Iraq War.)

The same deal that voters repudiated for approximately the 87th time when they made Donald Trump president (and — gave Lindsey Graham zero votes).

humanevents.com/2018/01/24/lindsey-graham-the-uninvited-guest/

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Never Get an Immigration Deal by Shutting Out the Border Hawks

by Ben Lowry

New York Post, January 25, 2018

From the experience of the past two weeks, it's not White House adviser Stephen Miller and Arkansas Sen. Tom Cotton who

be expelled from immigration negotiations, but Dick Durbin and Lindsey Graham.

Details of the latest Durbin-Graham proposal are sketchy. The number of Dreamers eligible would depend on the exact parameters, but the number could easily be more than 2 million. On top of this, Durbin-Graham wants to give DACA-style status to the parents of Dreamers. Not every Dreamer is going to have two parents in the country, but this provision could double the number of people getting a de facto amnesty, putting the total figure at 4 million to 5 million.

Trump's part, the opposite is true. He'd be smart to insist on his wall above all else, and then at the end, against his better instincts, accept other priorities. The wall won't be a game-changer at the border, where security has already become more complex; in fact, absent more resources for immigration authorities and tightened rules around asylum and the influx of migrants from Central America, it might not make much of a difference.

Why Trump should focus on getting those changes, as well as an end to the visa lottery and a curtailment of chain migration. These would be meaningful and enduring, and represent the first real tightening of legal immigration in decades.

<https://nypost.com/2018/01/25/youll-never-get-an-immigration-deal-by-shutting-out-the-border-hawks/>

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Democrats Fear Debate about Dreamers Will Pivot to One on 'Chain Migration'

The more Americans focus on immigration policy, the worse the Democrats will look.

Ann Fund

Wall Street Journal Online, January 22, 2018

and Bolick point out that the lack of an effective and rational work-visa system similar to the one that Canada and Australia use has cost this country in several ways. First, as the *Wall Street Journal* editorial page points out, it creates an unbalanced immigration flow: "It makes sense to focus on uniting nuclear families with dependent children rather than extending visas to unskilled workers." Second, it has contributed to a polarizing immigration debate because Americans can't accept that a doctor from India can't immigrate here while a cab driver from Guatemala who is someone's cousin can. Right now, only one in 15 of the more than 1 million immigrants who are admitted every year are given a visa because of their job skills or entrepreneurial aspirations. Third, the focus on family unification, and the resulting lack of a rational work-visa program, means that for most aspiring immigrants, their only choice is the arbitrary "diversity lottery" whereby visas are awarded randomly to 55,000 foreigners. As Bolick and Clint Bolick point out, "there are roughly 250 applicants for each [diversity] visa every year. The absence of a meaningful avenue of access increases the pressure for illegal immigration."

www.nationalreview.com/article/455629/government-shutdown-democrats-daca-immigration-policy-could-harm-them

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Trump's Wall Should Be a Bargaining Chip on Immigration

Annah Goldberg

Wall.com, January 24, 2018

The problem with the wall is not necessarily that it's a bad idea. It's that it has become a symbol detached from policy considerations. An old friend of mine once had a painting company in college. Their unofficial motto was, "We may be slow but we're not expensive." That could be the motto of the wall, too.

While there are faster and more effective ways to deal with the problem of illegal immigration and the drugs "pouring

country, which mostly come through legal ports anyway.

Serious immigration restrictionists favor enhanced border security and want some more physical barriers, but ultimately support for the Trump wall is a political priority, not a policy one. They'd much rather see the president trade a Dreamer waiver and more effective solutions to the problem of illegal immigration, as well as reform of the legal immigration system. On the list: mandatory E-Verify, a program by which employers can check on the immigration status of job-seekers.

https://townhall.com/columnists/jonahgoldberg/2018/01/24/trumps-wall-should-be-a-bargaining-chip-on-immigration-515?utm_source=thdaily&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=nl&newsletterad=

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Why: Are Democrats Getting Ready to Cave on Trump's Wall?

by Benson

townhall.com, January 23, 2018

Rez represents the extreme left flank of his party on immigration. He stated on the record that as a sitting Congressman representing US citizens, his "only loyalty" is "to the immigrant community." If *he's* signaling that Trump's wall is an acceptable part of a DREAMer compact, Republicans should accept nothing less. As someone who favors normalizing DREAMer status, it's also essential to enact serious enforcement mechanisms to mitigate future illegal immigration, especially as the net effect grows more powerful after the enactment of a major amnesty (which is not a hypothetical scenario). The creation of a physical barrier along 700 miles of the southern border -- as requested by the White House and as agreed to by Democrats in 2013 -- is one component of enforcement. It should not be the only one, although Republicans should not be greedy. There is strong public support for increased border security, but even stronger support for a DACA-style law.

a political reality.

[/townhall.com/tipsheet/guybenson/2018/01/23/oh-my-are-democrats-getting-ready-to-cave-on-trumps-wall-n243758](https://townhall.com/tipsheet/guybenson/2018/01/23/oh-my-are-democrats-getting-ready-to-cave-on-trumps-wall-n243758)

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Are We Heading for an Immigration Sellout?

Derek Hunter

townhall.com, January 28, 2018

...ff, can we just say that the country owes these adults (because they're all adults now) nothing. Their parents broke the law knowingly and willingly. The idea that granting them citizenship is the only "moral" option because they're here "through no fault of their own" is ridiculous. There are millions of Americans with parents in prison, should their parents be released because they're here "through no fault of their own"? If someone embezzled millions of dollars and spoiled their kids with the money, should the kids get to keep the house and all their gifts purchased with stolen money because they'd obtained them from stolen money "through no fault of their own"? Hell no.

[/townhall.com/columnists/derekhunter/2018/01/28/are-we-heading-for-an-immigration-sellout-n2440709](https://townhall.com/columnists/derekhunter/2018/01/28/are-we-heading-for-an-immigration-sellout-n2440709)

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Faubus Would be Proud of Becerra's Stand in "Sanctuary" California

Jennifer Van Laar

townhall.com, January 25, 2018

I heard Becerra say is that if you are a citizen of California you cannot abide by federal law as it concerns illegal aliens. You must follow California law. To hell with the Supremacy Clause. To hell with right and wrong. You have no rights, but the aliens legally do.

You must follow the law even if it means you are guilty of obstruction of justice. You must protect, aid and abet and harbor illegal aliens - because they have more rights than you do.

Faubus must be proud. Not because he would agree with who you are protecting, but because he would cherish your blatant disregard of federal law. His despicable attempt to 'protect' whites from blacks is no different than California's despicable attempt to protect illegal immigrant criminals from receiving the justice they so richly deserve - while claiming that this is greater public safety."

Saying Becerra, Kevin De Leon, and Jerry Brown say these laws somehow make Californians safer is a joke. They put everyone at risk, especially communities with large numbers of immigrants, since local jails are forced to release criminals who were previously reported to ICE back into the community, and ICE is now forced to apprehend them in these neighborhoods instead of at a secure jail.

https://townhall.com/columnists/jennifervanlaar/2018/01/25/gov-faubus-would-be-proud-of-becerras-stand-in-sanctuary-california-n2439369?utm_source=thdaily&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=nl&newsletterad=

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The Silly Statements About Immigration If You Want to Reach an Agreement

By Bruce Bialosky

RealClearPolitics.com, January 28, 2018

The world was different when Emma Lazarus wrote the poem that is now part of the Statue of Liberty and my relatives came from Lithuania in the 19th century. We were in transition from an agrarian society to an industrial society. We are now in a tech society. Yes, we need people to work in our restaurants, clean our hotel rooms and pick our strawberries, but how many of those people do we need and how many are just taking jobs from Americans of lower work skills entering the job market? That is why we need a thoughtful, comprehensive immigration policy for this country that looks towards the future and not the past.

One reason this is so important is because of the difference between how our government functions today and how it did a century ago. Defenders of illegal immigrants always want to tell us of how these people add to our economy. Yes, the majority of these people are hardworking individuals who want to advance their lives beyond the opportunities available in the largely dysfunctional countries they came here from. That is why they are willing to risk their lives and travel long distances to the land of opportunity – America.

On the other hand, the fact that large numbers of these people draw government services paid for by natural-born Americans is undeniable despite the illegal immigrant advocates' attempts to deny or downplay that. Coming to America and getting you an American education, using our medical system, living in our advanced housing and being provided food benefits for your family is a tremendous draw over living in a despotic or dysfunctional country. These free governmental services were not provided to legal or illegal immigrants a century ago; thus, the comparison to those times has little or no validity. Just think how many Venezuelans would love to be teleported to the United States today. That is not the question. The question is how many people and of what personal background (not religious or ethnic) should enter this country?

[/townhall.com/columnists/brucebialosky/2018/01/28/stop-the-silly-statements-about-immigration-if-you-want-to-reach-ment-n2439583](https://townhall.com/columnists/brucebialosky/2018/01/28/stop-the-silly-statements-about-immigration-if-you-want-to-reach-ment-n2439583)

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Ways to Stop the DACA Nightmare

nn Horvat II

can Thinker, January 27, 2018

Reward the Breaking of the Law

, the third thing that must be done to end the Dreamer nightmare is never to reward those who break the law either directly or indirectly. Respect for the law is one of the foundations of a civilized political order. When the rule of law is rewarded, as in the case of parents who enter illegally with their children, it is a matter that affects the common good. Children are taught no good lessons when they see the illegal acts of their parents rewarded with benefits.

any measure taken by Congress needs to consider that breaking the law cannot be rewarded. The government cannot reward those children illegally brought into the country in the same manner as those who came in legally. Any alternatives of DACA should not allow them to cut in front of the line of those minors and young adults who have followed proper procedures legally seeking residence and citizenship.

so proper regarding law to penalize those who break it. New legislation might consider opening residency avenues without significantly delaying possible citizenship opportunities to qualified DACA recipients (who were never promised citizenship) and special vetting to ensure fairness in dealing with all immigrants.

www.americanthinker.com/articles/2018/01/three_ways_to_stop_the_daca_nightmare.html

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erent Perspective on DACA

Taylor, Jr.

can Thinker, January 22, 2018

are essentially two options:

thank you – I'd rather stay here and grow up in my native country, which is so lacking in hope that my parents broke
escape."

ake that lucky opportunity, and I look forward to the chance to pay back some of what I've been gifted by committing
my skills back and help my native land."

fficult to imagine anyone picking the former.

n addition to finding a new perspective from the DACA recipient side, let's take a view from the DACA benefactor side
which we fortunate U.S. citizens might take. We recognize we've got a wonderful country with plenty of opportunity. W
ul for that, and inside each of us there is a sense of wanting to share that blessing – we'd like to see others in the wo
hat same opportunity. But if we want that opportunity for some, don't we want it for all?

mmarize, in contrast to the current state-of-the-art discussion on DACA (comprising little thought and much emotion)

offered above are examples of potentially more helpful perspectives. They are initiated by an honorable emotion ("want to help other people") but then go the next step to consider the bigger picture and attempt to solve the real problem. Such a thoughtful approach, and subsequent dialogue, is what should be expected of an educated public and its elected officials. Two hundred years ago, a group of men sat together and created an entire country and government. Though emotion may have initiated the process, the documents they produced (from the Federalist Papers to the Constitution) were full of reason and intelligently addressed topics much more complicated than this. Let's take a lesson from them and provide a reasoned solution, not an emotional kick-the-can-down-the-road.

www.americanthinker.com/articles/2018/01/a_different_perspective_on_daca.html

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Immigration Destroys American Schools, Hurts Kids the Most

by Spencer P Morrison

National Economics Editorial, January 24, 2018

There are 1,227,000 Illegal Immigrants and Anchor Babies Enrolled in California's Public Schools: 1 in 5 Students

Immigration, primarily from Mexico and Latin America, has destroyed California's public education system. This is due to overcrowding and culture-shock. Let's look at the numbers.

According to the Migration Policy Institute, there are 1,227,000 illegal immigrants, or their children, currently enrolled in California's K-12 public school system. Of these 252,000 are undocumented, and 975,000 are anchor babies, ie. the children of illegal immigrants who are American citizens. I include them in my figures because but for illegal immigration, they would not be here.

ue.

se children are educated at state expense. While the California Department of Education does not include undocumented children as a separate statistical category, and therefore does not know how much they cost, we do know that total enrollment in California's K-12 public school system was 6,226,737 in 2016.

means that 1,227,000 students out of 6,226,737 in California's public schools are either here illegally, or are anchor babies. That works out to 19.7 percent, or 1 in 5 California students.

<http://nationaleconomicseditorial.com/2018/01/24/illegal-immigration-destroys-american-schools/>

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California Democrats Want to Tax Business' Federal Tax Savings

National Economics Editorial, January 20, 2018

Why does California have the highest poverty rate in America—over 1 in 5 Californians live below the poverty line—but only about 10 percent of America's homeless people. There are so many poor people in California that its income inequality ratio is now larger than Mexico's.

How could so much poverty exist in a place with nearly unlimited natural wealth, and a rich cultural and business inheritance? California is the home of Hollywood, Apple, and Google after all.

Reasons: first, immigration—especially illegal immigration—has sucked state coffers dry, and this has translated into high

for American citizens. Consider that illegal immigrants cost California's economy over \$30 billion every year. This has a significant impact on citizens: it's why, for instance, that California's schools are some of the most crowded, and worst in America.

nationaleconomicseditorial.com/2018/01/20/california-taxing-federal-tax-cut/

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Remittances! — To Pay For the Wall and Break Latin America's Worsening Addiction

an Wall

.com, January 23, 2018

97 percent of remittance money is sent by wire, meaning a tax would be highly effective at raising funds. Though remittances may drop after a tax, there are few other methods for foreigners to reliably send money back to their countries. Physically going to Mexico to drop off money and then returning carries obvious risks for illegals.

Year into Trump's administration, there is barely any discussion about a remittance tax. This is especially unfortunate because such a tax would be a major source of leverage over the Mexican government. Mexico now receives more cash from remittances than they do from oil revenues. [Remittances supersede oil as Mexico's main source of foreign income, by Donald Trump, Forbes, May 16, 2016] Any reduction in this cash flow would put major pressure on the Mexican politicians.

The fact is that Mexico and Central American nations have come to depend upon remittances from their people working in the United States. Every dollar they're getting from El Norte is a dollar they don't have to generate or appropriate in their own country. Their governments have a financial incentive to fight immigration patriotism in the United States.

Borders activists will make the usual pseudo-humanitarian arguments against remittance taxes to try to bamboozle middle-class Americans. But remittances aren't an unmixed boon for Latin America. As with welfare for an individual, remittances are an addictive drug that allow Latin American governments to avoid solving their own problems. [[Remittances: Mexican Officials' Irresponsible Behavior, by George Grayson, Center for Immigration Studies, September 26, 2013]

www.vdare.com/articles/memo-from-middle-america-tax-remittances-to-pay-for-the-wall-and-break-latin-americas-gaming-addiction

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Public Isn't as Fond of Boundless Immigration as the Democrats Are Betting They Are

by Buzz Shaw

Hotair.com, January 23, 2018

It has become obvious that the public was catching on to the fact that the shutdown was essentially about DACA. The Democrats wanted to demand their “clean” DACA bill and were willing to shut down the government to get it. But we’ve already heard rumors that their own internal polling was showing the voters souring on that angle in a serious way, probably leading to the Minority Leader’s change of heart. If so, his conclusion is definitely supported by some recent polling which shows that a majority of Americans, while they have sympathy for the Dreamers, overall don’t want to see even legal immigration increasing. In fact, they’d like to see less of it.

<http://hotair.com/archives/2018/01/23/public-isnt-fond-boundless-immigration-democrats-betting/>

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Underpayment of H-1Bs Is Fact, Not Anecdote

Norm Matloff

[normsaysno.wordpress.com](https://normsaysno.wordpress.com/2018/01/22/underpayment-of-h-1bs-fact-not-anecdote/), January 22, 2018

The above WSJ passage notes that the law requires that an employer pay an H-1B the higher of the prevailing wage and the actual wage, the latter legal term meaning the wage paid to Americans doing the same work at the firm. Requiring employers to pay at least the actual wage would seem to remedy the problem that the prevailing wage is a lowball, below-market figure. Of course the actual wage is just as loophole-riddled as the prevailing wage; again, see the paper for details. And at any rate, the data I present in the paper show that the vast majority of the H-1Bs are paid the prevailing wage, so the issue of the actual wage is moot.

“Total”? Read the paper, which establishes the underpayment six ways to Sunday.

On top of all this is the issue that the law doesn’t even pretend to address: Employers hire younger, thus CHEAPER H-1Bs instead of the older, thus more expensive Americans.

[/normsaysno.wordpress.com/2018/01/22/underpayment-of-h-1bs-fact-not-anecdote/](https://normsaysno.wordpress.com/2018/01/22/underpayment-of-h-1bs-fact-not-anecdote/)

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Schumer, Pelosi Ask Americans to Defer Their Dreams for Those of Illegals

by Coles James

News, January 25, 2018

of America's great civil rights leaders, Jordan was the first African-American elected to the Texas Senate since Reconstruction. She was also the first Southern black woman elected to the House of Representatives, and an eminently qualified recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

She also served as chairwoman of the U.S. Commission on Immigration Reform, where she said some things that Schumer might benefit from considering. "For our immigration policy to make sense," she said, "it is necessary to make distinctions between those who obey the law, and those who violate it."

She also said: "One thing is very clear: Illegal immigrants are not entitled to benefits."

But, however, Jordan's words seem to be forgotten by liberals who oppose deportation of illegal aliens, support government lawyers for illegals in immigration courts, and call for more money to be spent on services for illegal immigrants.

These costs are being borne by Americans. And those extra costs make it harder for Americans to realize their own dreams.

What is the impact when politics is prioritized over the American people. Just in my own community, African-Americans who are trying to get back on their feet are finding it harder than ever, due to the huge number of illegal immigrants who are competing for the same jobs.

The impact is particularly harmful to young Americans who depend on low-skilled work to earn a living and get their start up the economic ladder. Similarly, many of those who have found work are discovering they're being paid less because of the competition they now face from illegal immigrant laborers.

www.cnsnews.com/commentary/kay-coles-james/schumer-pelosi-ask-americans-defer-their-dreams-those-illegals

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n Three American Children Live in Immigrant Households

nn Whitaker

al Economic Editorial, January 24, 2018

Immigrant Populations Make Assimilation Impossible

y does this matter? Am I not simply being racist or xenophobic in bringing it up? No, it's a valid policy concern. And
s, I myself am from an immigrant household, so I can't very well be xenophobic to myself. Let's get on with it.

ast majority of scientific and sociological studies show that too much immigration, too fast, is extremely damaging to
al fiber of the host nation. I made this point in detail in a piece on immigration and the death of Canadian culture, but
arize it again here.

nationaleconomicseditorial.com/2018/01/24/one-third-american-children-immigrants/

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All For It': DACA Immigrants Suddenly Changing Their Tune on Trump and the Border Wall

Chris White

Western Journal, January 27, 2018

When President Donald Trump's wall at the border wouldn't be so bad, some groups are now saying, so long as it means citizenship for the nearly 700,000 people brought into the country through the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program.

"If building a wall leads us to having citizenship, then I'm all for it," Ana Rodriguez, who works at a daycare center in California, told reporters at the Chronicle. "The U.S. is what I know and that's where I want to live my life — I want to be a part of it in any way."

Rodriguez and others like her are arguing about accepting a trade-off — giving Trump his wall in exchange for retaining DACA. The Trump administration proposed a bill earlier this month offering citizenship to 1.8 million illegal immigrants in exchange for a border wall.

Other organizations have also noted that DACA recipients are making recalculations about their opposition. Marissa Morones, director of the Loyola Immigrant Justice Clinic in Los Angeles, noticed in recent weeks that they are sounding more and more willing to back a wall in exchange for citizenship.

www.westernjournal.com/im-daca-immigrants-suddenly-changing-tune-trump-border-wall/

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Democratic Immigration Extremism and Warnings of More Extremism to Come

David French

National Review Online, January 26, 2018

...d, this change is so rapid and so dramatic that thoughtful liberals are taking note. Last summer Peter Beinart wrote a piece in The Atlantic chronicling the transformation. The party platform substantially changed. Politicians like Bernie Sanders were browbeaten into backing an ever-more open-borders position. Beinart talked to Jason Furman, the former chairman of President Obama's Council of Economic advisers. "A decade ago or two ago," Furman said, "Democrats were divided on immigration. Now everyone agrees and is passionate and thinks very little about any potential downsides."

Beinart notes, this change hasn't happened because there's now some sort of unshakeable scholarly agreement about immigration's economic or cultural benefits. Instead, a combination of political and cultural pressures have shoved Democrats in that direction, and they often justify that move by citing a scholarly consensus that does not exist.

www.nationalreview.com/article/455772/democrats-immigration-beliefs-sign-increased-extremism

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Non-Citizen Voting in California with Driver's Licenses Eligible to Vote After April 1

Writer Barry Chowka

The American Thinker, January 23, 2018

...move to legalize non-citizen – including "undocumented" residents' – voting is slowly spreading nationwide. In 2016,

rant activists in New York City endorsed a legislative proposal to allow immigrants residing in the city – legal or not – to vote in local elections. In reporting the story, the New York Post estimated that 500,000 illegal aliens reside in New York City. This change has not yet been formally approved, however. Meanwhile, according to Newsweek (September 13, 2017), "Immigrants Are Getting the Right to Vote in Cities Across America." The occasion for Newsweek's article was the decision by the Washington, D.C. suburb of College Park, Maryland to allow non-citizens, including illegals, to vote.

www.americanthinker.com/articles/2018/01/illegals_in_california_with_drivers_licenses_eligible_to_vote_after_april

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Immigration Compromise Possible Out of Failed Schumer Shutdown?

Ann Kass

www.americanthinker.com, January 25, 2018

As a good jumping-off point are the comments of the famous sage of Chicago, Luis the Lip, champion of Democratic immigration plans, who offered to build Trump's wall with his own soft political Chicago hands to save the Dreamers.

"This is what it is going to take to get 800,000 young men and women and give them a chance to live freely and openly in America, then I'll roll up my sleeves, I'll go down there with bricks and mortar and begin the wall," U.S. Rep. Luis Gutierrez said before the Democrats broke down.

It didn't happen, although I'd pay to watch Gutierrez do something with his hands other than risk paper cuts. Just see him do real work and then driving home bone-tired would be worth a few bucks. It might even be better than a movie.

Unfortunately, Luis' hands aren't made for bricks and mortar. Yet even as he promised to help build Trump's wall, I heard something in his voice: the sound of Democrats caving.

Soon, the shutdown was over, the Dreamers felt betrayed, the hard left was livid, and Trump and the Republicans had won victory in the immigration debate.

Unfortunately, some in the Democratic Media Complex are having a difficult time dealing with this reality.

https://townhall.com/columnists/johnkass/2018/01/25/is-fair-immigration-compromise-possible-out-of-failed-schumer-shutdown-079?utm_source=thdaily&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=nl&newsletterad=

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Permanent Illegal Alien Invader Activists Apprehended By ICE For Deportation - Protests Ensue

by Suzanne Hamner

from Outpost, January 21, 2018

Illegal alien invaders who break additional laws, who are found guilty after receiving due process, and serve their term should be immediately deported without appeal. Second, the federal government should not be giving "special treatment" to illegal alien invaders who are considered "high-profile" individuals – it's called equality under the law. Third, illegal alien invaders who protest to demand impunity should be detained on the spot, not because they are engaged in political activity, but because they violated US immigration law that requires they be detained. Fourth, any organization, religious or secular, as well as any individual, assisting these illegal alien invaders, who are criminals, should be subjected to the immigration law addressing assistance to these types of criminals.

course, Montrevil's arrest and detainment set off a firestorm of protests. Montrevil, co-founder of the New Sanctuary Coalition in New York City, returned to Haiti courtesy of ICE on Tuesday, despite those public protests. Protestors "accused ICE of making an 'understanding' that Montrevil would not be arrested while he appealed his order of removal."

Montrevil should not have an appeal after committing an additional crime resulting in jail time. No understanding should have been given Montrevil on arrest and detainment – deportation should have occurred on the day he set foot outside the prison.

<https://freedomoutpost.com/prominent-illegal-alien-invader-activists-apprehended-ice-deportation-protests-ensue/>

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Sheep Assault on the Immigration Visa Lottery

by Max Nowrasteh

New York Daily News, January 28, 2018

President Trump justifies his animus toward the diversity visa program by describing it this way: “They give us their worst people, put them in a bin . . . they’re picking the worst of the worst.”

That is a gross mischaracterization.

Winners of the diversity visa aren’t chosen randomly from the nearly 7.3 billion non-Americans in the world. Nor do consular officials in places Trump might call “shitholes” place names of people they’d like to see leave their country into a hat.

d, a foreigner has to choose to enter a lottery to gain one of the 50,000 diversity visas a year, as about 14.4 million c
And it's only available to those from so-called "low-admission" countries that send few immigrants here, like Egypt, M
kraine.

www.nydailynews.com/opinion/cheap-assault-immigration-visa-lottery-article-1.3781895

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Rural Voters Should Support More Immigration

Roanoke Times, January 24, 2018

United States has a demographic imbalance. People are living longer and having fewer children. The former is a good
the latter is a matter of choice, mostly. But that means we have a lot more retirees counting on government checks -
s paid for from the taxes of a smaller base of younger workers. Our basic social contract, on Social Security and other
ments, is one of "pay it forward," with each generation paying for the one ahead of it. That means seniors — and futu
s — need to make sure the demographic pyramid has enough younger workers to support them in their old age.

stein explains: "The Social Security trustees estimate the number of seniors will grow from 48 million now to 86 million
Under the current immigration laws, the Pew Research Center projects the working-age population will increase thro
by nearly as much, about 30 million. Pew estimates that immigrants, who tend to be younger, and their descendants
e the vast majority of that increase. But if legal immigration is halved, Pew projects virtually no growth in the workfor

means roughly the same number of workers would need to support nearly 80 percent more seniors. That's a recipe c

sustainable tax increases or big benefit cuts in the Social Security and Medicare programs indispensable to Trump's

www.roanoke.com/opinion/editorials/editorial-why-rural-voters-should-support-more-immigration/article_eb45da8a-609f1c-3d319f08a653.html

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Most Shocking Proposals in the White House Immigration Plan

's proposed DACA deal attacks bedrock principles of the immigration system.

Janne Hing

ation, January 25, 2018

Editing deportation for people who overstay their visas.

plan would strip all those people, if caught by the federal government, of their right to a deportation hearing before a judge. Under this plan, once apprehended, a visa overstayer would be processed immediately for removal from the country, no matter the circumstances or eligibility for other forms of relief. This provision would flat-out deny most undocumented immigrants the right to a hearing process.

are you have it. The starting place for a deal billed as a "DACA fix" does fix DACA but also attempts to rewrite most of the immigration code.

www.thenation.com/article/the-four-most-shocking-proposals-in-the-white-house-immigration-plan/

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Slamming the Golden Door: President Trump's Framework for Reform is Bad for America

New York Daily News, January 28, 2018

The worst piece of the package is embedded in Trump's sweeping call to end what he calls chain migration. This is another example of saying "take a meat cleaver to family-reunification entry" — sharply limiting new citizens' ability to sponsor relatives. Chain migration now includes parents, adult children and siblings, to spouses and kids only.

The effect would be to cut in half the current 1.1 million legal immigrants entering the country annually — itself a small, easily absorbed percentage of the overall American population.

www.nydailynews.com/opinion/slamming-golden-door-article-1.3781946

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Immigration and the End of Canadian Culture

John Whitaker

al Economic Editorial, January 22, 2018

e aren't Canadian culture, they're just a symbol of something far greater, and more profound. This nuance was lost o
and the Canadian public in general in 2010.

gets worse. Canada's Prime Minister, and former substitute drama teacher, Justin Trudeau said that Canada is the v
post-national state. Trudeau implies that there is no Canadian culture, nor nation, to begin with. For Trudeau, and liber
al, Canada is a tabula rasa—a blank slate—upon which the world's disparate peoples can recreate and blend their o
es. Canada is a living etch-a-sketch, devoid of any intrinsic cultural value.

here do the Canadian people fit into all this? They don't.

la's political scene is completely devoid of any meaningful discussion on Canadian culture, and its place in a changin
. Former Prime Minister Stephen Harper was mocked—branded as a racist bigot—for daring to even mention the
ective of “old stock” Canadians.

nationaleconomicseditorial.com/2018/01/22/immigration-end-canadian-culture/

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ew Occupation of Europe

uck Hustmyre

can Thinker, January 26, 2018

who, pray tell, is this new enemy? Militant Islam, jihadists, Muslim terrorists, whatever you want to call them – as long as you don't call them that in Western Europe, because you will likely be arrested for it. They are bold in their intentions, marching down the broad boulevards of Europe's capitals, with police protection, bearing signs and banners that say things like "Kill the infidel," "Defeat Islam," "Islam will dominate the world," and "Be prepared for the real Holocaust."

They mean it, quite literally, as evidenced by the frequent slaughter of innocent people around the world every single day. You apologists and moral equivocators, these acts are not the random violence of lunatics or otherwise mentally deranged individuals; this is a highly organized worldwide campaign with tens of millions of followers, millions of whom not only support the creation of a worldwide caliphate and the imposition of sharia law on the rest of us, but are willing to kill and to die to see it through.

www.americanthinker.com/articles/2018/01/the_new_occupation_of_europe.html

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To: Law, Robert T

Subject: New from the Center for Immigration Studies, 1/29/18



What's Happening at the Center

In his [new report](#), Center Fellow Don Barnett examines whether states have a say in refugee resettlement. A pending lawsuit by the state of Tennessee challenges the authority of the federal government on current resettlement policy. Mr. Barnett traces the history of the federal-state relationship regarding refugees, identifies flaws, and proposes solutions. He concludes that ultimately the courts will have to define the state's place in this program. Mr. Barnett [appeared](#) on the Laura Ingraham Show to discuss this issue.

Publication

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Commentary

[2.](#) Goodlatte's Immigration Bill: A Worthy Compromise

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Video

- [20. Don Barnett Discusses Refugee Resettlement](#)

1.

Do States Have a Say in the Refugee Resettlement Program?: Tennessee lawsuit highlights federal overreach

By Don Barnett

CIS Report, January 24, 2018

<https://cis.org/Report/Do-States-Have-Say-Refugee-Resettlement-Program>

Excerpt: The State of Tennessee filed a lawsuit against the federal government in March 2017 claiming that the refugee resettlement program was an imposition by Washington over which the state had no control.¹ The lawsuit is pending, but it highlights a deep problem with how the refugee resettlement program has evolved since the passage of the Refugee Act in 1980.

This Backgrounder traces the history of the federal-state relationship regarding refugees, identifies flaws, and proposes solutions.

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2.

Goodlatte's Immigration Bill: A Worthy Compromise

By Mark Krikorian

National Review Online

<https://cis.org/Oped/Goodlatte's-Immigration-Bill-Worthy-Compromise>

Excerpt: Rather than focus obsessively on the frivolous Gang of Six bill in the Senate, news coverage needs to pay more attention to the "Secure America's Future Act" by House Judiciary Chairman Bob Goodlatte, the only DACA proposal out there worth the attention of conservatives. As part of negotiations yesterday to get the stopgap funding bill passed, the Freedom Caucus got a commitment from Speaker Paul Ryan to bring it up for a vote.

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3.

EB-5 Reaches a New Height of Mischief A Role in North Korean Money Laundering

By David North

CIS Blog, January 26, 2018

<https://cis.org/North/EB5-Reaches-New-Height-Mischief-Role-North-Korean-Money-Laundering>

Excerpt: The immigrant investor (EB-5) program reached a new height of mischief this week; it played a role in a complex money laundering operation in which the North Korean government sought to secure dollars for its coal exports to China, despite U.S. efforts to squash such transactions.

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4.

Looking Back to When It Wasn't Politically Incorrect to Want to Limit U.S.
Population Growth

By Jerry Kammer

CIS Blog, January 26, 2018

<https://cis.org/Kammer/Looking-Back-When-It-Wasnt-Politically-Incorrect-Want-Limit-US-Population-Growth>

Excerpt: The growth of the U.S. population used to be a major concern for environmentalists. The official position of the Sierra Club, for example, used to be that since population growth exacerbated urban sprawl and our carbon footprint, the United States should restrict immigration in order to stabilize our population. That concern was widely shared in the American public. On the first Earth Day in 1970, the principal issues were efforts to manage population growth, clean up the nation's water and air, and limit the use of pesticides.

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5.

The Art of the Choke

By Mark Krikorian

CIS Blog, January 25, 2018

<https://cis.org/Krikorian/Art-Choke>

Excerpt: The White House immigration outline was released today and it's not good. It could change tomorrow, for all we know, but as it stands now, this is a preemptive surrender on several issues.

The enforcement component is fine, as far as it goes there's no E-Verify, but the White House decided months ago not to push that, thinking it would be a bridge too far for Democrats, since it impacts illegals who are already here.

But the amnesty and chain migration components are fatally flawed. The fact that the amnesty would include a path to citizenship (i.e., the beneficiaries would eventually get green cards like regular immigrants) is fine with me if you're going to amnesty illegal aliens, just rip off the band-aid and get it over with.

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6.

A Peek into the Democrats' DACA Playbook

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, January 25, 2018

<https://www.cis.org/Arthur/Peek-Democrats-DACA-Playbook>

Excerpt: All the walls in the world will not prevent illegal entry if these crucial

fixes are not a part of any immigration deal over DACA, because DACA, as an amnesty, will simply encourage additional illegal entries.

The other effect of a DACA amnesty will be additional chain migration to the United States, as my colleague, Mark Krikorian has, again, explained. For that reason, any deal that would regularize the status of the 690,000 DACA beneficiaries must also address chain migration. Giving a green card to a DACA beneficiary today will lead a nephew entering the United States on an F43 visa, sponsored by that DACA beneficiary, and the not so distant future.

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7.

DOJ Targets 23 Sanctuary Jurisdictions

By Preston Huennekens

CIS Blog, January 25, 2018

<https://www.cis.org/Huennekens/DOJ-Targets-23-Sanctuary-Jurisdictions>

Excerpt: The Department of Justice issued letters yesterday to 23 jurisdictions, including three states, warning them that they appear to be in violation of federal law. These jurisdictions are at risk of losing over \$53 million in federal law enforcement funding unless they reverse their sanctuary policies.

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8.

Just How Large of an Amnesty Are We Talking About?

By Jason Richwine

CIS Blog, January 24, 2018

<https://cis.org/Richwine/Just-How-Large-Amnesty-Are-We-Talking-About>

Excerpt: This post lays out the estimated sizes of several major amnesty proposals, with an emphasis on the uncertainty. If Congress passes an open-ended amnesty not limited to current DACA beneficiaries or not capped at a certain number then the eventual count of amnesty recipients could easily eclipse what is promised when the bill passes.

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9.

Border Patrol Seeks HR Advice for a Mere Third of a Billion Dollars

By David North

CIS Blog, January 25, 2018

<https://cis.org/North/Border-Patrol-Seeks-HR-Advice-Mere-Third-Billion-Dollars>

Excerpt: I understand that the Border Patrol has a major turnover problem; the

jobs are demanding, yet often boring. They are sometimes dangerous; they involve a lot of night work. Routinely, new recruits are stationed at the southern border, in places far from their homes and families. Some people may not like the desert, which is where much of the work is done.

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10.

Supreme Court to Take Up Travel Restrictions Case

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, January 25, 2018

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Supreme-Court-Take-Travel-Restrictions-Case>

Excerpt: All of that said, however, the issues involved in this matter are complex, and the Fourth Circuit may simply be struggling with those issues in issuing its decision. Given the Supreme Court's action, however, and its directions on EO-3, the circuit court should "render its decision with appropriate dispatch," thereby enabling the Supreme Court to issue a dispositive ruling.

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11.

K-1 (Fiancee) Visas Are Now Harder to Get, but Why Have Them at All?

By David North

CIS Blog, January 24, 2018

<https://cis.org/North/K1-Fiancee-Visas-Are-Now-Harder-Get-Why-Have-Them-All>

Excerpt: he nuances of the K-1 visa, as I reported frequently in the previous eight years, were one of the tools employed by the open-borders types in the previous administration to open up all sorts of loopholes in the immigration law, always resulting in a little more migration.

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12.

What's Wrong with This Picture: Three-Quarters of Silicon Valley Workers Are H-1Bs?

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, January 24, 2018

<https://www.cis.org/Cadman/Whats-Wrong-Picture-ThreeQuarters-Silicon-Valley-Workers-Are-H1Bs>

Excerpt: It looks more to me like a classic public relations campaign to put the best face possible on the industry's addiction to cheap, pliable foreign workers

who are less likely to complain over their working conditions, or about having to live in communities where the cost of living is so high that they are the equivalent of indentured apprentices surrounded by incomprehensible, unachievable, wealth.

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13.

House Immigration Bill Does Not Criminalize Poverty

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, January 23, 2018

<https://cis.org/Arthur/House-Immigration-Bill-Does-Not-Criminalize-Poverty>

Excerpt: This is not a distinction without a difference had Congress wanted to make the maintenance of such an income an ongoing requirement for an alien granted this status, it could have easily written it in to the bill, but it has not done so. Rather, the alien just has to show at the time of application that he or she is "able to maintain" himself or herself at that income.

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14.

More Green Cards Are Always Good for Some, but What About the National Interest?

By Jerry Kammer

CIS Blog, January 22, 2018

<https://cis.org/Kammer/More-Green-Cards-Are-Always-Good-Some-What-About-National-Interest>

Excerpt: Opinion polls have long demonstrated the public's preference for reduced immigration. But public opinion, whatever its numbers, seldom is propelled by the political intensity and organization of the groups that gain from immigration. This situation led Harvard sociologist Christopher Jencks to observe in 2001 that "Congress will not curtail the growth of immigration just because poll data show that the public favors such a change. Immigration will level off only if the political groups that drove it up over the past generation become weaker or if those who want immigration reduced become stronger."

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15.

The Hazards and Costs of Defying Federal Supremacy in Immigration Matters

By Dan Cadman

CIS Blog, January 22, 2018

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Hazards-and-Costs-Defying-Federal-Supremacy-Immigration-Matters>

Excerpt: The policy that the city has chosen to impose on its employees, most specifically its police force, is to preclude officers from cooperating with immigration agents in investigating, and placing into removal proceedings before an immigration judge, aliens arrested and charged with crimes, many of them serious. This is unambiguously not a civil rights issue; it is a public safety issue.

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16.

Immigration Courts Sets New Priorities, Performance Measures

By Andrew Arthur

CIS Blog, January 22, 2018

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Immigration-Courts-Sets-New-Priorities-Performance-Measures>

Excerpt: Given the (admittedly) aspirational nature of the performance measures, objections should be limited. No immigration judge will be sanctioned if he or she fails to meet the standards set by the director, but the agency should also be prepared to recognize (especially initially) the difficulties that certain courts may have in achieving these goals.

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17.

What We Can Learn About the Diversity Lottery from a Friend of the Program

By David North

CIS Blog, January 22, 2018

<https://cis.org/North/What-We-Can-Learn-About-Diversity-Lottery-Friend-Program>

Excerpt: It's an interesting article. She makes the point that most of the visa lottery winners are quite unprepared to come to the United States, that many are in college when they win, and that winning thus disrupts their education. Further, she states that the whole visa lottery process which must be completed in a year is different from many other migration processes that are smoother because of the opportunity for advanced planning. She indicates that most visa lottery winners have scant support networks in the United States and recommends that they receive government-funded, refugee-like services from our refugee-support systems.

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18.

500 Ex-DACA Criminals & Gang Members Still At Large: Will They Get Amnesty Too?

By Jessica Vaughan

CIS Blog, January 22, 2018

<https://www.cis.org/Vaughan/500-ExDACA-Criminals-Gang-Members-Still-Large-Will-They-Get-Amnesty-Too>

Excerpt: While it is reassuring that USCIS is revoking DACA benefits for criminal gang members it identifies, it is concerning that almost as many criminal alien DACA beneficiaries have been released as have been removed to their home country. Most of the terminations occurred more than a year before these statistics were compiled. I assume that at least some of the 940 criminals who had DACA but who have not been removed are still in state or local custody serving time, but it is possible, even likely, that some were released by sanctuary jurisdictions, and ICE has not re-apprehended them.

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19.

Part of EB-5 Grinds to a Halt as By-Product of Spending Fight

By David North

CIS Blog, January 22, 2018

<https://www.cis.org/North/Part-EB5-Grinds-Halt-ByProduct-Spending-Fight>

Excerpt: As with all things governmental, there are complications within complications, so the entire EB-5 program has not come to a pause, just the part that deals out benefits. Aliens can still put their half-million-dollar bundles

into U.S. investments, the money can be used or sometimes mis-used by the middlemen, as before, and construction on EB-5 projects can keep moving but no government-produced benefits can be secured until the program is re-authorized by Congress.

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20.

Don Barnett Discusses Refugee Resettlement

FOX News, January 24, 2018

Video: <https://cis.org/Don-Barnett-Discusses-Refugee-Resettlement>

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The Center for Immigration Studies is an independent, non-partisan, non-profit, research organization. Since our founding in 1985, we have pursued a single mission – providing immigration policymakers, the academic community, news media, and concerned citizens with reliable information about the social, economic, environmental, security, and fiscal consequences of legal and illegal immigration into the United States.

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Subject: Immigration Events, 1/29/18



Center for Immigration Studies

Low-immigration, Pro-immigrant



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Immigration Events, 1/29/17

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1. 1/30, DC - Discussion on refugee integration and the global compact on refugees - **[New Listing]**
2. 1/31-2/2, San Antonio, TX - Annual border security conference and expo
3. 2/1, Fairfax, VA - Lecture on family-based immigration - **[New Listing]**
4. 2/1, Cancun, Mexico, - American Immigration Lawyers Association midwinter conference
5. 2/1, Brussels - Conference on the application of EU migration and asylum policies
6. 2/1, Brussels - Conference on the European asylum system - **[New Listing]**
7. 2/5, DC - Discussion on security conditions in Mexico
8. 2/5, DC Discussion on the feasibility of a merit-based immigration system for the US - **[New Listing]**
9. 2/5, San Diego - Seminar on intergenerational relationships among latino immigrant families in Spain

- 10. 2/6, DC - USCIS Asylum Division quarterly stakeholder meeting
- 11. 2/14, San Diego - Seminar on Italy and the refugee influx
- 12. 2/16, Los Angeles - International conference on refugee policies and refugee movements -
- 13. 2/20, London - Symposium on post-Brexit immigration and asylum policy
- 14. 2/26-28, Arlington, VA - Biometrics for government and law enforcement conference
- 15. 3/7-9, DC - Certificate program course in international migration studies
- 16. 3/22-24, Calgary - Immigration at the national metropolis conference

1.

On refugee integration and the Global Compact on Refugees: Lessons from Turkey

10:30 a.m.-12:00 p.m., Tuesday, January 30, 2018

Brookings Institution

Saul/Zilkha Room

1775 Massachusetts Avenue N.W.

Washington, DC 20036

<https://www.brookings.edu/events/on-refugee-integration-and-the-global-compact-on-refugees-lessons-from-turkey/>

Overview: In September 2016, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) adopted the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, which included commitments to protecting the rights of “people on the move” and to sharing responsibility for their wellbeing, and laid out the process for developing a new Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), to be adopted later this year.

On January 30, the Center on the United States and Europe (CUSE) will host a panel discussion on Turkey’s experience with integrating roughly 3.5 million refugees and how that experience can inform the Compact. Izza Leghtas, senior advocate at Refugees International, will discuss the findings of her recent report, “

I am only looking for my rights,” on the difficulties refugees face in accessing legal employment and the need for livelihood programs in Turkey’s urban centers. On the basis of his recently completed

Syrian Barometer 2017, Murat Erdoğan, director of the Migration and Integration Research Center at the Turkish-German University in Istanbul, will reflect on the attitudes of the Turkish public toward refugee integration, as well as attitudes of the refugees themselves toward their host societies. Elizabeth Ferris, research professor at the Institute of Study of International Migration at Georgetown University, will remark on how Turkey’s experience could relate to the broader issues surrounding global refugee governance and inform the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (a component of the GCR). Kemal Kirişçi, TÜSİAD senior fellow and director of the Turkey Project at Brookings, will moderate the discussion.

Following the discussion, panelists will take questions from the audience.

Panelists:

Izza Leghtas, Senior Advocate for Europe - Refugees International

Murat Erdoğan, Director, Migration and Integration Research Center, Turkish-German University

Elizabeth Ferris, Nonresident Senior Fellow - Foreign Policy

Moderator:

Kemal Kirişçi, TÜSİAD Senior Fellow - Foreign Policy, Center on the United States and Europe
Director - The Turkey Project

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2.

Border Security Expo

Wednesday-Friday, January 31-February 2, 2018

Henry B. Gonzalez Convention Center

900 E Market Street

San Antonio, TX 78205

<http://www.bordersecurityexpo.com/welcome>

Conference agenda:

Wednesday, January 31, 2018

9:00 a.m.

Plenary Panel: **New Administration - Impact on Border Security** - 45 mins

Moderator:

Robert Bonner, Senior Principal, Sentinel Strategy & Policy Consulting - Former Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection; Former Administrator, U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration; and Former U.S. District Judge for California's Central District

Speakers/Panelists:

Brian de Vallance, Former Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security (Confirmed)

Jayson Ahern, Principal, The Chertoff Group - Former Acting Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (Confirmed)

10:00 a.m.

Plenary Panel: **Changing Flows of People Coming into the U.S.** - 45 mins

Moderator:

Ronald Colburn, President, The Border Patrol Foundation - Former National Deputy Chief, U.S. Border Patrol

Speakers/Panelists:

Eddy Dolan, Regional Attaché, Central America, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Invited)

Manuel Padilla Jr., Chief Patrol Agent, Sector Chief for the Rio Grande Valley, U.S. Customs and Border Protection - Commander, South Texas Corridor, Joint Task Force West (Confirmed)

Matt Allen, ICE/HQ (former SAIC/PHX) (Invited)

10:45 a.m.

State and Local Law Enforcement - 90 mins

Moderator:

Nelson Balido, Chairman and CEO, Border Commerce and Security Council; Principal, Balido and Associates, Inc. - Former Director, Private Sector Division, Federal Emergency Management Agency; Former Member, DHS, Homeland Security Advisory Council

Speakers/Panelists:

Javier Salazar, Sheriff, Bexar, County, TX (Confirmed)

JD Robertson, Commanding Officer, Special Operations, Texas Rangers (Invited)

Phil King, Chair of Homeland Security & Public Safety, U.S. State Representative, TX (Confirmed)

Sheriff Joe Frank Martinez, Chairman, Southwestern Border Sheriffs' Coalition (Confirmed)

Unity of Effort/Joint Task Force - 90 mins

Moderator:

Robert 'Bob' Rutt, Managing Director - Frontier Solutions

Speakers/Panelists:

Janice Ayala, Director, Joint Task Force – Investigations, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Confirmed)

Paul A. Beeson, Director, DHS Joint Task Force – West, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Confirmed)

Vice Admiral Karl L. Schultz, Director, Joint Task Force – East, Department of Homeland Security (Confirmed)

Enforcement's Role in Countering Our Nation's Latest Drug Threat - 90 mins

Moderator:

Michael Braun, General Manager - SAVA Workforce Solutions; Former Chief of Operations, U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration

Speakers/Panelists:

Ray Donovan, Special Agent in Charge, Special Operations Division, U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (Confirmed)

Shane Folden, Special Agent in Charge, HSI, U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement, San Antonio (Invited)

Thursday, February 1, 2018

8:15 a.m.

Opening Keynote - 45 mins

Speakers/Panelists:

Kevin K. McAleenan, Acting Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (Confirmed)

9:00 a.m.

Plenary Keynote - TBA - 30 mins

9:30 a.m.

Salute to Fallen Heroes Memorial - 30 mins

10:45 a.m.

Plenary Session: **Biometrics in Border Security** - 60 mins

Moderator:

Nelson Balido, Chairman and CEO, Border Commerce and Security Council; Principal, Balido and Associates, Inc. - Former Director, Private Sector Division, Federal Emergency Management Agency; Former Member, DHS, Homeland Security Advisory Council

Speakers/Panelists:

Antonio J. Trindade, Associate Chief, Enforcement/Technology, U.S. Border Patrol (Confirmed)

Arun Vemury, Program Director, Science & Technology Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Confirmed)

Patrick J. Nemeth, Director of the Identity Operations Division, Office of Biometric Identity Management,

National Protection and Programs Directorate, DHS (Confirmed)

Paul Hunter, Chief Biometrics Strategy/Biometrics Division, DHS/USCIS/ Immigration Records and Identity Services (IRIS) Directorate (Confirmed)

11:45 a.m.

Procurement Panel: DHS, CBP, ICE - 45 mins

Moderator:

David Aguilar, Partner, GSIS - Former Acting Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Speakers/Panelists:

Bill Weinberg, Head of the Contracting Activity, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (Invited)

Colleen Manaher, Executive Director, Planning, Program Analysis, and Evaluation, Office of Field Operations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (Confirmed)

Dennis Michelini, Operations Acting Executive Director, Air and Marine Operations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (Confirmed)

Kelly Good, U.S. Border Patrol (Confirmed)

12:30 p.m.

Public Safety Communications along the Border - 45 mins

Moderator:

Charles Armstrong, Former Assistant Commissioner, Office of Information and Technology - U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Speakers/Panelists:

Patrick Schwinghammer, Director of Radio Access Network, FirstNet (Confirmed)

Ron Hewitt, Director, Office Emergency Communications, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Confirmed)

Thomas Bojito, Chief, Tactical Communications Program, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Operations Division, U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement

Transnational Networks - 45 mins**Speakers/Panelists:**

Roque Caza, Acting Director, Counter Network Division, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (Confirmed)

Operation Stonegarden: Homeland Security Grants - 45 mins

Friday, February 2, 2018

10:00 a.m.**Demo Day - Bandera Gun Club 360 mins**

The Border Security Expo Demo Day 2018 is designed for manufacturers, distributors, retailers and others to demonstrate and network with end-users at an outdoor range.

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3.

Understanding Family-Based Immigration

3:00-4:15 p.m. Thursday, February 1, 2018

David King Hall, No. 2053

George Mason University

4400 University Drive

Fairfax, VA 22030

<https://iir.gmu.edu/events/7367>

Speaker:

Michele Waslin, IIR Program Coordinator

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4.

2018 AILA Midwinter Conference

Thursday, February 1, 2018

Grand Fiesta Americana Coral Beach

Cancun, Mexico

http://www.ailadownloads.org/agora/inpersonconfprog/2018/2018_Midwinter_Conf-Program.pdf

Breaking Down the Wall: Immigration Practice in the Age of Trump

Agenda:

TRACK I: ADVANCED BUSINESS

8:55–9:00 a.m.

WELCOME AND GREETINGS

Michelle Funk, AILA Business Track Conference Program Chair, McLean, VA

9:00–10:00 a.m.

I-140 PETITIONS: POST-KAZARIAN AND DHANASAR

Panelists will provide an update on current USCIS adjudications practices in light of both Matter of Kazarian and the new Matter of Dhanasar.

- * Making Your Case under the Dhanasar Criteria
- * “National Importance” vs. “National Scope”
- * Establishing That Your Client Is Well Positioned to Advance the Proposed Endeavor
- * Proving Certain Requirements Should Be Waived: The Job Offer and Labor Certification
- * Recent AAO Decisions Interpreting the Kazarian Final Merits Determination
- * Defining What Constitutes “Research,” “National Interest,” and “International” Prominence

Faculty:

Dagmar Butte (DL), AILA Board of Governors, Portland, OR

Anastasia Tonello, AILA President-Elect, New York, NY

Gerard M. Chapman, Greensboro, NC

Suzanne B. Seltzer, New York, NY

10:05–11:05 a.m.

ADVANCED PERM ISSUES

Panelists will provide an update on the current issues and trends that are occurring at DOL. They will address computer occupations, BALCA trends, and the DOL systems and processes for responding to audits.

- * Recent BALCA Decisions: What Is New and Interesting?
- * DOL Technology Changes: Helpful or Hurtful? How Well Is It Working?
- * Section H-14: Quantifying Skills Update
- * Emerging Issues

Faculty:

Catherine L. Haight (DL), Los Angeles, CA

Deborah J. Notkin, AILA Past President, New York, NY

Sarah K. Peterson, AILA Board of Governors/DOL Liaison Committee Chair, Minneapolis, MN

Vincent W. Lau, DOL Liaison Committee Vice Chair, Cambridge, MA

11:20 a.m.–12:20 p.m.

VIVA MEXICO! WHAT TO KNOW BEFORE PROCESSING IN MEXICO

Sending clients to an unfamiliar consular post can cause angst. Panelists will discuss the complexities of processing cases at consular posts in Mexico, what to expect there, and strategies to consider when assisting clients through these posts.

- * Which Post Do I Use? Determining the Appropriate Location
- * Mexican TNs: Cedula, Titulo, and Other Common TN Issues
- * Evolution of E Visa Processing in Mexico
- * Best Practices when Communicating with the Post
- * Third-Country Nationals: When TCNs Can Process through Mexico

Faculty:

Lynn Marie Lee (DL), USCIS International Operations Liaison Committee Co-Chair, Springfield, VA

Ramon E. Curiel, San Antonio, TX Steve Pattison, Portsmouth, NH

David Strashnoy, Los Angeles, CA

1:00–1:30 p.m.**LUNCH PANEL: HOT TOPICS**

- * AC-21 Regulation: One Year Later
- * Executive Orders Fallout: Fraud and Compliance Issues
- * Updates on Litigation Against the Administration
- * Adjudication Trends

Faculty:

Kevin W. Miner (DL), AILA Board of Governors, Atlanta, GA

Marketa Lindt, AILA 1st Vice President, Chicago, IL

Betsy Lawrence, AILA Director of Government Relations, Washington, DC

1:35–2:35 p.m.**ADVANCED H-1B ISSUES**

In an ever-increasing global and technologically advanced business world, traditional notions of employment have been expanding to encompass mobile and remote workforces. Panelists will discuss how to accommodate these non-traditional employment situations, increasing site visits, and other issues facing frequent travelers.

- * Matter of Simeio: Two Years Later
- * Peripatetic Workers, Roving Employees, and the Definition of “Worksite”
- * “Putting American Workers First”: Targeted Site Visits

- oo Unverifiable Employers
- oo H-1B Dependent Employers
- oo Offsite Workers

* Travel Issues: Pending Petitions

Faculty:

Diane M. Butler (DL), AILA Board of Governors, Seattle, WA

Sheila Mahadevan, New Member Division Chair, Washington, DC

Kevin Robert Lashus, Austin, TX

2:40–3:40 p.m.

DIVERSIFYING YOUR PRACTICE IN A RESTRICTIONIST PERIOD

Due to the profound paradigm shift in the political landscape, business practitioners are increasingly considering other options within immigration law. Panelists will discuss growing your practice, ethical considerations when taking on new case types, and responsibilities when guiding others.

- * Expanding Your Employment-Based Practice
- * Consider Removal Work: How to Prepare Yourself and Your Practice
- * How to Avoid Malpractice
- * Responsibilities and Establishing Boundaries When Mentoring Colleagues

Faculty:

Leigh N. Ganchan (DL), Houston, TX

T. Douglas Stump, AILA Past President, Oklahoma City, OK

Maria F. Glinsmann, Gaithersburg, MD

Jeff Joseph, Aurora, CO

3:55–4:55 p.m.

SOMETIMES, YOU JUST HAVE TO SUE TO GET WHAT YOU NEED: THE BASICS OF IMMIGRATION LITIGATION

It's no secret that there has been a huge increase in immigration-related lawsuits against the government since the new administration took office. Business immigration practitioners cannot be left out of this "brave new world." Panelists will discuss the basics of business immigration litigation, and give tips on how you can maximize the services you provide to your corporate clients.

- * Types of Actions
- * Establishing an Administrative Record
- * Exhausting Administrative Remedies
- * Mechanics of Filing: Where, When, and How to File
- * Damages

Faculty:

Justin Burton (DL), Chicago, IL

Thomas K. Ragland, Washington, DC

Brian Schmitt, New Windsor, MD

Leslie K. Dellon, Staff Attorney (Business Immigration), American Immigration Council, Washington, DC

TRACK II: ADVANCED REMOVAL

8:55–9:00 a.m.

WELCOME AND GREETINGS

Kelli J. Stump, AILA Removal Track Conference Program Chair/EOIR Liaison Committee Chair, Oklahoma City, OK

9:00–10:00 a.m.

DETENTION ISSUES

As part of the president's new campaign to ramp up deportations, more money has been invested in private detention facilities. With the increased number of detention beds, practitioners can expect more challenges to bond and mandatory detention. Panelists will discuss how to challenge mandatory detention and argue for a bond with either ICE or the immigration judge.

- * Arriving Aliens and Mandatory Detention: How to Negotiate Parole
- * Negotiating a Bond with ICE Upon Apprehension of the Client *Filing a Bond Motion: It's More than a Formality These Days
- * Bond Appeals: It Doesn't Cost a Thing, So Do It!

Faculty:

Kelli J. Stump (DL), AILA Removal Track Conference Program Chair/EOIR Liaison Committee Chair, Oklahoma City, OK

Jeremy L. McKinney, AILA Secretary, Greensboro, NC

Ruben Luis Reyes, AILA Board of Governors, Phoenix, AZ

10:05–11:05 a.m.

DO WHAT IRA KURZBAN DOES: DENY!

Many practitioners in the immigration court setting focus mainly on the relief phase of proceedings and neglect to zealously advocate for their client at the pleadings stage. It is time for you, as an immigration attorney, to put the government's feet to the fire and advocate for your client at all stages of proceedings! If you worked in Ira Kurzban's firm, and you admitted or conceded any charges, you'd get fired! So do what Ira does: deny!

- * The New Normal: Denying Allegations in the NTA
- * When Is It Strategically Advantageous to Admit and Concede?

- * Burdens of Production and Proof *Common Objections to Documentation Submitted by DHS
- * Due Process Issues Relating to Timing and Preparedness of DHS Counsel, and Moving to Terminate at a First Master
- * Dealing with Recalcitrant Judges and DHS Counsel

Faculty:

Olsi Vrapı (DL), Albuquerque, NM Victor D. Nieblas Pradis, AILA Past President, City of Industry, CA Jodi Goodwin, Harlingen, TX W. Michael Sharma-Crawford, Kansas City, MO

11:20–12:20 p.m.

MOTIONS, MOTIONS, MOTIONS

Outside of motions to reopen, motions practice is almost nonexistent in immigration court. In an effort to zealously and aggressively represent clients, you should attempt to make full use of motions practice, from discovery and production through suppression and the end of proceedings to maximize your client's chances of a favorable outcome.

- * Motions to Compel Production of Documents, Witnesses, or Testimony
- * Motions to Suppress *Motions to Terminate and Administratively Close
- * Creative (but Obscure and Underutilized) Motions

Faculty:

Rekha Sharma-Crawford (DL), Kansas City, MO
Joseph S. Porta, Los Angeles, CA
Marc Van Der Hout, AILA Board of Governors, San Francisco, CA

12:35–1:35 p.m.

LUNCH PANEL: LITIGATION AND RECENT ISSUES IN ASYLUM CASES

Now, more than ever, zealous advocacy and bold litigation are essential at all stages of proceedings. These skills affect every stage of removal proceedings, although unique issues arise depending on the type of case. Panelists will address a number of developing issues with asylum/withholding of removal cases, as well as unique defense strategies. *PSG: Creative Ideas in Identifying Particular Social Groups Based on Family Association *Mental Health Issues: Identifying a Client's Mental Health and Competency Issues, and Using Them to Secure Safeguards and to Develop a PSG *One-Year Bar: Arguing Against Application of the One-Year Bar for Asylum *TRIG: Addressing and Fighting Terrorism-Related Inadmissibility Grounds

Faculty:

Ally Bolour (DL), AILA Board of Governors/Annual Conference 2018 Chair, Los Angeles, CA
Yemi Getachew, San Jose, CA
Daniel Thomann, Chicago, IL

1:35–2:35 p.m.

LITIGATING IN U.S. DISTRICT COURT: MANDAMUS AND HABEAS CORPUS

Litigation against the government in today's world is inevitable. Panelists will explore ways to pursue adjudication of applications pending with USCIS, and identify effective strategies to seek release from custody those detained by ICE. The legal issues associated with these actions also will be addressed. *Are You Ready to Litigate? Habeas Corpus and Mandamus Actions in U.S. District Court: Legal Strategies to Determine When It's Time to File Suit *Creative Uses of Habeas and Mandamus Petitions *When to Seek a TRO or Preliminary Injunction *Getting Paid for Your Work: EAJA Fees for Prevailing Parties

Faculty:

Anthony Drago Jr. (DL), Boston, MA
Maria Baldini-Potermin, Federal Court Litigation Section Steering Committee Chair, Chicago, IL
Mark Barr, Denver, CO

2:40–3:40 p.m.

REPRESENTING INDIVIDUALS WITH FINAL ORDERS OF REMOVAL: WHAT CAN YOU DO?

After years of living in the United States subject to a final order of removal, the lives of most people change considerably. Many noncitizens with final orders have families and other responsibilities they need to take care of, and they must administer to these responsibilities even while ICE pursues them to effectuate their removal from the United States. These clients need knowledgeable attorneys who can help them successfully navigate the complexities of the immigration system. Panelists will explore options for how best to achieve this. *Motions to Reopen: Preparation Strategies, When to File *Are Joint Motions to Reopen Available in the Current Administration? *Strategies for Dealing with the Office of Chief Counsel *When Is It Time to Consider Options Aside from Reopening? o Stays of Removal o Waivers and Other Ideas to Get Around a Final Order of Removal

Faculty:

Michelle Saenz Rodriguez (DL), AILA Board of Governors, Dallas, TX

Matt Adams, Seattle, WA

Cheryl David, New York, NY

3:55–4:55 p.m.

ETHICAL ISSUES IN REMOVAL PROCEEDINGS: A NEW WORLD OF PRACTICE

In the wake of the new administration's tough stance on immigration, removal practitioners are now seeing older cases (formerly administratively closed during the Obama administration) recalendared. Likewise, ICE is now enforcing removal orders for individuals that previously had been granted stays of removal for years. Finally, with the new executive actions, ethical issues have and will continue to arise. Panelists will discuss the attorney's role after administrative closure and reopening, advising a client with an order of supervision, and "advising" obligors, family members, and friends.

* Ethical Obligations When Cases Are Recalendared After Previously Being Administratively Closed o You Did All the Work Already: Can You Charge a New Fee?

- * Advising Clients with Orders of Supervision: Can You Tell Your Client Not to Show Up at an ICE Check-In?
- * Dealing with Obligors Who Are Not Your Clients
- * Managing Expectations of Family Members, Do-Gooders, and Well-Wishers
- * Dealing with Dabblers

Faculty: Andrew K. Nietor (DL), San Diego, CA Reid Trautz, Director, AILA Practice and Professionalism Center, Washington, DC Meghan Moore, Wyoming, MI

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5.

Conflict and Compromise Between Law and Politics in EU Migration and Asylum Policies

9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m., Thursday, February 1, 2018

Université libre de Bruxelles – Campus du Solbosch

Buildings K and R42

Avenue Franklin Roosevelt 50

1050 Bruxelles, Belgium

<http://odysseus-network.eu/conference-2018/>

Program:

9:00-10:00 a.m.

Opening Plenary Session: **Accessing the Implementation of the Agenda on Migration**

Several questions related to the implementation of the European Agenda on Migration will be analysed in relation with the Commission Communications of 27 September and 7 December 2017.

Welcome speech by Philippe De Bruycker, Coordinator of the Odysseus Academic Network, ULB, Brussels

“From illegal to legal migration: the importance of pull factors” by François Crépeau, Professor, McGill University, Canada; Former UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants

“From Dublin to sharing people: a viable model of solidarity?” by Francesco Maiani, Associate Professor, University of Lausanne, Switzerland

Comments by Simon Mordue, Deputy Director-General, DG Migration and Home Affairs, European Commission

10:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

Stream One - Externalization:

International Responsibility for the Cooperation of the EU & its Member States with the Libyan Coastguard?

Whilst they avoid triggering directly the application of the ECHR, the EU and its Member States collaborate closely with the Libyan coastguard by providing training, equipment and/or funding. Can these policies lead to international responsibility of the EU and its Member States and, if yes, which court(s) would establish jurisdiction?

Convener:

Achilles Skordas, Professor, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Ramses Wessel, Professor of International Law and Governance, University of Twente, the Netherlands

Mariagiulia Giuffre, Senior Lecturer in Law, Department of Law and Criminology, Edge Hill University, United Kingdom

Sonja Boelaert, Senior Legal Adviser, Council of the EU

Carolyn Moser, Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law, Heidelberg, Germany

Stream Two - Human Rights:

The Human Right to Leave a Country: to Protect or Forget?

The freedom to leave any country including his own recognised under human rights law is challenged by pull-back practices as part of the fight against irregular migration and the externalisation of the EU migration policy. Turkey is requested to prevent migrants and asylum seekers to leave its territory. Transit countries like Libya if not origin countries, are asked to act in a similar way. The compatibility of such measures with the right to leave should be assessed.

Convener:

Elsbeth Guild, Jean Monnet Professor ad personam, Queen Mary University of London

Nora Markard, Junior Professor of Public and International Law, University of Hamburg

Adriano Silvestri, Head of Sector Asylum, Migration and Borders, European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights

Pia Oberoi, Advisor on Migration and Human Rights, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Ulrike Brandl, Associate Professor, Department of Public Law and European Union Law, Faculty of Law, University of Salzburg

Stream Three - Institutions:

Monitoring and Steering Through Frontex and Easo 2.0: The Rise of a new model of JHA Agencies?

The (envisaged) enhanced mandate of key EU JHA agencies goes far beyond support, or administrative cooperation, and includes functions that have the potential to directly steer the implementation of EU policies, as well as monitoring functions. This creates obvious tensions with the agencies' internal governance structures which are largely intergovernmental, and more broadly with the legal, and political limits to their functioning. This workshop integrates insights from practice, policy input, and legal debate and critically assesses: the (envisaged) design and operationalisation of these monitoring and steering functions; the level of independence afforded to JHA agencies; the effectiveness of existing accountability mechanisms.

Convener:

Lilian Tsourdi, Doctor, Lecturer, Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford

Kris Pollet, Senior Legal and Policy Officer, ECRE

Richard Ares Baumgartner; EU Affairs Strategic Advisor, Frontex

Patricia Van de Peer, Head Department of Asylum Support, European Asylum Support Office

1:30-3:30 p.m.

Visas For Asylum: Not under EU Law or Not at All?

While asylum seekers have recourse to smugglers because they cannot travel legally to the EU, the CJEU ruled on 7 March 2017 on the application of a Syrian family for a short-term visa that would have allowed them to travel and apply for asylum in Belgium. The severely criticized decision of the Court in X & X denying its jurisdiction should be scrutinized, including the issue if the refusal of a visa may lead to a violation of non-refoulement in relation with the own initiative report of the European Parliament on humanitarian visas.

Convener:

Violeta Moreno-Lax, Doctor, Associate Professor in Law, Queen Mary University of London

Emmanuelle Bribosia, Director of the Center for European Law, Institute for European Studies, ULB

Juan Fernando Lopez-Aguilar, Member of the European Parliament, Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

Sophie Magennis, Head of Policy and Legal Support Unit, UNHCR, Bureau for Europe

Adriano Silvestri, Head of Sector Asylum, Migration and Borders, European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights

Collective Expulsion or Not? Individualisation of Decision Making in Migration and Asylum Law

The ECtHR delivered two contradictory rulings on collective expulsion in the case *Khlaifia*. The recent ruling in *N.D. & N.T.* on 3 October 2017 about returns from Mellila to Morocco adds a seventh case to the list of violations of Protocol 4 of the ECHR on the prohibition of collective expulsions. What is at stake is the level of individualisation of return decisions required by judges. This principle of administrative law appeared also in the case law of the CJEU on family reunification. But what does individualisation require precisely?

Convener:

Jean-Yves Carlier, Professor, Faculté de droit, Université Catholique de Louvain

Luc Leboeuf, Scientific Collaborator, Institut pour la recherche interdisciplinaire en sciences juridiques, Université Catholique de Louvain

François Crépeau, Professor, McGill University, Canada; Former UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants

Marta Hirsch-Ziembinska, Principal Legal Adviser of the European Ombudsman and member of the

External Competence and Representation of the EU and its Member States in the Area of Migration and Asylum

The General Court considered in case T-192/16 that the EU-Turkey Statement of 18 March 2016 was not adopted by the European Council but rather by the Heads of State or Government of the Member States. If that is the case, can we consider the collective action of Member States in fields within the scope of EU external competences to be lawful? The current discussions in the UN of the Global Compacts on refugees and migration also raise questions regarding who takes part in those negotiations on behalf of the EU and its Member States.

Convener:

Paula Garcia Andrade, Associate Professor of Public International law and EU law, Universidad Pontificia Comillas, Madrid

Juan Santos Vara, Jean Monnet Chair in EU External Action, University of Salamanca, Spain

Thomas Spijkerboer, Professor of Migration Law, VU University of Amsterdam

Mauro Gatti, Research Associate, University of Luxembourg

Sonja Boelaert, Senior Legal Adviser, Council of the EU

4:00-5:00 p.m.

Final Plenary Session - **Towards “Judicial Passivism” in EU Migration and Asylum Law?**

Convener:

Iris Goldner Lang, Jean Monnet Professor of EU Law, University of Zagreb, Croatia; UNESCO Chair on Free Movement of People, Migration and Inter-Cultural Dialogue

Françoise Tulkens, Former Judge and Vice-President of the ECTHR

Eleanor Sharpston, Advocate General, CJEU

Franklin Dehousse, Professor, University of Liège, Belgium; Former Judge at the General Court, CJEU

Henri Labayle, Professeur de Droit Européen, Université de Pau et des Pays de l'Adour, France

Daniel Thym, Jean-Monnet Chair of Public, European and International Law, University of Konstanz, Germany

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6.

The European Asylum System: Moving Towards a Unified, Fair and Effective Framework

10:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m., Thursday, February 1, 2018

Thon Hotel Brussels City Centre

Avenue du Boulevard 17, 1210

Brussels, Belgium

<https://www.publicpolicyexchange.co.uk/events/IB01-PPE2>

Overview: The number of persons seeking asylum from non-EU countries in the EU has surged exponentially over the course of the last four years. In 2015-2016 the EU received 2.5 million first-time

asylum applications. In 2015, 75% of all asylum applications were registered in only five member states (European Commission, 2016). Responding to the increased pressure placed in certain EU countries, in September 2015 Member States committed to relocating up to 160,000 refugees, later revised to 98,000, from Greece and Italy within two years. However, by September 2017 when the relocation scheme eligibility period came to a close, EU countries had fulfilled less than a third of their asylum relocation targets (Amnesty International, 2017).

In a long awaited move, in October 2017 the Civil Liberties Committee approved proposals for a new Dublin regulation. The key principles of the draft report are that: Member States must participate and share responsibility for asylum seekers to reduce the disproportionate burden on “frontline” members, security measures should be stepped up, asylum seekers should follow the rules of the system and not attempt to move between countries and implement faster procedures.

There is still much more to be done in reducing the incentives for irregular migration by addressing the root causes, dismantling smuggling and trafficking networks and strengthening the asylum policy. Engaging all relevant stakeholders in the on-going debate on European asylum system is of critical importance in order to assist policy makers and politicians in finding practical and politically feasible solutions consistent with the realities on the ground and the human rights principles. In addition, in terms of economic, social and cultural factors, the skilled migrant force could contribute to the development of European societies, provided that the European Union develops successful integration mechanisms in the host countries.

The timeliness of the international symposium provides an invaluable opportunity to discuss and find ways to approach the European asylum system in a manner that benefits both the Member States and the asylum seekers themselves. Delegates will also have the chance to share best practice and discuss ways to strengthen multi-agency work. Public Policy Exchange welcomes the participation of all key partners, responsible authorities and stakeholders.

Delegates will:

- * Review the recent approved proposals for the new Dublin System and understand their future impact
- * Explore how to build strong multi-agency cooperation on relocation and integration at local, national and European levels
- * Understand ways to disrupt and prevent trafficking, violence and exploitation of refugees and asylum seekers
- * Analyse the impact of the EU-Turkey deal
- * Examine successful projects and strategies to improve the integration of refugees
- * Share best practice of successful projects
- * Take part in interactive discussions with key stakeholders and share best practice in the protection of asylum seekers
- * Build strong partnerships between relevant stakeholders at national and international level

Programme:

10:00 a.m.

Chair's Welcome and Opening Remarks

10:10 a.m.

Approaching the new EU Framework on Asylum: Learning from the Past and Drawing Lessons for the Future

- * Assessing the Effectiveness of the Common European Asylum System: Past Challenges and Recent Developments, the New Dublin System
- * Tackling Migratory Flows through the European Agenda on Migration
- * Examining the Role of Data in Developing more Targeted Responses to the Migratory Flows
- * Recommendations for Future Policy Actions

10:40 a.m.

First Round of Discussions

11:30 a.m.

Managing and Securing the EU's External Borders

- * Examining the Role of Data and EU data management systems (Eurodac, SIS, VIS,..) in Developing More Targeted Responses to the Migratory Flows
- * Establishing the Identity of Migrants: Challenges and Best Practices
- * Analysing the Impact of the EU-Turkey Deal upon the Safety of EU Borders
- * Sharing Best Practice in the Field

12:00 p.m.

Second Round of Discussions

1:20 p.m.

Tackling the Causes Behind Irregular Migration

- * Evaluating the Issues Determining Irregular Migration, the Case of Irregularly Residing Migrants
- * Smuggling and Trafficking Networks, Exploring their Influence upon Migratory Flows and Routes
- * Determining Actions for a Better Application of Return Policies
- * Improving the Reception Conditions as a Way of Preventing Persons Going Missing

1:50 p.m.

Third Round of Discussions

2:35 p.m.

Promoting Access to Labour Market in Host Countries: Ensuring Equal Access and Boosting Vocational Training

- * Facilitating the Recognition of Qualifications and Skills of Migrants: Fostering Accessible and Transparent

Procedures

- * Boosting Vocational Training as Key for Integration of Migrants in Europe
- * Enabling Equal Access to the Labour Market: the Case of Special Procedural Needs
- * Sharing Best Practices in Providing Adequate Labour Market Opportunities in Host Countries

3:40 p.m.

Fourth Round of Discussions

3:50 p.m.

Chair's Summary and Closing Remarks

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7.

Taking Stock of Mexico's Security Landscape

8:30 a.m.-1:00 p.m., Monday, February 5, 2018

Woodrow Wilson Center, 6th Floor

Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center

1300 Pennsylvania Ave. NW

Washington, DC 20004-3027

<https://www.wilsoncenter.org/event/taking-stock-mexicos-security-landscape>

Description: The Wilson Center's Mexico Institute invites you to save the date for its fifth annual Mexican security review. The forum will provide a careful examination of security challenges in Mexico, featuring

presentations from leading policy analysts, including David Shirk, Viridiana Rios, Matthew Ingram, and others. Senior Mexican government officials are also invited. Of particular interest will be a review of 2017 and a discussion of trends in 2018, including establishing new bonds in U.S.-Mexico military-to-military relations and strengthening the rule of law in Mexico. We will also be launching a new book *The Missing Reform: Strengthening the Rule of Law in Mexico*, which analyzes the concrete obstacles that Mexico faces to implement the rule of law and provides a series of short reflections from leading Mexican and U.S. analysts on recommendations for strengthening the rule of law in Mexico. We hope you will be able to join us for this informative event.

RSVP: http://pages.wilsoncenter.org/02.05.2018AnnualSecurityConference_Registration.html

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8.

Examining Merit-Based Immigration and How it Might Work in the U.S.

10:00-11:15 a.m., Monday, February 5, 2018

Bipartisan Policy Center

1225 Eye St NW, Suite 1000

Washington, DC, 20005

<https://bipartisanpolicy.org/events/examining-merit-based-immigration-and-how-it-might-work-in-the-u-s/>

Description: President Trump and Republicans in Congress have called for a change to the legal immigration system—specifically, shifting to the merit-based system used in countries such as Canada and Australia. Join us at BPC for an event featuring representatives from the Canadian and Australian

government to discuss how their systems work with their immigration priorities, as well as Dan Griswold of George Mason University's Mercatus Center to discuss how such systems might or might not work for the United States.

Can't join us in person? The event will be webcast on this page.

Speakers:

Daniel Griswold, Senior Research Fellow, The Mercatus Center
Co-Director, Program on the American Economy and Globalization

Michael Willard, Assistant Secretary, Economic Policy Branch, Immigration & Citizenship Policy Division,
Department of Home Affairs, Embassy of Australia

André Valotaire, Minister Counsellor, Immigration, Embassy of Canada

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9.

Intergenerational Relationships Among Latino Immigrant Families in Spain: Conflict and Emotional Intimacy

12:00-1:30 p.m. PT, Wednesday, February 5, 2018

Eleanor Roosevelt College Provost's Building, Conference Room 115

University of California San Diego

9500 Gilman Drive, La Jolla, CA 92093

<https://ccis.ucsd.edu/events/seminars.html>

Speaker:

Amparo González Ferrer, Senior Research Fellow at the Spanish National Research Council (CSIC) and member of the Research Group on Demographic Dynamics

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10.

Asylum Division Quarterly Stakeholder Meeting

2:00-4:00 p.m. ET, Tuesday, February 6, 2017

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Tomich Center

111 Massachusetts Ave. NW

Washington, DC 20001

<https://www.uscis.gov/outreach/asylum-division-quarterly-stakeholder-meeting-11>

Description: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) invites you to participate in a quarterly stakeholder meeting on Feb. 6, 2018, from 2 to 4 p.m. (Eastern) to receive updates from the Asylum Division and engage with subject matter experts during a question-and-answer session.

Participation Details:

You may attend this engagement either in person at the Tomich Center, 111 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, D.C., or by teleconference (listen only).

To register, please follow these steps:

- * Visit our registration page:

https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/USDHSCISINVITE/subscriber/new?topic_id=USDHSCISINVITE_324

- * Enter your email address and select “Submit”

- * Select “Subscriber Preferences”

- * Select the “Event Registration” tab

- * Provide your full name and organization, if any

- * Complete the questions and select “Submit”

If you wish to attend in person, please indicate so in your subscriber preferences when selecting your method of attendance. Please note that seating is limited, so we encourage you to register early. Once we process your registration, you will receive a confirmation email with additional details.

To submit non-case specific questions as agenda items before the engagement, email us at uscis-igaoutreach@uscis.dhs.gov by Dec. 29, 2017, at 5 p.m. (Eastern).

If you have any questions regarding the registration process, or if you have not received a confirmation email a week before the engagement date, please email us at the same address.

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11.

How Italy's Humanitarian Corridors Have Created Pathways to Protection in Europe

12:00-1:30 p.m. PT, Wednesday, February 14, 2018

Eleanor Roosevelt College Provost's Building, Conference Room 115

University of California San Diego

9500 Gilman Drive, La Jolla, CA 92093

<https://ccis.ucsd.edu/events/seminars.html>

Speaker:

Claire Higgins, Historian and Senior Research Associate at the Kaldor Centre for International Refugee Law at the University of New South Wales

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12.

International Conference on Refugee Policies and Refugee Movements

9:30 a.m.-5:30 p.m., Friday, February 16, 2018

Bunche Hall, Room 10383

UCLA International Institute

Los Angeles, CA 90095-1487

<http://www.international.ucla.edu/migration/event/12963>

Conference program:

9:45 a.m.

Introductory remarks:

Gail Kligman, Roger Waldinger

10:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

Session 1:

"Migrant Underworlds. Travels in Hyporeality"

Hans Lucht, Danish Institute for International Studies

" 'We must stop this carnage': The politics of death and mourning in the production of Europe's 'migration crisis' "

Nando Sigona, Department of Social Policy, Sociology, and Criminology, University of Birmingham (UK)

1:00-3:00 p.m.

Session 2:

"Power and Politics in the Face of Humanity: Leaving the US for Asylum in Canada"

Karen Montgomery-Gibbes, Assistant Director, Reception, Education and Community Services, MIIC; Rita Chahal, Executive Director, Manitoba Interfaith Immigration Council

3:30-5:30 p.m.

Session 3

"How Italy's Humanitarian Corridors have created pathways to protection in Europe"

Claire Higgins, Andrew and Renata Kaldor Centre for International Refugee Law, University of new South

Wales (Australia)

"Sovereignty vs. Protection: State Efforts to Deflect and Deter Refugees"

David FitzGerald, Department of Sociology, UCSD

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13.

Post-Brexit Immigration and Asylum Policy: Preparing for Change and Enhancing Local Authorities Asylum Strategies

10:15 a.m.—4:30 p.m., Tuesday February 20, 2018

Grange Wellington Hotel

71 Vincent Square

Westminster, London SW1P 2PA, UK

<https://www.publicpolicyexchange.co.uk/events/IB20-PPE>

Overview: Significant controversy has surrounded the prospective shape of immigration policy post-Brexit. A recent leaked report from the Home Office revealed the Government's three stage plan to reduce net immigration, ending the free movement of people and requiring EU citizens to show passports upon entering the UK and its territories. However, some individuals and business groups have questioned the implications of this approach, with a recent survey from Deloitte illustrating that over a million foreign workers are prepared to leave the UK by 2020. Net migration has already fallen since the outcome of the referendum result, dropping by 81,000 in the 12 months to March 2017, to 246,000.

Over the past 18 months, the Government has subsequently sought to satisfy these concerns whilst pursuing their stated objectives towards immigration. In May 2016, the Immigration Act focussed on driving down illegal immigration and placed new responsibilities on landlords to carry out immigration checks. Conversely however, the Home Secretary also commissioned an independent report by the Migration Advisory Council in July 2017, investigating the effects of migration on the labour market and wider economy.

In addition to immigration at large, Brexit will moreover present challenges to the UK asylum system. Not only does Britain have outstanding commitments to resettle 20,000 Syrian refugees, but there is also uncertainty surrounding the future of the Dublin Regulation allowing those claiming asylum to be returned to the first EU member state they entered. The Dublin Regulation sits under the Common European Asylum System (CEAS), setting common standards of housing, welfare, health and care. Britain's exit from the EU subsequently raises questions around the domestic continuity of these standards.

This crucial symposium will explore this topical and controversial policy debate. It will offer an invaluable opportunity for asylum and immigration officers, local authorities, legal professionals, third sector practitioners, and other stakeholders, to assess the present policy uncertainties and ways to overcome them.

Speakers:

Daniel Dalton MEP, European Conservatives and Reformists Group, European Parliament

Joseph Owen, Project Manager, Brexit Team, Institute for Government

Marley Morris, Senior Research Fellow, Institute for Public Policy Research

Stephen Seymour, Director of Operations, Office of the Immigration Services Commissioner

Dora Kostakopoulou, Professor of European Union Law, European Integration and Public Policy, University of Warwick

Nicolas Hatton, Founding Co-chair, the3million

Programme:

10:15 a.m.

Chair's Welcome and Introduction

10:30 a.m.

Panel One: UK Immigration Policy post-Brexit: Addressing the Diverse Expectations of Stakeholders

- * Future Entry for EU Citizens post-Brexit: Debating the value of sector by sector schemes
- * Entry and After Entry Control Options for EU Citizens: The role for innovation and technology
- * Resilience Methods for UK Businesses: Creating strategies to overcome future challenges
- * Attracting the Brightest and Best: Universities and immigration policy
- * Enforcement and Eviction: Ensuring landlords are compliant with existing legislation

11:30 a.m.

Open Floor Discussion and Debate with Panel One

12:30 p.m.

Networking Lunch

1:30 p.m.

Panel Two: Local Authorities and Asylum Seekers: Strengthening Local Resettlement Services

- * Retaining or Amending CEAS Regulation: Protecting housing, healthcare and welfare standards
- * Ensuring a Smooth Transition: Working with local partners including housing associations, educational institutions and voluntary organisations
- * Ensuring Safe and Appropriate Repatriation of Failed Asylum Seekers: Protecting the wellbeing of vulnerable groups
- * The Importance of Collaboration: Coalescing services around the needs of asylum seekers
- * Maximising the Quality of Asylum Resettlement post-Brexit: Sharing best practice

2:30 p.m.

Open Floor Discussion and Debate with Panel Two

3:30 p.m.

Chair's Summary and Closing Comments

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14.

Biometrics for Government and Law Enforcement

February 26-28, 2018

Hyatt Regency Crystal City

Reagan National Airport
2799 Jefferson Davis Hwy
Arlington, VA, 22202
<https://www.biometricsevent.com/>

Program agenda:

Monday, February 26, 2018

Focus Day - Collection to Storage and Everything in Between

9:00 a.m.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION: DSS' Role in Developing and Implementing Biometrics Technology in Support of Security Operations

- * Defining how DSS support law enforcement and security operations
- * Enhancing security operations with advanced technology
- * Overcoming barriers of information sharing

Bryce Bhatnagar, Chief Technology Officer, Diplomatic Security Services, U.S. Department of State
Mark Bandik, Biometrics Program Manager, Diplomatic Security Services, U.S. Department of State

9:45 a.m.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION: Road Map for Biometrics in the Defense Enterprise

- * What does the future of security look like for the DOD?
- * Developing physical security and cloud identity infrastructures
- * Plans to leverage innovation to meet identity requirements

John McMullen, Business Enterprise Specialist, Defense Forensics and Biometrics Agency

11:00 a.m.

IARPA's Update on the Odin Program

- * Developing biometric presentation attack detection technology
- * Nail to nail challenge, update and progress on the competition
- * Detecting spoofs and attacks on infrastructure

Nathan Short, Lead Scientist IARPA

11:45 a.m.

Assuring Identity After a National Disaster

- * Supporting FEMA's mission and disaster relief efforts
- * Using biometrics to reduce fraud after a natural disaster occurs
- * Verifying identities on the ground
- * The value of identity intelligence post disaster

1:30 p.m.

PANEL DISCUSSION: Submitting Biometrics to an Authoritative Repository

- * Discussing multimodal systems in different environments
- * Enhancing the capabilities of the process, from collection and capture to storage
- * Leveraging interoperable applications to increase efficiencies and response time to support back end matching

William Graves, Chief Engineer, PM Biometrics, U.S. Department of Defense (moderator)

Michael Jones, Identity Dominance System Technical Direction Agent Lead, U.S. Navy

Major Keystella Mitchell, Program Analyst, Identity Operations Identity Dominance System, Marine Corps

(IDS-MC)

2:15 p.m.

Advancing Mobile Biometrics to Support Field Operations

- * Implementing the infrastructure necessary to bridge capability gaps
- * Lessons learned and case study for overcoming environmental challenges
- * Real-time analysis and filtering of data, once the biometric characteristic is captured

3:30 p.m.

PANEL DISCUSSION: Developing Biometric Tools and Applications Necessary to Support Operations

- * Identifying future anticipated needs for biometrics and identity management platforms to enhance national security efforts
- * How machine learning and biometrics will transform security operations

Elliott Iannello, Engineer, West Virginia State Police

Thirimachos Bourlai Professor, Computer Science and Electrical Engineering, West Virginia University

Tuesday, February 27, 2018

Main Day One - Defining the Evolving Role of Biometrics & Identity Management

9:00 a.m.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION: Department of Defense's Perspective Identifying Emerging Biometric Technologies

Colonel Donald Hurst, Project Manager, DoD Biometrics, U.S. Department of Defense

9:45 a.m.

Strategies for Advancing the Parameters of Identity Management and Information Sharing

- * Understanding the applications and identity management platform
- * Developing a system to promote information sharing
- * Interagency collaboration and developing private public partnerships

Wayne H. Salzgaber, Acting Director, INTERPOL Washington

11:15 a.m.

PANEL DISCUSSION: “Person Centric Biometric” Strategies for Advancing the Parameters of Identity Management and Information Sharing

- * Understanding the applications and identity management platform
- * Developing a system to promote information sharing
- * Interagency collaboration and developing private public partnerships

Patrick Nemeth Director, Identity Operations Division, Office of Biometric Identity Management, U.S.

Department of Homeland Security

Robert Clemens, Senior Technical Fellow, Northrop Grumman

Gearhart Pilcher, CEO Elder Associates

1:00 p.m.

PANEL DISCUSSION: Changing the Paradigm of Identity Verification from Government to Individual

Don't miss this panel on Block chain & identity, discussing developing scalable, flexible, and adaptable concepts in recovery operations.

1:45 p.m.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION: Protecting the Nations Transportation System

- * Taking a look into Innovation Task Force's pilot programs
- * ITF's Biometric Authentication Technology challenges and successes
- * The path forward for automating the Ticket Document Checker (TDC) process by verifying and vetting.
- * Eliminating the need for a boarding pass via electronic gates Steve Karoly Acting Assistant Administrator, Office of Requirements and Capabilities Analysis (ORCA) TSA

3:15 p.m.

Strategies for Behavioral Biometrics and its Role in Supporting Counter Terrorism Efforts

- * Collecting and analyzing identity and its applications in today's society
- * Developing the infrastructure and platform to support intelligence operations
- * Securing databases and information

4:00 p.m.

Deploying Entry-Exit Solutions to Enhance National Security and Facilitation

- * Restructuring data systems capabilities to process departure data and support facial comparison technology
- * Biometric Exit (BE) Mobile initiative and update mobile devices in the field, challenges and accuracy of collecting biometrics of foreign nationals
- * Analysis and comparison of biometrics collected when travelers departed and returned to the U.S.

Wednesday, February 27, 2018

Main Day Two - Future Strategies and Initiatives to Expand Identity Management Systems and Biometric Applications

9:00 a.m.

PANEL DISCUSSION: S&T and the Roadmap of Biometrics & Identity Technologies

- * What does the future of identity look like?
- * What are the strategies and plans for biometric technology for the next 5, 10, 30 years out?

John Boyd Assistant, Director – Futures Identity, Office of Biometric Identity Management, U.S. Department of Homeland Security

William Graves, Chief Engineer, PM Biometrics U.S. Department of Defense

William G. McKinsey, Chief of the Biometric Services Section, Criminal Justice Information Services Division, FBI

9:45 a.m.

Law Enforcement & Biometrics in Urban Environments

- * Large crowd gatherings and the technology to required to keep cities safe
- * Developing safe cities and biometrics role facial recognition
- * Real time biometrics intelligence

11:00 a.m.

Interactive Discussion Groups

During this part of the conference, delegates will have the opportunity to take part in interactive discussions around the topics below. Each Attendee will have the opportunity to rotate every 20 minutes. Discussion groups are kept small to ensure all attendees get the opportunity to ask their most pressing questions, ensuring a perfectly tailored experience.

1. Biometrics and its ongoing role in Physical Access Control
2. Securing Sensitive Information in the “The Cloud” from Potential Breaches

3. Developing Action Plans to Combat Insider Threats Risk Analysis & threat detection

Jackie Atilas DS/SI, Program Director, U.S. Department of State

1:00 p.m.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION: How to Achieve a Person Centric Identity Management System in an Already Existing Infrastructure

- * Defining Person Centric
- * The benefits of a person centric system
- * How to achieve integration of disparate identity missions

Lee Bowes (A)Deputy Director, Immigration Records & Identity Services (IRIS) Directorate, U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services

1:45 p.m.

PANEL DISCUSSION: The Value of Biometrics Applications in the Drivers License Issuance

- * Update on the use of biometrics applications and facial recognition in DMV's
- * Case studies on identity fraud
- * Addressing the privacy concerns
- * Digital driver's licenses

Owen McShane Director, Division of Field Investigation, NY DMV

Steve Eppens, Unit Chief of Fraud Unit, Deputy State Sheriff Nebraska, DMV

Selden Fritschner Sr., Transportation Specialist for CDL Policy, FMCSA

Geoff Slagle, Director of Identity Management, AAMVA

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15.

Certificate program course in International Migration Studies

XCPD-703 - Newcomers to Citizens: Immigrant Integration

9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Wednesday-Friday, March 7-9, 2018

Georgetown University School of Continuing Studies

640 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Room C227

Washington, DC 20001

<https://portal.scs.georgetown.edu/search/publicCourseSearchDetails.do?method=load&courseId=14536>

Course Description: With a record 200 million people living outside their country of birth, immigration is a global phenomenon with profound demographic, economic, social, and political implications for both sending and receiving countries. The debate over immigration law and policy has become increasingly volatile and, in some instances, characterized by misinformation, hate, and xenophobia. Beyond the politics of immigration, genuine challenges to immigrant integration abound. Successful integration of immigrants is critical to the long-term prosperity of host countries that rely on immigrants as workers, consumers, taxpayers, innovators, and entrepreneurs in light of their aging native-born populations and lower birth rates. In this course we will explore integration law, policies, judicial cases and practices in both traditional immigrant-receiving countries--such as the United States and Canada and new countries of permanent immigration such as France,

Germany, the United Kingdom. We will raise questions about traditional understandings of nationality, loyalty, place and identity. We will also discuss citizenship laws, models of multicultural citizenship, as well as transnationalism and post-nationalism, paradigms that challenge an integrationist reading of migration. Using case studies from North America and Europe we will pay special attention to the different modes of immigrant civic engagement and political participation on their road from newcomers to citizens.

Course Objectives:

At the completion of the course, a successful student will be able to:

- * Discuss the integration law, policies, judicial cases and practices in both traditional immigrant-receiving and source countries.
- * Recognize questions about traditional understandings of nationality, loyalty, place and identity.
- * Discuss citizenship laws, models of multicultural citizenship, as well as transnationalism and post-nationalism.
- * Compare different modes of immigrant civic engagement and political participation.

Notes: This course is an open enrollment course. No application is required and registration is available by clicking "Add to Cart." Current students must register with their Georgetown NetID and password. New students will be prompted to create an account prior to registration.

Instructors: Susan Martin, Elzbieta Gozdzia

Tuition: \$995.00, 24 contract hours

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16.

20th National Metropolis Conference

Theme: Immigration Futures: Marking 20 Years of the National Metropolis Conference

Thursday-Saturday, March 22-24, 2018

Westin Calgary

320 4th Ave SW, Calgary, AB T2P 2S6 CA

<https://www.metropolisconference.ca/en/program.php>

Conference program:

Thursday, March 22, 2018

Plenary session 1: Canada-Europe collaboration on migration research: Perspectives and OPPORTUNITIES

The European Union recently announced an ambitious plan for international research collaboration on migration issues, with some E200m to be allocated over the coming three years on topics ranging from the international protection of refugees to the integration of migrant children. This represents an exciting opportunity to expand knowledge and to build on existing international partnerships within and beyond Europe – including with Canada.

This session, co-hosted by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) and the European Commission, will review some of the lessons from existing research collaborations between Canadian and European experts. It will also outline the details of the new European Union workplan, and the opportunities and mechanisms available to support Canadian engagement with European partners.

Participants:

Raffaella Greco-Tonegutti, European Commission, Migration-related research under Horizon 2020

Brent Herbert-Copley, Executive Vice-President, SSHRC, Mechanisms to support Canadian engagement

TBC, Lessons learned and opportunities for Canada-Europe collaboration

Discussant:

Umit Kiziltan, Director General of Research & Evaluation, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada

Plenary session 2: migration policy in canada, usa and mexico: rethinking the boundaries

Migration has profoundly marked the economic and social condition of North Americans and will inevitably continue to do so for the foreseeable future. Geographic boundaries have shaped critical aspects in the relationship between the United States, Mexico and Canada with regard to population composition, labour and security issues. Increases in the flow of migrants have required occasional adjustments to the rules governing the movement of people and goods between the United States, Mexico and Canada. The three countries respective experience with migration has given rise to varying impacts on domestic politics. Evolving policies and politics shaped the conversation around migration between the three countries. The plenary speakers will offer their insights into how migration affects the current state of relations between the three countries and suggest measures that may strengthen cross nation dialogue.

Participants:

Paul Mackinnon, Assistant Deputy Minister, Strategic and Program Policy, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (invited)

TBC, Homeland Security

Andrew Selee , President, Migration Policy Institute

Claudia Masferrer, Assistant Professor, Centro de Estudios Demográficos, Urbanos y Ambientales, El Colegio de México, Mexico City/Adjunct professor, Department of Sociology, McGill University

Friday, March 23, 2018

Plenary session 3: Immigration and Integration in Alberta: The Role of the Province and Cities

Immigration, settlement and integration in Canada is shared jurisdiction between the Federal Government and the provinces. The provinces have sole jurisdiction over economic and social affairs that are critical to newcomer settlement and integration.

City governments have increasingly emerged as key actors in service delivery and policy deliberation. On the ground, several community organizations play a vital role in extending direct services to newcomers.

Successful management of the migration process requires effective collaboration across government and strong partnerships with employers, service providers and others. What is the current state of cross-sectoral cooperation in Alberta in response to immigration, settlement and integration? What models for governance are best suited to address both the challenges and opportunities arising from immigration?

This Plenary will invite representatives from the Alberta Government, selected cities and the community sector to describe their respective roles when it comes to immigration, settlement and integration and, if needed, recommend changes

Participants:

TBA

Saturday, March 24, 2018

Plenary session 4: Immigration Futures: Canada 2041

As a result of an aging population and low fertility rates Canada faces significant demographic and economic challenges. At present, immigration is the sole source of the country's population growth. In November 2017 the Government of Canada announced that owing to the growing need for skilled labor, the annual immigrant intake would increase from 300 000 to 340,000 by 2020 a plan will bring the country's yearly immigration level to just under 1% of the population. Some industry analysts would like to see considerably higher immigration levels. Others counter that Canada lacks the resources to settle and integrate more newcomers and that more cooperation and support is needed from all levels of government before any further hike. Plenary speakers will share their views on whether Canada should further increase immigration and, if so, what resources will be needed to achieve positive economic and social outcomes.

Participants:

Ruben Nelson, Futurist, Executive Director Foresight Canada, Lac Des Arcs, Alberta

Martha Hall Finlay, CEO Canada West Foundation

Irvin Studin, Global Brief

Ratna Omidvar, The Senate of Canada (invited)

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Sent: Tuesday, January 30, 2018 4:16 AM

To: Law, Robert T

Subject: What Must Be in Any DACA Amnesty Bill



OPINION PIECE PUBLISHED IN THE WASHINGTON TIMES

What Must Be in Any DACA Amnesty Bill

By Andrew Arthur

Washington, D.C. (January 30, 2018) - The White House last week released its "Framework on Immigration Reform & Border Security," the president's proposal for providing status to aliens covered by President Obama's Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program.

That framework is clear that legislation should give legal status to approximately 1.8 million DACA-eligible illegal immigrants, prospectively end chain migration, and eliminate the diversity-visa program. Less clear, however, is what the "border security" component of that legislation should consist of. The president's October 2017 Immigration Principles and Priorities, however, contain a clear

guide for what additional elements such legislation should contain.

As my colleague Mark Krikorian has stated, any amnesty “serves as an incentive for future illegal immigration, and . . . has downstream legal-immigration consequences.”

The chain migration provision will mitigate, in part, the downstream legal immigration. To deter future *illegal* immigration, however, any bill resulting from this framework must strengthen immigration enforcement and plug the loopholes that led to the recent flood of unaccompanied alien children (UACs).

On UACs, the president’s October 2017 Immigration Principles stated: “Loopholes in current law prevent [UACs] that arrive in the country illegally from being removed.” To stem future illegal entries, this bill must ensure that UACs are quickly vetted to ensure that those needing protection receive it, but that the rest are returned safely and efficiently home.

Another critical factor identified in the president’s October 2017 Immigration Principles was asylum reform. Lax “credible fear” standards encourage fraud and provide incentives for aliens to enter the United States illegally. Plugging the loopholes in our asylum laws is critical to stemming the flow of illegal entries, and must be a part of any DACA bill.

So-called “sanctuary” policies also encourage illegal entry, and successful DACA legislation must curb those policies.

Sanctuary policies encourage aliens to enter the United States illegally because aliens know that, once in a sanctuary jurisdiction, they can live all but free from apprehension. Denying federal funding to sanctuary jurisdictions and providing

ICE with strong legal authority to place holds on deportable aliens in local custody are essential to countering this perception, and must be included in DACA legislation.

Another major legal loophole that DACA legislation must plug relates to the detention of dangerous aliens.

The Supreme Court has held that the government cannot indefinitely detain an alien whose native country won't take him back, leading to the release of potentially dangerous aliens. The October 2017 Immigration Priorities call for a legislative fix to this loophole. Consistent with this, DACA legislation must give DHS clear authority to detain dangerous aliens indefinitely after a final order until removal is possible, to protect the American people.

A related issue DACA legislation must respond to is “recalcitrant” countries, that is, countries that refuse to accept back their nationals after they have been ordered removed. As the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee found in July 2016: “Thousands of deportable criminal aliens are released back onto U.S. streets because their home countries refuse to repatriate them.” The framework states that legislation must “[e]nsure the prompt removal of illegal border-crossers regardless of country of origin.”

To address this, DACA legislation should authorize the suspension of aid to recalcitrant countries, sanctions for officials and employees of those countries, and a reduction in the number of visas available to those individuals.

Finally, and most critically, DACA legislation must weaken the “jobs magnet,” which draws the majority of aliens who enter the United States illegally. This can be easily done by mandating the use of E-Verify by all American employers, as

called for in the president's [Immigration Priorities](#).

Only by addressing these issues can Congress ensure that it will not be debating yet another amnesty in the near future.

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Further Reading:

[Immigration Multipliers: Trends in Chain Migration](#)

[Data to Support Francis Cissna on Chain Migration](#)

[Asylum Reform Bill Passes out of Committee](#)

[Study Shows E-Verify's Effectiveness](#)



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Subject: White House Immigration Framework: Big Amnesty Now,
Chain Migration Cuts Much Later



White House Immigration Framework: Big Amnesty Now, Chain Migration Cuts Much Later

Washington, D.C. (January 31, 2018) – A Center for Immigration Studies analysis of the legal immigration provisions in the White House immigration reform framework reveals that it will take about 15 years for the proposed chain migration cuts to offset the new green cards awarded in the proposed amnesty for 1.8 million illegal alien "Dreamers." Furthermore, if the parents of the "Dreamers" become eligible for some form of residency, the size of the amnesty could double, and the chain migration reductions would do little to offset the impact on Americans.

The White House has asked Congress to produce a bill that offers an amnesty

for 1.8 million "DACA-eligible" illegal aliens with a 10- to 12-year path to citizenship. To mitigate the impact of the amnesty, the president proposes an end the largest chain migration category (parents of naturalized citizens) right away and further cuts to chain migration after those currently in line in the other categories have been admitted.

Jessica Vaughan, the Center's director of policy studies and author of the analysis, said, "The chain migration reductions proposed by the White House are long overdue and will put a brake on the continuous growth in family-based immigration that has led to labor market distortions and burgeoning fiscal costs. Unfortunately, the plan is structured as instant deportation relief for 1.8 million illegal aliens, but a very long wait for immigration relief for Americans."

View the entire analysis at: <https://cis.org/Vaughan/White-House-Immigration-Framework-Big-Amnesty-Now-Chain-Migration-Cuts-Much-Later>

View CIS analysis of the border security elements at: <https://cis.org/Arthur/What-must-be-any-DACA-amnesty-bill>

The report analyzes five key provisions:

- **Immediate amnesty for 1.8 million "DACA-eligible" illegal aliens.**
- **10-year path to citizenship.**
- **Reduce chain migration categories**
- **Admit the chain migration waiting list.**
- **End the visa lottery.**

One key concern is that the leading proposals being considered by the Senate create a new non-immigrant residency visa for parents of citizens to replace the green card category. Unless this proposed visa program imposes restrictions in the form of numerical limits or new eligibility requirements, there likely will be an

equal number of parents arriving despite the elimination of the green card category. If the parents of the "Dreamers" become eligible for residency under such a program, the size of the amnesty would effectively more than double. (It has been estimated that Dreamers have an average of 1.6 parents in the U.S.)

Vaughan writes, "In sum, the president's proposal offers an extremely generous amnesty for the so-called Dreamers paired with substantial but gradual cuts to chain migration, resulting in a modest decrease in overall legal immigration after 10 years."

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Further Reading:

[What must be in any DACA amnesty](#)

[Fleshing out the White House Framework on Immigration](#)

[MAGA: "My Amnesty Give-Away"](#)



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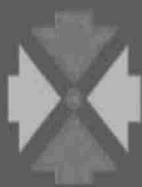
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34. "The Impact of Immigrants on State Medicaid Budgets," Frank Vernuccio
35. "Luis Gutierrez, Have You No Shame?," Daniel John Sobieski
36. "Laugh at the Democrats as They Die on Amnesty Hill," Kurt Schlichter
37. "If Pelosi Brings Illegals to SOTU, Trump Should Bring ICE Agents," Todd Starnes
38. "Why Does the Left Seek to Conflate Political Ideology with Race?," Mark Angelides
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40. "Why Immigration is Key to Saving Social Security," John Crudele
41. "White House Plan Bans 22 Million Legal Immigrants over Five Decades," David Bier and Stuart Anderson
42. "The Myth of America's Immigration Problem," Ryan Cooper
43. "President Trump's Amnesty Plan," Alex Nowrasteh
44. "Why Did Republicans Become So Opposed to Immigration? Hint: It's Not Because There's More Nativism.," Margaret E. Peters
45. "Take Trump's Immigration Plan Seriously," Bloomberg.com
46. "Immigration's Border-Enforcement Myth," Mae Ngai
47. "Let Democrats Call Trump's Immigration Bluff on DACA," John Stoehr
48. "'Felons, Illegals and MS-13 Welcome!'," Gustavo Arellano
49. "Trump Could Have Embraced an Immigration Deal. Instead, He Poisoned the Debate.," The Washington Post
50. "The East Germans of the 21st Century," David Brooks
51. *Germany*: "Merkel Has Lost Control: Germans Start Large Protests Against Migrants and Open Borders," Voice of Europe
52. *Germany*: "Interview with a German Journalist: 'Like Many Other Women in Germany, I No Longer Feel Safe.'," Voice of Europe

1.

Making the Case for a DACA Package: SOTU Edition

By Mark Krikorian

The Corner at National Review Online, January 30, 2018

<http://www.nationalreview.com/corner/455893/daca-and-state-union-address>

It's no secret I've been disappointed in some of the specifics of last week's White House immigration framework. Details aside, though, there's been a bigger shortcoming in the president's discussion of the issue for several months now: No explanation of why it's a coherent whole and not just a random assemblage of policy changes.

Sen. Cotton has been making the case for some time that the enforcement and legal-immigration changes are integral parts of any DACA amnesty, necessary to limit the fallout of the amnesty.

"White House officials" are finally making the argument: White House officials rejected suggestions that the president was asking for too much. In rolling out his plan last week, aides called the citizenship path for dreamers a potential lure for additional illegal immigration and said the proposed border security increases — including more immigration agents and judges — would help prevent it.

They said the curbs to family immigration — which Trump and other conservatives have referred to as "chain migration" — would help offset a surge in legalized immigrants represented by the dreamers, who have been in the country since they were children.

I'm told that Kelly was asked by reporters what parts of the proposal the White House might be willing to negotiate on and that Kelly replied to the effect that there were no "parts," that it was one thing, not as a political matter, but functionally, as a policy matter.

I hope the *New York Times* is right this morning in telling us to expect an "optimistic" speech lacking the hard edge of some past offerings. Part of that should be laying out how and why the

provisions of a proposed DACA deal relate to one another. A recent Harvard-Harris poll suggests the public is broadly supportive of combining a DACA amnesty with limits on chain migration and an end to the visa lottery, but for that public support to be politically salient, the president has to give it voice and explain why it's necessary.

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2.

Why Cutting Chain Migration Must Be Part of an Immigration Deal

Immediate relief for 'Dreamers' but an end to chain migration in 15 years? No, thanks.

By Jessica Vaughan

National Review Online, February 1, 2018

. . .

The chain migration reductions are long overdue and will put a brake on the continuous growth in family-based immigration that has led to labor market distortions and burgeoning fiscal costs. However, as the table below shows, because many of the cuts are postponed until after the admission of the waiting list, the impact of the amnesty is not fully offset until about 15 years after the amnesty occurs.

Furthermore, the leading proposals being considered by the Senate create a new non-immigrant residency visa for parents of citizens that will replace the green card category. Unless this proposed visa program imposes restrictions in the form of numerical limits or new eligibility requirements, there likely will be an equal number of parents arriving despite the elimination of the green card category. And the parents of the "Dreamers" who receive amnesty might become eligible for residency under such a program, thus potentially more than doubling the size of the

amnesty. (It has been estimated that Dreamers have an average of 1.6 parents in the U.S.)

I estimate that under the president's proposal, annual green card awards would be reduced by about 18 percent in the first year. After five years, when the amnesty beneficiaries begin receiving green cards, the numbers would be far greater than current levels. After 10 years, green card awards would settle to a number that is about 33 percent lower than current levels, or about 775,000 per year.

...

<http://www.nationalreview.com/article/456000/chain-migration-cuts-now-are-vital>

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3.

The Truth about Immigrants from Sub-Saharan Africa

As a group, they're highly educated. But as immigration from the region has increased, the education level of the new arrivals has declined.

By Steven Camarota

National Review Online, January 29, 2018

...

To be sure, sub-Saharan Africans are still more likely to have a bachelor's degree than the native-born. But one of the consequences of chain migration and other categories that allow immigrants to enter without regard to their skills is that immigrants from this part of the world are no longer dramatically more educated than natives. Without reforms to our legal immigration system, we can expect the educational attainment of the African-immigrant population to decline further.

...

<http://www.nationalreview.com/article/455834/sub-saharan-african-immigrants-highly-educated-decreasingly-so>

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4.

‘Woe Be the Day’ That Judges Are Unaccountable

By Jason Richwine

National Review Online, February 1, 2018

. . .

Judge Forrest goes on to acknowledge that the government’s actions were legal by statute, since ICE can detain and deport once it has the necessary travel documents for people in Ragbir’s situation. But then she makes hand-waving references to Fifth Amendment liberty and due process — “North Stars that must guide our actions” — and to the government’s “cruelty” in detaining someone who had had twelve years to prepare his own departure.

Needless to say, this is the decision of an advocate, not a judge. Advocacy rulings have become so brazen of late that it is time to consider censure or even impeachment of federal judges who traffic in them. Recognizing all of the practical impediments, I still know of no better way to start reining in judicial lawlessness. One may object that punitive action is too risky, since Congress could end up targeting judges who make unpopular but legitimate decisions. That concern is misplaced. It is the judges themselves who are risking the integrity of our system. As they overstep their bounds, they threaten the separation of powers and the rule of law. If judges had stayed within their proper constitutional sphere, Congress would not be faced with the messy task of clawing back the powers delegated to the elected branches.

. . .

<http://www.nationalreview.com/corner/456014/katherine-forrest-ravidath-ragbir-deporation-ruling-judges-should-be-held-accountable>

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5.

The Implacable Logic of a Wall

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, February 2, 2018

. . .

First, a wall exists independent of the waxing and waning of the available cadre of border enforcement agents, something that has always been subject to the vagaries of the legislative and executive branches. Congress may or may not appropriate the money to staff officers and agents up to the required levels; and if they do, a recalcitrant or anti-enforcement president such as Barack Obama may choose to not take advantage of the money and simply let the funds sit idle until year's end when they revert back to the Treasury.

Second, and it is a corollary to the above, it is a mistake to think that "smart" technologies somehow supplant the need for a robust officer corps. To the contrary, they absolutely demand it. Every kind of technological advancement, whether it is drones, military-grade sensors, forward-looking infrared radar (FLIR), tower-mounted high powered cameras, or something else, requires a sufficient number of human beings — of trained agents — to respond to intrusion alerts. Law enforcement always has been a human-resource-intensive occupation, and technological wonders won't change that equation, at least, not until we see walking, talking androids capable of

apprehending aliens, putting the cuffs on them, advising them of their rights, and transporting and processing them.

Third, and this is critical, all of the smart technologies that have been mentioned in the context of border technology are reactive in nature. They alert agents to respond *after an alien has crossed into the United States*, and thus has been imbued with constitutional rights to hearings, to make claims, seek various forms of relief, and to stall in each and every way possible his or her removal, no matter how immediate in time or place he was arrested relative to his illegal entry.

The harsh reality is that due process in the immigration context is breaking down. The immigration courts are thoroughly backlogged into the several hundreds of thousands. This, in turn, forces inappropriate or premature release of aliens from detention as the available space is filled. And that, in turn, leads to the kind of situation we have now, wherein there are more than 900,000 (yes, you read that right, nearly a million) aliens loose in the United States who have either absconded from their hearings or failed to report for removal as required.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Implacable-Logic-Wall>

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6.

A Judge's Magical Thinking About an Alien 'Activist's' Constitutional Rights

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, January 31, 2018

. . .

The judge, Obama appointee Katherine Forrest, ruled that the government had the right to effect the removal, but then went on to assert that the alien had a constitutional right to "say goodbye to his family" before the removal could be effected — and therefore ordered his release from custody.

The individual in question, Ravidath Lawrence Ragbir, touts himself as an immigration activist and head of the New Sanctuary Coalition of New York City. More saliently, Ragbir was formerly a lawful resident alien who lost his status and was ordered deported after being convicted of a felony, for which he served more than two years in jail. What a serendipitous union of self-promotion conjoined with advancing the aims of the "sanctuary movement"!

One cannot imagine what part of the Constitution the judge may have been contemplating when she issued this oxymoron of a decision. It apparently came in the context of a petition for writ of habeas corpus, which is the only way in which this judge was able to shoe-horn her views and preferred outcome into the framework of a "legal" decision, however strange. Otherwise, as a matter of law, she lacked jurisdiction to review the matter at all, since review of removal orders are undertaken first in an administrative appellate setting at the Board of Immigration Appeals, and thereafter in the United States Circuit Courts of Appeal — unambiguously not in the lower echelon district courts.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Judges-Magical-Thinking-About-Alien-Activists-Constitutional-Rights>

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- [15.](#) "If You Want a Lot of Cash, Don't Rob a Bank, Open a Visa Mill!," David North
- [16.](#) "Kansas State Tax System Encourages Employers of Certain Illegal Aliens," David North
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- [26.](#) "Newly Released Arizona Crime Data Just Shattered a Key Liberal Narrative on Immigration," Scott Morefield

- [27.](#) "Yale Professor: There Are "22.8 Million Undocumented Immigrants" in America, Double Official Estimates," Dylan Scott
- [28.](#) "Sanctuary City Politicians May Be Prosecuted," Matthew Vadum
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[48.](#) *Italy*: "The Incredibly Shrinking Italian Population: By 2080, Italians Will be a Minority in Their Own Country,"
Gefira.org

[1.](#)

What Part of 'Temporary' Do People Not Get?

Temporary Protected Status is not a resettlement program: Opposing view

By Jessica Vaughan

USA Today, January 14, 2018

. . .

The program was a lifeline, but the events that led to the offer of protection are long over. Those who do not qualify for green cards should use the 18-month grace period to prepare to return home. With the skills, education and savings they have obtained here, they will be assets to their home countries. Indeed, Central American leaders have expressed optimism about their return.

Despite this, some are clamoring for amnesty for TPS grantees. Instead, Congress should let those who qualify adjust to permanent status, and then end the TPS program altogether, so future presidents will have to find less permanent ways to postpone deportations.

. . .

<https://www.usatoday.com/story/opinion/2018/01/14/end-temporary-protected-status-editorials-debates/109468838/>

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2.

Overlooked Stories in the Report on ICE Terror-Screening Flaws

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, January 18, 2018

. . .

Technical and Material Resource Limitations. ICE is composed of two major divisions: Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), which conducts a multiplicity of investigations of various criminal violations, and Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO), which is charged with overseeing the protocols discussed in the OIG report. ERO is the division that by-and-large is responsible for operations to locate and arrest removable aliens.

In truth, the two divisions are so distinct and "alien" from one another that for all intents and purposes they each function as separate agencies within the larger entity that is ICE. They have separate chains of command and do not even share collocated offices. This is an important point to make. The implication is twofold: Inevitably in such bureaucratic circumstances one division becomes the favored child, the other the stepchild. Since the inception of ICE, HSI has been treated favorably: Its agents are graded higher in the GS-level pay scale and are first recipients of the best vehicles and equipment, even down to and including safety equipment such as bulletproof vests, with ERO lagging behind. And, because HSI and ERO offices aren't collocated, none of this equipment or materiel is available for mutual use. This leads us to a second point about the limitations, discussed below.

The OIG report makes oblique reference to the difficulties ERO agents have had accessing the needed data, for lack of equipment in their respective field offices, but doesn't go into detail as to why. I have discussed more than once HSI's reluctance to fully engage in the panoply of immigration enforcement work (most recently here), yet it is HSI that investigates violations of the Immigration and Nationality Act involving terrorism, and that participates in the FBI's Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs) nationwide. Consequently, it is HSI's field offices that have always been recipients of the computer and telecommunications equipment needed to access, receive, and transmit classified information of the type kept in federal terrorism databases.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Overlooked-Stories-Report-ICE-TerrorScreening-Flaws>

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3.

ICE Begins to Gin Up Worksite Enforcement Operations

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, January 16, 2018

. . .

I don't suggest that my blogs had anything to do with inspiring these worksite operations; that's highly unlikely. ICE's Acting Director, Tom Homan, has made public pledges that his organization will substantially increase the pace of

its enforcement against employers who hire unlawful workers and it's about time — in fact long overdue.

In truth, it probably didn't take either much time or planning to mount this operation: Unlawful workers are probably as ubiquitous as Big Gulps at 7-Eleven stores. Speaking as a former insider, one wonders whether they weren't staged under pressure, and at the last moment after a lot of foot-dragging by ICE's Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) division, which is notoriously picky-choosey about what kinds of Title 8 (immigration) enforcement it wants to engage in, preferring in the main to think that such work is beneath its agents, and better left to the Removal Operations Division on the other side of ICE's "great divide".

Be that as it may, these operations are a good start; a down payment as it were, on Homan's promises. What we also need to ask, though, is whether there will be any follow-through beyond just snatching a few illegal alien workers. For instance, will higher ups in this franchise-based company ultimately be charged with civil or criminal pattern-and-practice violations of law? (See 8 U.S.C. 1324a Sections (e)(4) and (f)(1).)

. . .

<https://cis.org/Cadman/ICE-Begins-Gin-Worksite-Enforcement-Operations>

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[4.](#)

Finding Solutions for the Troubling Legal Foundation of the TPS Program

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, January 16, 2018

. . .

Of course, migrant advocates and those who believe in unfettered mass migration (in other words, those most inclined to think in terms of grand amnesties for each and every contingency that arises), want now to find a way to let all of these individuals stay in the United States — even though repeatedly caving in to such pressure by previous administrations is what allowed the abuses of TPS to multiply from year to year to year.

The pool of potential amnesty recipients is growing exponentially: Several members of Congress are now trying to find a way to meld TPS amnesties into the DACA amnesty deal.

One member has introduced a bill that would combine an amnesty for existing recipients with a complete end of TPS in the future, through repeal of that provision in the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). Its chance of passage is almost certainly remote, although clearly there is reason to disbelieve that any administration can competently handle the program, given that both Democrats and Republicans have made such a mare's nest of it since its inception in 1990.

If Congress were to show it is serious about amending rather than abolishing TPS, one way it could do so is to recognize, as Krikorian has, that there are two types of TPS recipients: those who are here temporarily but legally, such as on student visas, when a disaster occurs at home, and those here illegally. I don't suggest the former should benefit from decades of extensions either, but certainly their legal status should put them in an entirely different position than illegal aliens who are granted TPS.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Finding-Solutions-Troubling-Legal-Foundation-TPS-Program>

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5.

The Gang of Six DACA 'Deal': One-Trick Ponies Pirouetting in Circles

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, January 15, 2018

. . .

The problem with opening Pandora's box is that you don't know exactly what's going to pop out. Or, to use Forrest Gump's more recent wisdom: Life [and apparently politics] is like a box of chocolates — you never know what you're going to get ... unless you begin opening the door to illegal alien amnesties, as the president did with the way he's chosen to s-l-o-w-l-y phase out the Obama administration's Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program, and more recently the decades-long grant of "temporary" protected status (TPS) to various nationals, including most significantly and populously, aliens from El Salvador.

Doing it that way probably seemed like a good idea at the time — be humane, give aliens a chance to get their affairs together, prepare for the eventuality of departing, etc. My guess is that the president was counseled to take

this approach by such luminaries as White House Chief of Staff John Kelly, who is very much a centrist on immigration matters, despite the near dearth of experience or knowledge he actually has in administering America's immigration system. His instincts are human, but his naiveté is great.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Gang-Six-DACA-Deal-OneTrick-Ponies-Pirouetting-Circles>

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6.

Who Gains the Upper Hand from Judge's DACA Reinstatement Order?

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, January 14, 2018

. . .

There's no doubt that the administration will vigorously contest this decision, probably having to slog through an equally outrageous decision by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals (see here and here) before the matter lands at the Supreme Court — unless the Solicitor General's office can convince the Supremes to entertain an interlocutory appeal to stay Judge Alsup's deliberately obstructionist decision until the merits are decided at a later hearing. But here is the most absurd part: Some pundits claim that the judge's decision actually gives Democrats the edge in

dealing with Republicans over whether and how to grant amnesty relief to so-called "Dreamers", which is an expanded pool of illegal aliens that actually reaches beyond the parameters of those given DACA status:

California Attorney General Xavier Becerra, who filed one of the cases, welcomed the ruling and said he thinks it actually strengthens the position of lawmakers seeking to protect the so-called Dreamers in the face of pressure from Trump to offer concessions on funding for the border wall, limits on legal immigration and more.

"Why would anyone want to negotiate a bad deal to get DACA now that it's become clear the court is saying the Trump administration may have tried to repeal the program in an unlawful way?"

Becerra is a former Democratic member of Congress from California's 34th District, and presumably a fairly smart guy.

But try as I might, I can't see any way in this universe that his thinking holds true. As Blackman points out, this judge's track record on having his adverse decisions of Trump White House immigration actions sustained by higher courts is poor.

More cogently, it's almost certainly the steadfastly pro-immigration enforcement Republicans who are the happy beneficiaries of Alsup's decision.

They know it's likely to be rescinded up the road, but for the moment Alsup has relieved the pressure that they felt from the White House and congressional leaders in both chambers to knuckle under to a potentially catastrophic

immigration bill that, as usual, had a heapin' helpin' of amnesty, with only insubstantial and shadowy commitments to border and interior enforcement to offset it— and quite probably no changes to the dangerous visa lottery or out-of-control chain migration that are symptomatic of the deeply flawed legal immigration system.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Who-Gains-Upper-Hand-Judges-DACA-Reinstatement-Order>

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7.

There Is No Deadline on DACA

Don't Believe the Hype, but Get Ready to Place the Blame

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, January 19, 2018

. . .

I am reluctant to cast aspersions on the press outlets that have overlooked the fairly salient point that as things stand, there is currently no DACA deadline (let alone one looming in the near future), and likely will not be one for some time. I will therefore assume that they simply poorly understand the dynamics of this somewhat complicated issue.

But any shutdown of the United States government due to a failure by the Congress to immediately address the status of those individuals would be based on an erroneous premise, that is, that DACA will expire in March, and that action to address the status of those individuals must be done quickly.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Arthur/There-No-Deadline-DACA>

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8.

Return of TPS Recipients Will Be a Boon to the Salvadoran Economy

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, January 18, 2018

. . .

The CIA *World Factbook* states that in 2016 remittances represented approximately 17.1 percent of El Salvador's gross domestic product, and that those remittances flowed to approximately a third of all the households in that country.

Salvadoran TPS recipients have had the opportunity to live and work in the United States for a minimum of just less than 17 years at this point, and by the date on which that status is set to terminate, they will have been here for a

minimum of 18 and one-half years. Presumably during that period of time, they have accumulated not just skills and education, but also rather significant amounts of capital, including bank accounts and real property. The transfer of that capital to El Salvador will likely have a significant effect on that country's economy, similar to the potential economic effects that repatriation of capital accumulated by U.S. companies abroad as result of the recently passed tax bill will have on the American economy.

Not all the benefits that will accrue to El Salvador as a result of the return of those individuals are tangible, however. The Department of State (DOS) "El Salvador 2016 Human Rights Report" states:

. . .

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Return-TPS-Recipients-Will-Be-Boon-Salvadoran-Economy>

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9.

Government to Appeal DACA Order, Twice

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, January 17, 2018

. . .

It doesn't get much bigger than that under our constitutional system of checks and balances. The Supreme Court's

ultimate decision will have serious ramifications for executive branch authority for years to come. In the shorter term, Judge Alsup's order would extend additional benefits to certain DACA beneficiaries under a scheme the attorney general has deemed "an unconstitutional exercise of authority by the Executive Branch." Simply put, this is a big deal that the Supreme Court will ultimately have to address; it might as well do so sooner rather than later.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Government-Appeal-DACA-Order-Twice>

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10.

What Is Border Security?

It's not just walls and agents

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, January 17, 2018

. . .

You could fund a border wall that runs the entire length of the Southwest border and hire 10,000 additional Border Patrol agents, but without shutting off the jobs magnet, individuals would still attempt to enter the United States illegally, and many would be successful. In this context, interior security is border security, and any attempt to separate the two would simply be semantics.

Moreover, any bill that does not address the issue of unaccompanied alien children (UACs) would suffer similar problems. The latest statistics from U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) indicate that 4,083 UACs were apprehended by the Border Patrol last month. The president's Immigration Principles and Policies, which was issued by the White House in October 2017, states under "Border Security":

Loopholes in current law prevent [UACs] that arrive in the country illegally from being removed. Rather than being deported, they are instead sheltered by the Department of Health and Human Services at taxpayer expense, and subsequently released to the custody of a parent or family member— who often lack lawful status in the United States themselves. These loopholes in current law create a dramatic pull factor for additional illegal immigration and in recent years, there has been a significant increase in the apprehensions of UACs at our southern border. Therefore, the Administration proposes amending current law to ensure the expeditious return of UACs and family units.

Until those loopholes are plugged, thousands of UACs will attempt entry, often at the risk of their own lives, regardless of whether there is one mile of wall or 2,000.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Arthur/What-Border-Security>

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11.

We Need Better Vetting, Better Screening, and Better Laws

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, January 16, 2018

. . .

With the information that DHS and DOJ have compiled in their report, those government employees who play a role in protecting our security – from consular officers abroad, to inspectors at the ports of entry, to adjudicators at U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) and immigration judges in the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) (and the government attorneys who appear before them) – will be in a better position to protect the American people by leveraging their roles in that screening process.

That said, however, Congress must give those employees additional tools for this vital work, and there are strong legislative proposals that would do just that. For example, if passed, the Securing America's Future Act (SAFA, HR 4670), will beef up visa security abroad, remove the barriers between federal immigration agents and local law enforcement, and combat asylum fraud.

Specifically, that bill would send additional U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agents to more high-risk embassies abroad to assist in vetting applicants for both immigrant and nonimmigrant visas. It also would tighten the "credible-fear" process, which, as I have explained earlier, has been exploited by aliens posing a terrorist risk. Finally, by cracking down on sanctuary cities and facilitating cooperation between ICE and local law enforcement, it would free up ICE resources to focus on criminal and terrorist aliens.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Arthur/We-Need-Better-Vetting-Better-Screening-and-Better-Laws>

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12.

Closed Meetings and Open Mouths

A flurry of comment about the president's language

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, January 14, 2018

. . .

A second point should be made, however. Generally, such off-the-record meetings are just that, off the record. General outlines of bipartisan legislative discussions may be disclosed by the participants (at the risk of proposals being subsequently altered or deleted), but the specific language used is generally not disclosed. As a former congressional staffer, I can assure you that such discussions often become heated, and that is not uncommon to hear vulgarity used by otherwise staid politicians (although I have no recollection of any epithets at any meeting I attended).

This president is just one year into his elective career, and although he is a skilled and experienced negotiator, it is

no slight to say that he is still a novice in his current position. He likely learned a valuable lesson from this incident, whether he made the statements attributed to him or not. In Washington, every microphone is on and every word spoken must be chosen carefully, and now, even off-the-record conversations are fair game for political opponents.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Arthur/Closed-Meetings-and-Open-Mouths>

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13.

Chain Migration Explained by Scholars

By Nayla Rush

CIS Immigration Blog, January 15, 2018

. . .

One migrant stream may have an impact upon a second stream. The migration of an initial stream of people often encourages the migration of a second group; the innovators may be followed by family or friends at a different time, for example. This process is referred to as chain migration.

Paul Boyle, Keith Halfacree, and Vaughan Robinson in Exploring Contemporary Migration (1998) p.

36.

From the late nineteenth century, and well into the twentieth, a large proportion of migrants were being lured to foreign places, not by imperial dictates or explicit political upheaval, but by the suggestions and solicitations of their own kin. As migrants found prosperity and opportunity for themselves, they would often send for their relatives, or by their return home stimulate the need to emigrate in others. Chain migration often led to the formation of clusters of migrants from the same region.... Chain migration relied, not only on the new means of long-distance communication, and the speed and security of travel that the steamship introduced, but most crucially it depended on the authority and enthusiasm in the reports of life in the New World from friends and family members.

Nikos Papastergiadis in The Turbulence of Migration (2000), p. 28.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Rush/Chain-Migration-Explained-Scholars>

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14.

Double Dipping with H-1Bs: Virginia International University

By David North

CIS Immigration Blog, January 18, 2018

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Today's example of double-dipping in the immigration field involves a low-ranking university in the Virginia suburbs of Washington. It is one of the four such educational entities with remarkable profit margins that we reported on recently. Virginia International University (VIU) is also part of the Gulen network of schools that is said to siphon off educational funds into the politics of Turkey, as noted earlier. This is the conservative (but non-violent) Islamic cult that revolves around a self-exiled Turkish cleric, Fethtullah Gulen, who lives in rural Pennsylvania.

VIU's bread and butter is the foreign student trade; it would quickly go out of business if it were not able to issue the paperwork that leads to F-1 visas (as it can at the moment). So that's the first and most obvious dip. But that is not enough for VIU; like some other compromised colleges, it also makes extensive use of the H-1B program.

. . .

<https://cis.org/North/Double-Dipping-H1Bs-Virginia-International-University>

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15.

If You Want a Lot of Cash, Don't Rob a Bank, Open a Visa Mill!

By David North

CIS Immigration Blog, January 17, 2018

. . .

The most profitable of them, Northwestern Polytechnic University in Fremont, Calif., secured more than \$53 million in untaxed profits in 2015, while scoring a 73 percent profit margin, something rarely seen outside the illicit drug trade. For every dollar of revenue, NPU pocketed 73 cents in profits, none of it subject to any federal or state corporate income tax.

That's *\$53 million in tax-free profits* for just one of these entities in *one* year.

Why tax-free? Because the IRS proclaimed NPU and the other three to be non-profit charities, and the IRS continues to do so despite the outlandish profit ratios and other strange behaviors.

The other three visa mills with recently available and revealing 990s, are Silicon Valley University, in San Jose, Calif.; Virginia International University, in Fairfax, Va.; and the California University of Management & Sciences located a few miles from VIU in Arlington, Va. Their 990s, roughly equivalent to (but more detailed than) the 1040s we all file, show that SVU's profits soared from a modest \$0.4 million in 2014 to more than \$13.3 million in the following year. VIU did not do quite that well, but it did increase its profits from \$2.0 million in 2014 to \$8.5 million the next year. That's an increase of 325 percent, the kind of increase most hedge fund managers can only envy, particularly in view the tax rate: zero.

In addition to unreal profit margins, the 990s also show a rapid expansion of net assets, from a total of \$84.7 million (rounded) for the four schools in 2014 to \$153.4 million in the following year, a gain of \$68.7 million. This gain came despite the total lack of gifts or grants to three of the schools, and a measly \$127,802, over two years for the fourth. The gains were also despite some questionable financial practices described in the CIS *Backgrounder* on 55 visa

mills cited earlier.

. . .

<https://cis.org/North/If-You-Want-Lot-Cash-Dont-Rob-Bank-Open-Visa-Mill>

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16.

Kansas State Tax System Encourages Employers of Certain Illegal Aliens

By David North

CIS Immigration Blog, January 15, 2018

. . .

The tax regulations in Kansas say that if a worker uses a Social Security number that "does not belong to the taxpayer", he or she routinely is denied the refund of any moneys withheld by the employer. This general rule is excellent and is probably not observed by most states.

But in Kansas there's an exception.

If the worker can get a note from his employer saying that the SSN on the W-2 matches the one on the worker's income tax filing, then the illegally obtained SSN is accepted by the state and the worker gets the refund — which

otherwise would go to the state's seriously depleted treasury.

Who else gains by this? That worker's employer, who, at this point, has a useful bit of information to hold over his employee — that the worker obtained a SSN in an unlawful way. Further, if the worker gets a state tax refund, that increases his actual income and he is less likely to seek a raise.

. . .

<https://cis.org/North/Kansas-State-Tax-System-Encourages-Employers-Certain-Illegal-Aliens>

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17.

ICE Operations Continue in Sanctuary Cities

By Preston Huennekens

CIS Immigration Blog, January 15, 2018

. . .

Homan's characterization of the problem is the paradox that sanctuary jurisdictions now face. Rather than allowing immigration officers to arrest removable aliens from the safety of jails and courtrooms, ICE agents must confront sometimes dangerous aliens in public. Thus, sanctuary policies endanger ICE agents, the aliens themselves, and the community around them.

True to Homan's warnings, ICE is increasing enforcement operations throughout the United States and particularly in jurisdictions with active sanctuary policies. In December and January, ICE conducted enforcement operations in Chicago, New York City, and New Jersey in which 127 illegal aliens were arrested.

The Chicago-area report notes that "most of the aliens targeted by ERO deportation officers during this operation had prior criminal histories." The raids took place in Chicago and throughout Cook County — a notoriously defiant sanctuary jurisdiction. The aliens' prior criminal convictions included sexual assault, kidnapping, assault, drug possession, and theft.

The New York City report lists only four arrests, but each of the individuals in question had immigration detainers issued by ICE that were specifically ignored by local authorities as part of the city's sanctuary policies. Each of the aliens was initially arrested for unspecified criminal charges unrelated to their immigration status before ICE detained them.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Huennekens/ICE-Operations-Continue-Sanctuary-Cities>

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18.

The Danger of President Trump's Outbursts on Immigration

By Jerry Kammer

CIS Immigration Blog, January 15, 2018

. . .

I have tried to point out the danger posed to our democracy by the federal government's failure to enforce the immigration restrictions included in the landmark Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986. I have made the case that this decades-long failure has damaged American workers, fomented disrespect for the law, degraded the rules of fair play and civic responsibility, incentivized more illegal immigration, and made those employers and would-be immigrants who have worked within the system feel like suckers.

Now I point to the risks posed by President Donald Trump. His crude vulgarity and reckless insults undermine reasonable efforts to limit immigration because they provide rhetorical ammunition for those who say restrictionists are motivated by bigotry, racism, and xenophobia. Trump's outbursts are not just an embarrassment. They are a weapon, a fragmentation bomb that can do severe damage to those of us who want limits for reasons far different from those he presented last week.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Kammer/Danger-President-Trumps-Outbursts-Immigration>

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19.

Amidst Anger at Trump, Guatemalan Columnist Chides Her Own Government

By Jerry Kammer

CIS Immigration Blog, January 14, 2018

. . .

"He is definitely not a person who is politically correct," Nunez wrote of Trump. "And the epithets he uses to describe certain groups are unfortunate and exemplify the decadence of the current political scene. But he has also said things that are true, for example, that it is we citizens of migration countries who have accommodated ourselves to the need to export people, as we have calmly allowed excessive levels of corruption to grow for decades."

Continuing her essay on the theme of emigration as a safety valve that keeps public frustration from provoking civic unrest, Nunez wrote, "Only mediocre governments are content to demand that others accept the permanent avalanche of their migrants, instead of building a better social, political, and economic environment so that migration would not be necessary...."

. . .

<https://cis.org/Kammer/Amidst-Anger-Trump-Guatemalan-Columnist-Chides-Her-Own-Government>

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20.

The Left's Dirty Little Secret – Cleaned By Rosa!

One thing no liberal will ever turn down is the opportunity to get a standing ovation for accusing someone else of racism.

By Ann Coulter

Human Events Online, January 17, 2018

. . .

Far from making up for the legacy of slavery, our immigration policies solve the exact same problem that slavery solved: rich people's eternal need for cheap labor.

We don't owe immigrants anything. They aren't black Americans. We didn't do anything to the Mexicans streaming across our border. Or, for that matter, to the Haitians, Ecuadorians, Pakistanis and so on. No slavery, no Jim Crow laws, no redlining — just billions and billions of dollars in foreign aid. (Hey, does anyone know if billions of dollars would be enough to pay for a wall?)

We certainly don't owe them more than we owe our own fellow citizens, especially our black fellow citizens, who could use our help.

But foreigners who showed up yesterday act like they're the descendants of American slaves, helping themselves to the jobs, affirmative action, government assistance and racial sensitivity meant for the likes of John Lewis and Chris

Rock, not illegal alien Jose Antonio Vargas.

. . .

The Democrats treat black people like the wife who will iron your shirt for a date with your mistress. They know they don't have to do anything to keep winning 90 percent of the black vote, so they've dedicated themselves to bringing in millions of Latin Americans who will vote for them — and also do their gardening.

. . .

<http://humanevents.com/2018/01/17/the-lefts-dirty-little-secret-cleaned-by-rosa/>

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[21.](#)

The GOP Can't Win a DACA Debate It Won't Have

Republicans need to start making the arguments against Lindsey Graham's proposal.

By Jeremy Carl

National Review Online, January 19, 2018

. . .

Now that same Lindsey Graham has proposed a plan to reward Obama's illegal choice of "politics over leadership" by giving a vastly larger amnesty than DACA provided, in exchange for a pittance of a down-payment on a "wall." There's no E-Verify, and only superficial tweaks to chain migration and the visa lottery. This "compromise" is now

embarrassingly supported by six other GOP senators (Collins, Alexander, Murkowski, Rounds, Gardner, and Flake).

You lose 100 percent of the arguments you don't make, and the prominence of Graham's seven dwarves of amnesty is the consequence of the rest of the party's failure to make an argument. Maybe if the GOP demanded the same unity of purpose on immigration that it did on tax cuts for corporations, we'd get a better deal.

To his credit, the president, upon reviewing the Grahamnesty proposal, called it "horrible" and "the opposite of what I campaigned for . . . Lindsey — he meant well — but I said, 'Well, how many Republicans agree with this?'" Good question. And one our Senate leadership should have asked before allowing Graham and his colleagues to go freelance, undermining the president's top legislative priority.

. . .

<http://www.nationalreview.com/article/455580/daca-disaster-gop-losing-daca-debate>

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[22.](#)

Immigrants and Terror: A Controversial Report from the Trump Administration

The document is narrow in scope, but unfairly maligned.

By Philip H. DeVoe

National Review Online, January 18, 2018

. . .

The document is limited in scope — and intentionally so, given that it stems from an executive order called “Protecting the Nation from Foreign Terrorist Entry into the United States.” It does not cover domestic terrorism or tally death counts from successful attacks, for example. But seen for what it is, it provides a useful overview of the threat, and an administration official tells NRO that future reports will provide more-specific data about these individuals. This is exactly the kind of information that should guide our immigration policy.

. . .

<http://www.nationalreview.com/article/455559/departments-justice-immigration-terrorism-report-narrow>

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[23.](#)

Enforcement, Without Apology

By Kevin D. Williamson

National Review Online, January 17, 2018

. . .

Our progressive friends in the media will fill the airwaves with the tears and wailing of deportees, and we will be treated to no end of sympathetic stories. But neither the Trump administration nor the country should feel too much

regret about enforcing the law without apology. In the case of illegal immigration as with the question of the conflict between state and federal marijuana laws, Congress has for too long punted the moral and legal football over to the president, asking the executive branch to save its bacon by refusing to enforce laws that Congress does not have the guts to repeal or reform. Congress has for years chosen not to act, and that is as much as choice as the decision to act. Democrats are making a lot of noise about it just at the moment, but recall that when Democrats enjoyed simultaneous control of the White House and both houses of Congress, they did not act on the question of childhood arrivals. As with Republicans and the deficit, Democrats really get religion on amnesty when they are in the minority.

. . .

<http://www.nationalreview.com/article/455481/enforce-daca-no-apology-needed-only-congress-can-change-law>

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[24.](#)

Dems Think 800,000 Illegal Immigrants Are Worth Forcing Active Military to Go Without Pay

By Robert Donachie

The Daily Caller, January 16, 2018

. . .

Democrats are threatening to hold national security hostage, potentially costing the economy billions and forcing

hundreds of thousands of federal government employees to go without pay in exchange for securing legal protections for 800,000 illegal immigrants.

Congress has three days to strike a deal to keep the government funded through October. If members fail to come to an agreement by Jan. 19, all “non-essential” government employees and active U.S. Military personnel will be working with out pay (including troops currently deployed). Funding for agencies like federal museums or national parks will also be cut off.

Congressional Democrats are apparently content with allowing military and law enforcement personnel to go without pay to secure protections and benefits for illegal immigrants and members of their extended families.

. . .

<http://dailycaller.com/2018/01/16/dems-shutdown-government-dreamers/>

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[25.](#)

Flashback: That Time Schumer Said It Was Insane to Shut Down the Government Over Immigration Reform

By Matt Vespa

Townhall.com, January 15, 2018

. . .

Democrats said they would not support another government funding measure unless a DACA deal is struck, a notable shift from Democrats in the past. In 2013, during the debt ceiling negotiations, Sen. Chuck Schumer (D-NY) called the legislative strategy of tying immigration reform to budgetary matters—and threatening to shut down the government in the process—as a path that would breed “governmental chaos.” On Sunday, California Attorney General Xavier Becerra appeared on Fox News Sunday with Chris Wallace, where he did his part trashing Republicans, but added that this DACA deal should there be one, ought to be a stand-alone piece of legislation.

. . .

<https://townhall.com/tipsheet/mattvespa/2018/01/15/flashback-that-time-schumer-said-it-was-insane-to-shut-down-the-government-over-n2434595>

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[26.](#)

Newly Released Arizona Crime Data Just Shattered a Key Liberal Narrative on Immigration

By Scott Morefield

Townhall.com, January 16, 2018

. . .

My Townhall column last month, entitled, “The 'Big Lie' Starts to Crumble as Feds Release Immigrant Crime Data,”

apparently caused an inkling of a stir among the good folks at the ‘conservative’ but pro-immigration (yeah, that’s why ‘conservative’ is in quotes) Cato Institute. Their immigration policy analyst, Alex Nowrasteh, whom I quoted in the piece, was quick to tweet, “Ignorant piece by @SKMorefield on the new federal incarceration/immigration report,” and call me to task for supposedly not reading his research.

Except, I did read his research, and others, albeit in fairness to Nowrasteh not everything and not every word. I read the open-borders research enough, however, to quickly realize that one crucial thing was missing - actual demographic data on convicted criminals from individual states.

Oh there was data, if you want to call it that. In one paper, Nowrasteh and his co-author, Michelangelo Landgrave, use the United States Census’s American Community Survey “to estimate the nationwide incarceration rate for DREAMers for 2015.” The authors call the data “high quality,” notwithstanding the fact that the survey fails to ask “whether those individuals are or ever have been illegal immigrants.”

. . .

<https://townhall.com/columnists/scottmorefield/2018/01/16/newly-released-arizona-crime-data-shatters-key-liberal-narrative-on-immigration-and-cato-wont-be-pleased-n2435126>

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27.

Yale Professor: There Are “22.8 Million Undocumented Immigrants” in America, Double Official Estimates

By Dylan Scott

National Economic Editorial, January 19, 2018

. . .

Conservatives have argued for well over a decade that the number of illegal immigrants is widely underestimated by the government, and think tanks which base their calculations on government data—finally academics are beginning to take an independent look at the problem.

But the fact that the paper needed to be written at all highlights an insidious problem: we really don’t know how many illegal immigrants live in the US. With that in mind, I think it’s worth surveying the research on the topic—at the very least I’ll be able to give you some context for the broader debate.

. . .

<https://nationaleconomiceditorial.com/2018/01/19/yale-study-shows-23-million-illegal-immigrants/>

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28.

Sanctuary City Politicians May Be Prosecuted

DHS Secretary Kirstjen Nielsen says the Justice Department is on the case.

By Matthew Vadum

FrontPageMag.com, January 17, 2018

. . .

Nielsen's comments came in response to a question from Sen. Kamala Harris (D-Calif.) during a Senate Judiciary Committee hearing yesterday. Harris noted that Thomas D. Homan, acting director of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), an agency within DHS, told Fox News on Jan. 4 this year that the U.S. Department of Justice had been asked to "look into criminal charges for elected officials with sanctuary policies as they are harboring illegal aliens."

"I believe the request was made," Nielsen said. "The Department of Justice is reviewing what avenues might be available."

"The context of this is of course not only putting my ICE officers at risk but also finding an efficient and effective way to enforce our immigration laws," Nielsen said.

. . .

<https://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/269048/sanctuary-city-politicians-may-be-prosecuted-matthew-vadum>

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29.

Making California Mexico Again

“No barriers between California and Mexico” for leftist Democrats.

By Lloyd Billingsley

FrontPageMag.com, January 18, 2018

. . .

Senate boss Kevin de León, which is not the name on his birth certificate and voter rolls, authored the state’s sanctuary legislation that has made false-documented illegals, even criminals, a privileged, protected class. In early January, after the legislation kicked in, California’s Assembly speaker Anthony Rendon took things to a new level.

“There is no sensible place for barriers between California and Mexico,” said Rendon, heading south with fellow Democrats on a four-day mission to Mexico. “This trip will send a message that California resists isolation and is willing to step up and work with Mexico if the federal administration abdicates that responsibility.”

So contrary to the “Calexit” crowd, which seeks independence, Rendon wants to hook up the state with Mexico. In that cause, he touts the “historically linked governments” of Mexico City and Sacramento. The statement was not a departure from the vision of speaker Rendon, who earned a PhD in political science at UC Riverside.

. . .

<https://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/269051/making-california-mexico-again-lloyd-billingsley>

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30.

Obama Inc. Freed Illegal Aliens, Didn't Check Terror Ties

By Daniel Greenfield

FrontPageMag.com, January 17, 2018

. . .

But checking to see whether illegal aliens are also terrorists is not "who we are", as Barack Hussein Obama would say. Preventing Islamic terrorism puts us on the wrong side of history. The right side of history being an Islamic caliphate and the repopulation of the United States by migrants.

Obama Inc. was quite clear about not wanting to do anything that would secure our borders and clean up our immigration system. And now federal judges are continuing the fight to keep America unsafe and endangered.

. . .

<https://www.frontpagemag.com/point/269055/obama-incfreed-illegal-aliens-didnt-check-terror-daniel-greenfield>

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31.

The Syrian Refugee Imam Who Wants Jews Dead

Should an anti-Semitic Imam receive political asylum in America?

By Daniel Greenfield

FrontPageMag.com, January 17, 2018

. . .

In his sermon, Imam Khadra declared that all of Israel was “Muslim land” and would be reclaimed by Muslims. “The question is: Will you be among those who will contribute to regaining it or not?” he asked.

If his congregation was under the improbable impression that he meant regaining it through diplomacy and negotiations, the Syrian refugee went on to quote a notorious genocidal Islamic hadith.

“The Prophet Muhammad gave us the glad tidings that at the End of Time, we will fight those Jews until the rocks and the trees will speak: Oh Muslim, this is a Jew behind me,” the Imam declared.

The genocidal hadith envisioning an Islamic extermination of the Jews tends to be widely quoted by Hamas and other Muslim Brotherhood organizations. It concludes with, “O Muslim! There is a Jew hiding behind me, so kill him.” Memri, which had exposed the Syrian refugee’s genocidal anti-Semitism, had recently showcased the genocidal online sermons of 3 other Imams.

. . .

<https://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/268977/syrian-refugee-imam-who-wants-jews-dead-daniel-greenfield>

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32.

The Kidnappings Americans Won't Do

42.4% of kidnapping convictions are of non-citizens.

By Daniel Greenfield

FrontPageMag.com, January 16, 2018

. . .

"They kidnap, they extort, they rape and they rob," President Trump declared. They certainly kidnap.

Over in New York, five MS-13 members and associates were caught trying to kidnap and randomly murder a 16-year-old. Prestige in the El Salvador gang comes from murder. Bodies of MS-13 initiation murders keep popping up in public parks near prominent locales. In Texas, two MS-13 gang members kidnapped three teenage girls, raped them and killed a 15-year-old girl in a "Satanic ritual".

Maybe it's a good thing that there are some crimes that Americans won't commit. And we should keep it that way. Ending Temporary Protected Status for El Salvador keeps Americans safer.

In Virginia, a teenage girl can be seen confessing on video to the torture and murder of a 15-year-old girl. MS-13's butchers stabbed her in the stomach, neck and chest. Video of the murder was sent to MS-13 leaders to win a

higher status for the killers. Last year, the media had portrayed her as a victim.

In a gang culture, the monsters are everywhere. And they're hard to tell apart from their victims.

The media is outraged that President Trump shut down TPS for El Salvador because the country is so violent. But if El Salvador isn't even safe enough for its own citizens to return to, why would we want import its violence to America? Do the lives of Americans matter less than those of Salvadorans?

. . .

<https://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/269029/kidnappings-americans-wont-do-daniel-greenfield>

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[33.](#)

Immigration and the Deep State

By Steve Sailer

Taki's Magazine, January 17, 2018

. . .

Of course, Senator Durbin could simply have kept his mouth shut. Grown-ups understand that in private negotiations presidents use crude but often accurate language (the capital of Haiti is one of the world's largest cities

without a functioning sewage system), and that it's wrong for senators to reveal conversations with the president to other countries.

The subsequent uproar confirmed my long-held observation that the Washington power structure is drifting toward the bizarrely extremist ideology that the American people have no right to control their own borders, because their having any opinion about which immigrants to let in constitutes discrimination.

. . .

http://takimag.com/article/immigration_and_the_deep_state_steve_sailer/print#axzz54JXPTHc6

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[34.](#)

Not Giving Us Their Tired, Their Poor

These countries export criminals

By Howie Carr

The Boston Herald, January 14, 2018

. . .

The U.S. Sentencing Commission releases statistics on federal crimes committed by immigrants, both legal and illegal. In all, immigrants represent 8.4 percent of the adult population residing in the U.S. Yet, between 2011 and

2016, immigrants accounted for 42.4 percent of kidnapping convictions, 31.5 percent of drug convictions and 23 percent of money-laundering convictions.

To paraphrase George W. Bush, they're only committing the crimes Americans can't be bothered to commit anymore.

One of the countries Trump referred to was El Salvador. Ever since he decided to end their "Temporary Protected Status," these foreign mendicants have been complaining that they can't go back to El Salvador because it is, basically, a s---hole country.

The day Trump made his allegedly shocking remarks, the feds rounded up 17 more MS-13 illegal-immigrant Salvadorans who "report to MS-13 in El Salvador," according to the DEA press release.

On Friday, in federal district court here in Boston, another illegal-immigrant MS-13 gangbanger from El Salvador pleaded guilty to unlawful reentry. His name is Elenilson Gonzalez-Gonzalez (you can call him "Gonzalez" for short.)

Remember, in dealing with these criminals, the feds often allow them to plead down to simple "unlawful entry" or some such felony. Which means those stats from the Sentencing Commission aren't really an accurate picture of the horror they're committing against Americans.

. . .

http://www.bostonherald.com/news/columnists/howie_carr/2018/01/carr_not_giving_us_their_tired_their_poor

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35.

An Amnesty Here, an Amnesty There

By Peggy Ryan

American Thinker, January 18, 2018

. . .

The Seven Amnesties Passed by Congress

- * Immigration and Reform Control Act (IRCA), 1986: 2.7 million illegal aliens
- * Section 245(i) Amnesty, 1994: 578,000 illegal aliens
- * Section 245(i) Extension Amnesty, 1997: Rolling amnesty extension
- * Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act (NACARA) Amnesty, 1997: Close to one million illegal aliens
- * Haitian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act Amnesty (HRIFA), 1998: 125,000 illegal aliens
- * Late Amnesty, 2000: Estimated 400,000 illegal aliens
- * LIFE Act Amnesty, 2000: Estimated 900,000 illegal aliens

That's a lot of votes by people who may not even speak English, who, unlike people who gain citizenship legally, have no requirement to learn basic civics or understand our government. But by God, they can pull a lever, push a

button, and cast a vote.

. . .

http://www.americanthinker.com/articles/2018/01/an_amnesty_here_an_amnesty_there.html

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[36.](#)

Record Immigration

By Joe Guzzardi

The Natchitoches (LA) Times, January 15, 2018

. . .

The Egyptian who shot at Pennsylvania police came on a family-based visa, as did the Pakistani national jailed for money laundering and bank fraud to aid the Islamic State. Moreover, family-based migration harms American workers. Each year more than a quarter of a million lifetime work permits, without a national interest purpose, are issued to chain migrants. That means that 250,000 work-authorized immigrants enter the labor pool annually, and remain year after year to compete with, or possibly displace, Americans in an increasingly tight labor market., Immigration should serve Americans, not work against them, as chain migration does.

. . .

<https://www.natchitochetimes.com/2018/01/15/record-immigration/>

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[37.](#)

The New York Times is Wrong — Immigration Won't Make America Great Again

By Spencer P Morrison

National Economic Editorial, January 14, 2018

. . .

Does America Need Immigrants? No.

Ruchir Sharma's argument in favor of more immigration is a logical syllogism that runs as follows:

Premise 1: More people (input) means more production (output).

Premise 2: More production (economic output) means a bigger economy (GDP is measured in terms of output).

Conclusion: Therefore more people (input) means a bigger economy (output/GDP).

Both premises are obviously true, and therefore the conclusion must be true—this is the beauty of syllogisms. So

what's wrong with Sharma's argument?

. . .

<https://nationaleconomiceditorial.com/2018/01/14/america-doesnt-need-immigrants/>

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[38.](#)

Immigration Is Destroying the Welfare State

By Spencer P. Morrison

American Thinker, January 18, 2018

. . .

For decades, Democrats campaigned on promises of cradle-to-grave care for low-income Americans, while at the same time they have allowed millions of immigrants to enter America and collect welfare – without ever having contributed a dime to the public purse. This is not only unfair; it is unsustainable. The welfare state is collapsing under its own weight, and mass immigration is only making this bad problem worse.

. . .

http://www.americanthinker.com/articles/2018/01/immigration_is_destroying_the_welfare_state.html

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[39.](#)

No Sanctuary for DHS's Rhetoric

By Bob McGovern

The Boston Herald, January 18, 2018

. . .

President Trump may be able to withhold federal funds from municipalities such as Amherst, Boston, Cambridge, Northampton, Somerville and Lawrence — but even that is an open question. This past fall, a federal judge temporarily stopped U.S. Attorney General Jeff Sessions from following through on his promise to withhold public money from Chicago and other sanctuary cities.

Going the extra step and actually ripping the mayor out of City Hall is an interesting hypothetical for internet message boards, but it seems fanciful at best.

“Withholding funding is one thing,” said David Weinstein, a former federal prosecutor. “Trying to bring a criminal charge where you have to show specific criminal intent is another matter altogether.”

So, in order to prosecute heavy hitters such as Mayor Martin J. Walsh, new U.S. Attorney Andrew Lelling would have to bring an unprecedented charge that would eventually go to an appeals court that recently chided his

predecessor for reaching too far into state politics.

. . .

http://www.bostonherald.com/news/columnists/bob_mcgovern/2018/01/mcgovern_no_sanctuary_for_dhs_s_rhetoric

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[40.](#)

No, Immigrants Are Not Stealing Our Jobs

Jobs might become less lucrative, but they aren't stolen.

By T. Norman Van Cott

Foundation for Economic Education, January 15, 2018

. . .

It's just like hiring a professional roofer to fix your roof because he costs you less than fixing it yourself (including the cost of your time). The roofer is analogous to an immigrant coming to your household. In either scenario, your roof is repaired, but hiring the lower cost roofer means you have more of other things. Giving up less means having more.

. . .

Everything changes when immigrants are non-working. While immigrants may be better off living on the public dole, their American lunch is not free as far as their American "hosts" are concerned. Resident Americans foot the bill for this lunch. No additions to Americans' consumption of other things. No utilizing potato chips for previously lower

valued uses. Only higher taxes. So, the lesson of immigration is “Y’all come, but No Work, No Eat.” End of story.

. . .

<https://fee.org/articles/no-immigrants-are-not-stealing-our-jobs/>

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[41.](#)

There is Already a Workable Solution to Immigration: Pay to Stay

By Sean O’Neill

TheHill.com, January 15, 2018

. . .

We propose a renewable 10-year Special Work Permit called a REALcard (REAL for Respect, Equality, Accountability and Legality) that immigrants can earn when they contribute a nickel for every dollar they receive. This contribution would be matched by their employers, so we call this a “five + five solution.” Using this flat tax minimizes bureaucracy and generates billions in new revenue while providing legality and benefits for workers, employers, and U.S. taxpayers.

This approach is neither mass citizenship, nor mass deportation, but rather a third way forward. By embracing this proposal, both the White House and Congress could cool the heated immigration rhetoric and help detoxify the

debate, while bringing humanitarian relief to millions of unauthorized immigrants who fear a knock on the door from ICE. Let's make certain people can "pursue happiness" by passing a "bill of love" that is fair to all.

. . .

<http://thehill.com/opinion/immigration/368794-there-is-already-a-workable-solution-to-immigration-pay-to-stay>

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[42.](#)

Curbing Immigration Means Curbing Job Creation

By John Arensmeyer

TheHill.com, January 13, 2018

. . .

Sadly, President Trump clearly does not yet recognize the critical role immigrants play in the United States: They are twice as likely to start a business as the average person, making them an essential component of job creation.

Ineffective immigration laws also impact entrepreneurs with existing businesses. Small-business owners increasingly say they are struggling to find qualified workers and need a larger applicant pool to meet their workforce needs.

What's more, scientific polling conducted on behalf of Small Business Majority found small businesses overwhelmingly believe comprehensive immigration reform is good for America and good for business because it establishes a qualified, trained and stable workforce.

Additionally, the vast majority of our nation's small employers said that the best immigration solution is to create a path toward citizenship accompanied by effective enforcement.

. . .

<http://thehill.com/opinion/finance/368792-banning-immigrants-means-banning-job-creators>

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[43.](#)

Yes, Your Ancestors Probably Did Come Here Legally — Because 'Illegal' Immigration is Less Than a Century Old

By Kevin Jennings

The Los Angeles Times, January 14, 2018

. . .

For those clamoring for a wall against immigrants, it may come as a surprise to learn that there were no federal laws concerning immigration until well into the history of the United States. When people say “my ancestors came here

legally,” they’re probably right. For the first century of the country’s existence, anyone could land here and walk right off the boat with no papers of any kind, just as Gumpertz did. Coming here “illegally” did not even exist as a concept.

The first federal general immigration law was enacted in 1882. It prohibited from entering the U.S. “any convict, lunatic, idiot, or any person unable to take care of himself or herself without becoming a public charge.” In other words, unless you were physically or mentally incapable of taking care of yourself, you were in — unless you were Chinese.

. . .

<http://www.latimes.com/opinion/op-ed/la-oe-jennings-legal-illegal-immigration-20180114-story.html>

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[44.](#)

DACA Makes America Safer. Find a Dreamers Solution Now: Police Chief

By Michael Tupper

USA Today, January 17, 2018

. . .

There isn’t much time left to find a solution. Every day hundreds of “Dreamers” lose their protected status — and

that makes our country less safe.

In Marshalltown, I work with immigrants all the time, both documented and undocumented. Regardless of immigration status, we all want safe neighborhoods and schools. We want to raise our families and educate our children so they can pursue the American dream.

The key to a safe community is building trust and opening lines of communication between law enforcement and the community we serve. We are all in this together, and no police department can function effectively without the trust and support of the entire community. In my professional experience, I can tell you our community is safer when I can talk to community members and families openly without them worrying if I will deport mom or dad.

. . .

<https://www.usatoday.com/story/opinion/nation-now/2018/01/17/daca-makes-america-safer-dreamers-national-security-priority-michael-tupper-column/1039977001/>

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Even Legal Immigration is Targeted

The Richmond Times-Dispatch, January 15, 2018

. . .

Granted: The Salvadorans have lived in the U.S. for more than a decade and a half under what is known as Temporary Protected Status. Presumably the first word of that phrase — temporary — means something other than "permanent."

But the ending of protected status for Salvadorans adds to a broad pattern: The White House has little use even for many legal immigrants. Liberals have howled in protest over this, but conservative objections have been few and faint.

Some of that might be owing to partisan loyalty: Both Republicans and Democrats often act as though whatever their president wants is official party dogma, even when it contradicts decades of party gospel. Either way, it's clear many conservatives simply aren't going to lose much sleep over the prospect of pulling up the national drawbridge.

. . .

http://www.dailyprogress.com/opinion/opinion-editorial-even-legal-immigration-is-targeted/article_d796f6f0-f944-11e7-8295-a75bbd6f4cde.html

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How Can We Get a Bipartisan Compromise on Immigration? Ignore President Trump.

By Paul Waldman

The Washington Post, January 15, 2018

. . .

Pelosi has been careful to show her cards publicly, tacitly throwing her support behind a bipartisan agreement struck last week in the House and Senate that shields DREAMers from deportation, maintains chain migration, provides under 6 percent of the funding Trump asked for construction of the border wall and continues the Obama-era visa lottery program. The Trump administration, along with a number of conservative Republicans in Congress, are against the proposal, arguing that it does too little to stop chain migration and opens the nation up to a host of economic and national security threats.

. . .

https://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/plum-line/wp/2018/01/15/how-can-we-get-a-bipartisan-compromise-on-immigration-ignore-president-trump/?utm_term=.ac93e4722d8a

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[47.](#)

Trump's Immigration Crackdown Driving Illegal Immigrants to Canada

By Andy J. Semotiuk

Forbes.com, January 11, 2018

. . .

Canada as a place of refuge for American unlawful aliens

All this is undoubtedly putting pressure on Canada which appears destined to soon become the favorite alternative for expired TPS holders and illegal immigrants. The influx of approximately 15,000 alien asylum seekers crossing the US-Canadian border last year put an unexpected strain on Canadian society . For example, in Montreal, the Olympic stadium was converted into a “temporary welcome center” housing the asylum seekers. With the U.S. cancellation of Temporary Protected Status for Salvadorans coming into full effect on July 22, 2019, the Canadian government now has eighteen months to prepare for another potential swarm of illegal border crossings in that regard, in addition to the other streams that may be headed northward in the months ahead.

What is the impact on Canada of these Illegal Border Crossings?

According to a Global News article in August 2017, of the 15,000 aliens who crossed the US-Canada border, only 5,529 people have been deported. Since the majority of these aliens are crossing illegally, they are exploiting the loophole in the Safe Third Country Agreement. The Safe Third Country Agreement spells out that asylum seekers must make their claim in the country in which they first arrived. But that only applies when claims are made at official border points. If asylum seekers reach Canadian territory, they are entitled to go through a claims process after being arrested. That is because Canada is a signatory of the U.N. Refugee Convention. If the aliens claim refugee status, they have to await a trial to determine if they will be approved or not.

. . .

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/andysemotiuk/2018/01/11/taking-a-note-from-trump-why-the-canadian-government-should-tighten-up-its-refugee-policy/#7c49690e7dc5>

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[48.](#)

The Incredibly Shrinking Italian Population: By 2080, Italians Will be a Minority in Their Own Country

Gefira.org, January 18, 2018

. . .

There is a large group of social scientists who cling to the belief (and that's the right word for it) that migrants from Morocco, Congo or Zimbabwe will absorb the Italian culture and blend into the Italian nation.

The common reply to critics of immigration policies is that *"problems will disappear after the second generation"* or that *"it will be like the US"* where there are Italian-Americans, Chinese-Americans, African-Americans and so on. In other words, within one or two generations the new black Italians will behave as Italians, and no difference will be noticeable apart from their dark skin colour. A different opinion, based on tangible evidence, is deemed racist and treated accordingly. The discussion in *"polite society"* is focused on the size and speed of migration and the integration of the arrivals. Like it was in Galileo's days, the believers have the upper hand over those who adduce observation and facts. The future US is not going to resemble the past US: the present US is already in the process of change. And yet, problems do not *"disappear after two generations"*. France, which now has the third generation of third-world immigrants, faced ethnic riots over a decade ago, with the then President Sarkozy labelling the North African rioters *"scum"*. Such conflicts can never be ironed out. Cultural clashes between Catholics and Protestant migrant communities in the US weren't uncommon, yes, but they never evolved into the regular outbreaks of Islamic

terrorism we are seeing in Europe today. Immigrants to the US were also never expected to benefit from a developed welfare system equivalent to the ones we have in Europe nowadays Mark Faber, a Swiss investor, was removed from many public functions for his remark that if Africans had founded America, the USA would look like Africa. While this seems a truism for ordinary people, the investor was forced to apologise by the politically correct community, high minded academics and journalists. Any person who believes mass migration from Africa will change the face and soul of the nation is labelled a racist.

With zero immigration and the current birth rate Cerberus 2.0 predicts that in 2080 the Italian population will be reduced to about 27 million people and in 2100 it will be further reduced by 60% to 20 million, which is the same result as the Japanese statisticians predict for Japan. Surely, the renowned economists, policymakers, and trend forecasters are aware of such a drastic change in Western societies or are they?

Despite these data, the Italian government and Eurostat expect that by 2080 there will be 53 to 60 million inhabitants in Italy. This can only be true if the indigenous population is replenished with 25 to 30 million first-generation migrants and their offspring from Africa or Asia. Even if migration does not accelerate, the Italians will be a minority by 2080. If we consider the migration rate of the last five years, this can happen even sooner.

While the general public is unaware of its fate, top policy-makers know the numbers. German, Spanish, Norwegian, Irish and Dutch NGOs as well as the European Navy have ferried a shocking 600 thousand non-Western migrants from Libya to Italy since 2014. This has been done with the full complicity of the current Italian authorities. The grand replacement is no accident nor is it intended to be stopped. It is a well designed, devious program without the European natives having a say.

...

<https://gefira.org/en/2018/01/18/the-incredibly-shrinking-italian-population-by-2080-italians-will-be-a-minority-in-their->

[own-country/](#)

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2. "500 Ex-DACA Criminals & Gang Members Still At Large: Will They Get Amnesty Too?," Jessica Vaughan
3. "What's Wrong with This Picture: Three-Quarters of Silicon Valley Workers Are H-1Bs?," Dan Cadman
4. "The Hazards and Costs of Defying Federal Supremacy in Immigration Matters," Dan Cadman

- [5.](#) "Just How Large of an Amnesty Are We Talking About?," Jason Richwine
- [6.](#) "A Peek into the Democrats' DACA Playbook," Andrew R. Arthur
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- [14.](#) "Looking Back to When It Wasn't Politically Incorrect to Want to Limit U.S. Population Growth," Jerry Kammer
- [15.](#) "More Green Cards Are Always Good for Some, but What About the National Interest?," Jerry Kammer
- [16.](#) "DOJ Targets 23 Sanctuary Jurisdictions," Preston Huennekens
- [17.](#) "DACA: Trump and Congress Must Look Before They Leap," Michael Cutler
- [18.](#) "Thoughts for Opening a Serious DACA Discussion," Dov Fischer
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[1.](#)

The Art of the Choke

By Mark Krikorian

The Corner at National Review Online, January 25, 2018

<http://www.nationalreview.com/corner/455798/trump-immigration-preemptive-surrender>

The White House immigration outline was released today and it's not good. It could change tomorrow, for all we know, but as it stands now, this is a preemptive surrender on several issues.

The enforcement component is fine, as far as it goes – there's no E-Verify, but the White House decided months ago not to push that, thinking it would be a bridge too far for Democrats, since it impacts illegals who are already here.

But the amnesty and chain migration components are fatally flawed. The fact that the amnesty would include a path to citizenship (i.e., the beneficiaries would eventually get green cards like regular immigrants) is fine with me – if you're going to amnesty illegal aliens, just rip off the band-aid and get it over with.

Instead, the issue is the size of the amnesty, or rather the universe of people who would be amnestied. If – as the White House promised just days ago – the amnesty were confined to those who now actually have DACA work permits (or even those who had them but didn't renew), administering the amnesty would be relatively straightforward. All those people are already in the DHS database, and even if they were all re-examined as part of the amnesty process (to weed out the fraudsters that snuck past Obama's eagle-eyed DHS), it could still be done relatively quickly and with minimal disruption of the work of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, the DHS component that deals with green cards, work permits, and the like.

But going beyond DACA beneficiaries to those who could have applied but didn't is a different thing. It's not just a difference in

degree, but in *kind*. A whole new process will have to be set up for the 1 million additional people who would be expected to apply. The other work of USCIS would grind to a halt, delaying other legal immigration applications, as happened when DACA was originally implemented (and remember that Obama's DACA amnesty was *smaller* than what Trump is proposing). In addition, there would be an opportunity cost, with USCIS unable to pursue many urgently needed administrative reforms.

What's more, expanding the amnesty beyond DACA beneficiaries is morally dubious. The reason they have a compelling case for amnesty before all enforcement measures are in place and legal immigration curbed is that not only did they arrive here as minors but they voluntarily came forward and provided their information to the government. Those who chose not to do so should not be granted the same extraordinary act of mercy.

Then there's the legal immigration "cuts." The outline says that no new applications for the visa lottery and the chain-migration categories would be accepted, limiting family immigration to spouses and minor children. Great! But it also provides for the continuation of those categories (and reallocation of the lottery visas) until the admission of all 4 million people on the current chain-migration waiting lists. This is the same gimmick that was in the Hagel-Martinez amnesty bill in 2007 – and the estimate at the time was that it would take 17 years before all those people got their green cards. In other words, legal immigration would not actually be reduced until after President Kamala Harris's successor took office.

The Cotton and Goodlatte bills both grandfather people on the waiting list who were within one year of getting their green card applications adjudicated, and refund the application fees for everyone else. This is a reasonable measure, since as the date gets closer, people might be selling property and whatnot as part of their relocation planning.

But to wait almost two decades before there's any reduction in legal admissions is absurd. First of all, if we're going to amnesty close to 2 million illegal aliens (and maybe more, since past estimates have proven so woefully wrong), that needs to be offset

by *immediate* reductions elsewhere. What's more this would be yet another example of the other side getting what it wants up front, with promises of things we want in the future. As Popeye's friend J. Wellington Wimpy might have said, "I will gladly reduce immigration on Tuesday for an amnesty today."

The White House has botched the DACA issue, cutting Bob Goodlatte's House bill off at the knees and making it more likely that either there will be no bill at all or that any final bill the president signs (which is guaranteed to be even weaker than this) will fatally demoralize Republican voters in November. If the latter happens, the president will be well on the way to joining Andrew Johnson and Bill Clinton in the impeached-but-not-removed club.

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2.

500 Ex-DACA Criminals & Gang Members Still At Large: Will They Get Amnesty Too?

By Jessica Vaughan

CIS Immigration Blog, January 22, 2018

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While it is reassuring that USCIS is revoking DACA benefits for criminal gang members it identifies, it is concerning that almost as many criminal alien DACA beneficiaries have been released as have been removed to their home country. Most of the terminations occurred more than a year before these statistics were compiled. I assume that at least some of the 940 criminals

who had DACA but who have not been removed are still in state or local custody serving time, but it is possible, even likely, that some were released by sanctuary jurisdictions, and ICE has not re-apprehended them.

USCIS also provided a list of more than 45 gang affiliations of the ex-DACA criminals. It includes some of the most violent and dangerous gangs in the United States, such as MS-13, 18th Street, the Latin Kings, and the Trinitarios. It includes some lesser-known gangs as well, with names like Last Generation Korean Killers and Maniac Latin Disciples.

USCIS has not released information on where these gang members were living, but the gang names sometimes identify their location: Oakland 30 Nortenos, Orange County, Angelino Heights Surenos, East San Diego, Inland Empire, Pacoima Van Nuys Boys, and West Merced Nortenos, all of which are presumably in California.

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<https://cis.org/Vaughan/500-ExDACA-Criminals-Gang-Members-Still-Large-Will-They-Get-Amnesty-Too>

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[3.](#)

What's Wrong with This Picture: Three-Quarters of Silicon Valley Workers Are H-1Bs?

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, January 23, 2018

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While there is brief mention of the controversies over use of H-1Bs, they are generally glossed over. There is no mention, for instance, that even liberal Democratic senators such as Dick Durbin (Ill.), who is leading the charge on Democratic Dreamer amnesty legislation, have themselves expressed deep discontent over the program.

Nor is there mention of some of the most egregious abuses of the program — for instance Southern California Edison and Disney, both of which not only fired their American tech workers, but made them train their foreign replacements in order to obtain separation benefits. (See [here](#) and [here](#).)

Although many of the information technology companies — particularly the giants such as Google, Facebook, Microsoft, to name a few — would have us believe in American exceptionalism, most prominently as evidenced by themselves, of course, at the same time they would have us believe that they cannot hire or retain enough American workers to staff their rolls. I can't quite square that circle.

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<https://cis.org/Cadman/Whats-Wrong-Picture-ThreeQuarters-Silicon-Valley-Workers-Are-H1Bs>

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[4.](#)

The Hazards and Costs of Defying Federal Supremacy in Immigration Matters

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, January 22, 2018

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One politician — Libby Schaaf, the mayor of Oakland, Calif., just outside of San Francisco — has now publicly stated that she is "willing to go to jail" over her city's officially adopted policy of noncooperation with federal immigration authorities. I hope that the mayor carefully thinks about the ramifications of such statements. It's fine to grandstand until the handcuffs are placed around your wrists and you begin to see your personal and professional world unravel before your eyes.

What's more, the mayor obfuscates what is at issue in her remarks, choosing to conflate sanctuary policies with a kind of modern-day civil rights:

It is no surprise that the bully in chief is continuing to try to intimidate our most vulnerable residents. We're very clear that our values are to protect all of our residents regardless of where we come from. We want to protect families, not tear them apart.

The policy that the city has chosen to impose on its employees, most specifically its police force, is to preclude officers from cooperating with immigration agents in investigating, and placing into removal proceedings before an immigration judge, aliens arrested and charged with crimes, many of them serious. This is unambiguously not a civil rights issue; it is a public safety issue.

The actions of the Oakland mayor and council are akin to the kind of secessionist declaration engaged in by southern states in breaking from the union nearly 160 years ago, a modern version of "states' rights", the rallying cry of the Confederacy. They

seem to me to be saying: "We choose to think that we can ignore the federal government's supremacy in matters of immigration, substituting instead our own local views as to which aliens should, or should not, be deported."

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<https://cis.org/Cadman/Hazards-and-Costs-Defying-Federal-Supremacy-Immigration-Matters>

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5.

Just How Large of an Amnesty Are We Talking About?

By Jason Richwine

CIS Immigration Blog, January 24, 2018

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Gang of Six's Moderate Bipartisan Common-Sense Compromise Plan: More than Four Million

The title above is obviously tongue-in-cheek — a reference to how odd it is that a plan "negotiated" by a group that contains no immigration restrictionists is portrayed in the media as the essence of compromise. In fact, the Gang of Six plan would probably make the largest number of people eligible for amnesty on this list. Details are sketchy, but the plan apparently consists of a somewhat more restrictive Dream Act, plus amnesty (but not citizenship) for the parents of Dreamers, plus amnesty for illegal immigrants who hold Temporary Protected Status (TPS). If I had to put a number on how many people are potentially eligible for

this amnesty, it would be 4.2 million (2.6 million Dreamers plus 1.3 million parents plus 300,000 TPS holders). Again, however, the details of the plan are not available.

Conclusion

All of the uncertainty surrounding who may apply for amnesty, what the details of a final bill will look like, and how DHS will handle fraud suggests that any "predicted" amnesty number attached to a piece of legislation is suspect. Only a simple DACA fix, which would limit amnesty to current DACA beneficiaries, offers real certainty. If lawmakers wish to go beyond a DACA fix, they should include a hard cap on the number of people who can receive amnesty from their bill.

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<https://cis.org/Richwine/Just-How-Large-Amnesty-Are-We-Talking-About>

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6.

A Peek into the Democrats' DACA Playbook

For the president, the art of "no deal"

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, January 25, 2018

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There is so much wrong with the assertions in the preceding two paragraphs that it would take an entire backgrounder to address them. Suffice it to initially state that "border security" is a years-long effort, and many Democrats believe that if they play their cards right they will control one, if not both houses, in the 116th Congress that starts next January. "Full funding" promised today under this scenario would likely not be appropriated in 2019, and the Republicans would be left with a rubber check, not meaningful immigration enforcement.

Balance that against the costs of "regularizing the status" of aliens who would have been eligible for DACA, but failed to sign up. The Migration Policy Institute estimates that 1,326,000 aliens would have met the criteria to apply for DACA, but the Pew Research Center states that there are currently only 690,000 DACA beneficiaries. This means that more than 600,000 additional aliens would be eligible to apply for the status proposed by Galston, which would create significant burdens for U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS).

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<https://cis.org/Arthur/Peek-Democrats-DACA-Playbook>

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7.

Supreme Court to Take Up Travel Restrictions Case

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, January 24, 2018

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All of that said, however, the issues involved in this matter are complex, and the Fourth Circuit may simply be struggling with those issues in issuing its decision. Given the Supreme Court's action, however, and its directions on EO-3, the circuit court should "render its decision with appropriate dispatch," thereby enabling the Supreme Court to issue a dispositive ruling.

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<https://cis.org/Arthur/Supreme-Court-Take-Travel-Restrictions-Case>

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8.

House Immigration Bill Does Not Criminalize Poverty

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, January 23, 2018

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In addition, 8 C.F.R. § 214.2 provides "[s]pecial requirements for admission, extension, and maintenance" of the various current nonimmigrant visa categories. For this reason, none of them pertains to the nonimmigrant status proposed in section 1102 of Division B in SAFA, or in particular mandates that a nonimmigrant thereunder maintain a required income at an annual income

that is not less than 125 percent of the Federal poverty level throughout the period of admission. To the degree that they do reference section 237(a)(1)(C)(i) of the INA, each of those provisions relate to unauthorized employment.

That said, however, any regulatory amendment to 8 C.F.R. § 214.2 implementing the nonimmigrant provisions in section 1102 of Division B of SAFA mandating that an alien "maintain an annual income of at least 125 percent of the poverty line" would be ultra vires.

Significantly, section 1102(b)(4)(L) does not require that an alien maintain him- or herself "at an annual income that is not less than 125 percent of the Federal poverty level throughout the period of admission;" rather, it conditions a grant of nonimmigrant status to a showing of an ability to do so at the time of application. Look again at the language of the bill:

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<https://cis.org/Arthur/House-Immigration-Bill-Does-Not-Criminalize-Poverty>

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9.

Immigration Courts Sets New Priorities, Performance Measures

A needed step to cut court backlogs

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, January 22, 2018

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The performance measure that is likely the most controversial is the requirement that 95 percent of all removal hearings "be completed on the initial scheduled individual merits hearing date." In a June 2017 report, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) determined that between FY 2006 and FY 2015, continuances in immigration court increased by 23 percent, and that the number of cases with four or more continuances increased from 9 percent in FY 2006 to 20 percent in FY 2015. Based on my experience, a significant minority of those continuances most likely involved merits hearings. In fact, in that report, GAO cited an "expert" and "stakeholder" who stated that "due to the backlog, merits hearings are frequently rescheduled."

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<https://cis.org/Arthur/Immigration-Courts-Sets-New-Priorities-Performance-Measures>

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10.

EB-5 Reaches a New Height of Mischief – A Role in North Korean Money Laundering

By David North

CIS Immigration Blog, January 26, 2018

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Then there are the puzzles about the main manipulator of all this, Chi Yupeng, of Dandong, China, and his wife; they used

money-laundering techniques to get the \$500,000 out of China (around barriers to capital flight). They wanted to use the money to buy participation in the EB-5 program, but the money was intercepted by the feds along the way.

One puzzle is: Were they seeking to flee to the United States, as many of their wealthy peers do, looking for a safer, better life? Or were they coming here to continue their conspiracies with the North Koreans, and the various front companies? The EB-5 program could be used to facilitate either scenario.

The other puzzle is, what happened to them? Are they in jail? Back in China? In the United States in some lawful, or unlawful, immigration category? That could not be gleaned from the complaint that speaks of their "interview at a U.S. immigration checkpoint".

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<https://cis.org/North/EB5-Reaches-New-Height-Mischief-Role-North-Korean-Money-Laundering>

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11.

Border Patrol Seeks HR Advice for a Mere Third of a Billion Dollars

By David North

CIS Immigration Blog, January 24, 2018

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Earlier in my career I spent many weeks on the border, talking with the agents and their bosses, in a series of locations from Brownsville to San Diego, including such unlikely ones as Presidio, Texas, once bombarded by Pancho Villa's artillery, and Los Ebanos, Texas, where there is no bridge over the Rio Grande, but, when I was there, there was a hand-drawn ferry boat. I have a first-hand sense of the hardships faced by the agents. (I was not in the Border Patrol; I was doing research on immigration control.)

But spending nearly a third of a billion dollars on a consulting firm to help hire agents? That seems more than a bit excessive.

Let's look at this from three different angles, the proposed use of the \$297 million; a test used in the Border Patrol recruiting process; and the private agency that is going to get the money.

Money. If you want to hire people for a demanding job you need to pay them well enough to get them and keep them. The Border Patrol has trouble with both ends of that equation. Starting salaries for recruits depending on their prior experience are, at three different levels: GL-5, \$38,619; GL-7, \$43,964; and GL-9, \$49,029. After about nine months, if the probationary period works out for the new agents, the recruits move up to the next grade, giving them salaries that are roughly \$5,000-6,000 higher than where they started.

This salary schedule, however, does not seem to work, given the current rate of turnover.

Why not give each of the some 20,000 agents a raise of \$100 a week, or \$5,000 a year, for a total cost of \$100 million a year, instead of paying a consulting/recruiting firm three times that much? Wouldn't that be a better investment?

The Test. One of the reasons why the Border Patrol has trouble recruiting, if not retaining workers, is the lie detector test it uses. The Los Angeles Times article indicates — as I have known for some time — that 65 percent of the candidates flunk the test.

I simply cannot believe that two-thirds of the candidates for law-enforcement jobs would fail a realistic lie detector test. These tests are not being administered on a population within a prison. I realize that some of the Borderland cartels seek to infiltrate the Border Patrol, and that all applicants for these jobs are not necessarily boy scouts, but the failure rate of that test suggests that the test, itself, is faulty and should be replaced.

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<https://cis.org/North/Border-Patrol-Seeks-HR-Advice-Mere-Third-Billion-Dollars>

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12.

What We Can Learn About the Diversity Lottery from a Friend of the Program

By David North

CIS Immigration Blog, January 22, 2018

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In this case the friend of the program is Dr. Onoso Ikphemi Imoagene, who has one degree from the University of Ibadan in Nigeria, another from Cambridge, and two, including a PhD, from Harvard. She is an assistant professor of sociology at another

Ivy League school, the University of Pennsylvania.

Imoagene has recently published an article in *International Migration*, the scholarly journal of Switzerland-based, open-borders organization the International Organization for Migration. The article was entitled "Affecting Lives: How Winning the US Diversity Lottery Impacts DV Migrants Pre- and Post-Migration" (largely behind a paywall). Note the "for" in the organization's name, and the focus in the title on the *migrants*, rather than their *impact* on the United States.

From her credentials, her ties to IOM, and the title of her article, one can safely assume that Imoagene is not a restrictionist. Her report is based on lengthy interviews with 61 visa lottery winners from Ghana and Nigeria.

It's an interesting article. She makes the point that most of the visa lottery winners are quite unprepared to come to the United States, that many are in college when they win, and that winning thus disrupts their education. Further, she states that the whole visa lottery process — which must be completed in a year — is different from many other migration processes that are smoother because of the opportunity for advanced planning. She indicates that most visa lottery winners have scant support networks in the United States and recommends that they receive government-funded, refugee-like services from our refugee-support systems.

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<https://cis.org/North/What-We-Can-Learn-About-Diversity-Lottery-Friend-Program>

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13.

Part of EB-5 Grinds to a Halt as By-Product of Spending Fight

By David North

CIS Immigration Blog, January 21, 2018

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There is a bit of an irony here: Three little programs for small, privileged groups of aliens (physicians, investors, and religious workers) are being hurt by Senate Democrats' focus on the larger, but much less well-off population of DACAs.

In the case of the three programs just mentioned, plus the E-Verify service to employers not wanting to hire illegal aliens, their legal authorization ended with the non-passage of the spending bill. These programs had been kept in business for some time by a sequence of temporary patches to their authorizations, but the string came to an end Friday night.

This is different from the general government shutdown (or more accurately, slowdown) that relates to the government running out of money. Some national parks, for instance, may not be open because of lack of funds, but not because of a lack of authorization.

As with all things governmental, there are complications within complications, so the entire EB-5 program has not come to a pause, just the part that deals out benefits. Aliens can still put their half-million-dollar bundles into U.S. investments, the money can be used or sometimes mis-used by the middlemen, as before, and construction on EB-5 projects can keep moving but no government-produced benefits can be secured until the program is re-authorized by Congress.

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<https://cis.org/North/Part-EB5-Grinds-Halt-ByProduct-Spending-Fight>

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14.

Looking Back to When It Wasn't Politically Incorrect to Want to Limit U.S. Population Growth

By Jerry Kammer

CIS Immigration Blog, January 26, 2018

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The *New York Times* editorial board advanced the cause with an editorial that looked at the relentless power of demographics: "In 1950, there were 151 million Americans. Today; there are 208 million," the Times observed. "By the year 2000 ... the number is expected to swell to 300 million."

The *Times* hailed a bipartisan Senate resolution endorsing the goal of zero population growth: "The fact that senators come from both parties and across the political spectrum, from Barry Goldwater to George McGovern, is positive proof that the population issue has moved to the forefront of public concern."

The Sierra Club in the 1990s pulled back from its advocacy of immigration limits. That move was an effort to make peace with immigration advocacy groups who claimed that the club's position represented an effort to preserve the privilege of its white,

affluent members. Carl Pope, the club's executive director, explained that if the club favored reduced immigration, "we would be perceived as assisting people whose motivations are racist."

Such tactics infuriated the founder of Earth Day, U.S. Senator Gaylord Nelson. A liberal Democrat and a staunch civil rights advocate, Nelson said, "People have been silenced because they are scared to death of being charged with being a racist. But racism has nothing to do with it. It's a question of numbers."

The numbers are large. In the 1990s, for example, as Sierra Club dissidents challenged Pope's position, the U.S. population grew by 32.7 million to reach 281.4 million.

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<https://cis.org/Kammer/Looking-Back-When-It-Wasnt-Politically-Incorrect-Want-Limit-US-Population-Growth>

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[15.](#)

More Green Cards Are Always Good for Some, but What About the National Interest?

By Jerry Kammer

CIS Immigration Blog, January 22, 2018

. . .

In 1958, when then-Senator John F. Kennedy wrote the best-selling *A Nation of Immigrants*, 253,000 immigrants came to the United States. Then the line on the green-card graph took a sharp turn upward, recording an average annual count of 322,000 in the decade of the 1960s, 449,000 in the 1970s, 734,000 in the 1980s, 901,000 in the 1990s, and more than a million since the turn of the new millennium.

Opinion polls have long demonstrated the public's preference for reduced immigration. But public opinion, whatever its numbers, seldom is propelled by the political intensity and organization of the groups that gain from immigration. This situation led Harvard sociologist Christopher Jencks to observe in 2001 that "Congress will not curtail the growth of immigration just because poll data show that the public favors such a change. Immigration will level off only if the political groups that drove it up over the past generation become weaker or if those who want immigration reduced become stronger."

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<https://cis.org/Kammer/More-Green-Cards-Are-Always-Good-Some-What-About-National-Interest>

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16.

DOJ Targets 23 Sanctuary Jurisdictions

Sanctuaries at risk of losing \$53 million

By Preston Huennekens

CIS Immigration Blog, January 25, 2018

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The specific law in question is 8 USC 1373, which says that no government can in any way restrict the exchange of information with federal immigration authorities.

These grants, known as the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants, are the largest source of federal criminal justice funds for state and local authorities. The figures the graph below reflect the FY 2017 allocations for the states and localities which received the DOJ warnings:

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<https://cis.org/Huennekens/DOJ-Targets-23-Sanctuary-Jurisdictions>

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17.

DACA: Trump and Congress Must Look Before They Leap

800,000 DACA aliens just became 3.6 million.

By Michael Cutler

FrontPageMag.com, January 22, 2018

. . .

Even as negotiations are underway, and a supposed “compromise” is being sought, the amnesty advocates have already greatly increased the number of potential participants.

In point of fact, the number of potential applicants would be so great as to overwhelm and implode the legal immigration system and the entire adjudications processes conducted by the division of the Department of Homeland Security known as USCIS (United States Citizenship and Immigration Services). With such huge numbers, no interviews or field investigations could be conducted to verify the claims made in the applications and to seek to uncover fraud.

As you will see shortly, immigration fraud threatens national security.

We must learn the lessons history teaches us. Consider that when President Reagan signed the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) into law the original estimate of roughly one million participating aliens was greatly eclipsed by the ultimate total of more than 3.5 million aliens who “emerged from the shadows.”

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<https://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/269095/daca-trump-and-congress-must-look-they-leap-michael-cutler>

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[18.](#)

Thoughts for Opening a Serious DACA Discussion

We need to go back to the future when immigration was done the right way.

By Dov Fischer

The Spectator, January 24, 2018

. . .

First, as a *sine qua non*, the Democrats must agree to vote in favor of three things: There must be a complete and total, unequivocal end to chain migration. Period. Second, there must be a complete and total, unequivocal end to the immigration lottery. Period. Third, they must agree not merely to “authorize” but to vote a full *appropriation*, up front, for the *entire* cost of building the Wall — up front, unequivocally and irreversibly. We can leave to the experts on homeland security whether each and every centimeter along our southern border from the Pacific to the Atlantic needs to be walled, whether wall needs to be constructed along rocky terrains, at the Rio Grande, and at other areas that would seem reasonably impassible such that alternative methods — drones, high-tech surveillance, and the like — might prove even more effective in those zones than walling. President Trump’s homeland security experts can decide that. Regardless of finessing the details of what works best and where, at bottom the Democrats must agree to vote in favor of those three things. Exclamation point.

The Wall in particular will protect America from the three gravest perils of porous borders and a broken immigration system: (i) the unregulated smuggling of deadly opioids into the United States; (ii) the exploitative and inhuman illegal trafficking of human beings, particularly trafficking in unattached women; and (iii) the threat of terrorists entering our country undetected by their exploiting the weakest link in our defenses.

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<https://spectator.org/thoughts-for-opening-a-serious-daca-discussion/>

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19.

By Avoiding Euphemism, Trump Frames Immigration His Way

He will keep his leverage on immigration as long as he continues emphasizing specific demands in clear language.

By Michael Barone

National Review Online, January 26, 2018

. . .

A third would move legal-immigration slots from extended-family reunification, which accounts for the lion's share today, to a skills-based system like Canada's and Australia's. This was an unfamiliar term during previous immigration bill debates, largely unmentioned by advocates of comprehensive legislation, and their opponents' arguments got little airing in the press. But it's become more familiar during the Trump presidency, and a recent Harvard-Harris poll showed 79 percent of voters in favor of using "education and skills" to determine immigration rather than using the fact that one has relatives here.

Then there is the border wall, a staple of Trump-campaign rhetoric. Many polls show voters opposed to it or skeptical about whether it would work. But when you frame it, as Trump has, to include both "physical and electronic barriers across the U.S.–Mexico border," it's favored by 54 percent, according to Harvard-Harris.

. . .

<http://www.nationalreview.com/article/455793/donald-trump-immigration-policy-benefits-eschewing-euphemism>

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[20.](#)

Lindsey Graham, the Uninvited Guest

Why does Sen. Lindsey Graham have a seat at the table on immigration? Are Jorge Ramos and Vicente Fox unavailable?

By Ann Coulter

Human Events Online, January 24, 2018

. . .

To a rapturous media, Graham has been peddling the lie that President Trump blew up a beautiful bipartisan deal on immigration. It wasn't "bipartisan," except in the sense of being "angrily rejected by the voters."

It's the same deal that has gone down in flames at least twice before. It's the same deal that has already destroyed the careers of Sens. John McCain, Marco Rubio, Jeff Flake, Bob Corker, Kelly Ayotte, Mark Kirk and Gov. Jeb! Bush.

It's the same deal President Bush tried to push through Congress in 2006 — with Graham's support! — leading directly to the Republican wipeout in the midterm elections later that year. (Innumerable polls showed that the public hated Bush's proposed amnesty even more than it hated the Iraq War.)

It's the same deal that voters repudiated for approximately the 87th time when they made Donald Trump president (and —

again — gave Lindsey Graham zero votes).

. . .

<http://humanevents.com/2018/01/24/lindsey-graham-the-uninvited-guest/>

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[21.](#)

You'll Never Get an Immigration Deal by Shutting Out the Border Hawks

By Rich Lowry

The New York Post, January 25, 2018

After the experience of the past two weeks, it's not White House adviser Stephen Miller and Arkansas Sen. Tom Cotton who should be expelled from immigration negotiations, but Dick Durbin and Lindsey Graham.

. . .

The details of the latest Durbin-Graham proposal are sketchy. The number of Dreamers eligible would depend on the exact parameters, but the number could easily be more than 2 million. On top of this, Durbin-Graham wants to give DACA-style work permits to the parents of Dreamers. Not every Dreamer is going to have two parents in the country, but this provision could easily double the number of people getting a de facto amnesty, putting the total figure at 4 million to 5 million.

. . .

For Trump's part, the opposite is true. He'd be smart to insist on his wall above all else, and then at the end, against his better instincts, accept other priorities. The wall won't be a game-changer at the border, where security has already become more robust; in fact, absent more resources for immigration authorities and tightened rules around asylum and the influx of migrants arriving from Central America, it might not make much of a difference.

That's why Trump should focus on getting those changes, as well as an end to the visa lottery and a curtailment of chain migration. These would be meaningful and enduring, and represent the first real tightening of legal immigration in decades.

. . .

<https://nypost.com/2018/01/25/youll-never-get-an-immigration-deal-by-shutting-out-the-border-hawks/>

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[22.](#)

Democrats Fear Debate about Dreamers Will Pivot to One on 'Chain Migration'

The more Americans focus on immigration policy, the worse the Democrats will look.

By John Fund

National Review Online, January 22, 2018

. . .

Bush and Bolick point out that the lack of an effective and rational work-visa system similar to the one that Canada and

Australia use has cost this country in several ways. First, as the *Wall Street Journal* editorial page points out, it creates an unbalanced immigration flow: “It makes sense to focus on uniting nuclear families with dependent children rather than extended families.” Second, it has contributed to a polarizing immigration debate because Americans can’t accept that a doctor from Greece can’t immigrate here while a cab driver from Guatemala who is someone’s cousin can. Right now, only one in 15 of the more than 1 million immigrants who are admitted every year are given a visa because of their job skills or entrepreneurial ability. And third, the focus on family unification, and the resulting lack of a rational work-visa program, means that for most aspiring immigrants, their only choice is the arbitrary “diversity lottery” whereby visas are awarded randomly to 55,000 foreigners. As Jeb Bush and Clint Bolick point out, “there are roughly 250 applicants for each [diversity] visa every year. The absence of a meaningful avenue of access increases the pressure for illegal immigration.”

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<http://www.nationalreview.com/article/455629/government-shutdown-democrats-daca-immigration-policy-could-harm-them>

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Trump's Wall Should Be a Bargaining Chip on Immigration

By Jonah Goldberg

Townhall.com, January 24, 2018

. . .

The problem with the wall is not necessarily that it's a bad idea. It's that it has become a symbol detached from policy considerations. An old friend of mine once had a painting company in college. Their unofficial motto was, "We may be slow, but we're expensive." That could be the motto of the wall, too.

Meanwhile, there are faster and more effective ways to deal with the problem of illegal immigration and the drugs "pouring" into our country, which mostly come through legal ports anyway.

Most serious immigration restrictionists favor enhanced border security and want some more physical barriers, but ultimately their support for the Trump wall is a political priority, not a policy one. They'd much rather see the president trade a Dreamer fix for cheaper and more effective solutions to the problem of illegal immigration, as well as reform of the legal immigration system. Top of the list: mandatory E-Verify, a program by which employers can check on the immigration status of job-seekers.

. . .

https://townhall.com/columnists/jonahgoldberg/2018/01/24/trumps-wall-should-be-a-bargaining-chip-on-immigration-n2438515?utm_source=thdaily&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=nl&newsletterad=

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Oh My: Are Democrats Getting Ready to Cave on Trump's Wall?

By Guy Benson

Townhall.com, January 23, 2018

. . .

Gutierrez represents the extreme left flank of his party on immigration. He stated on the record that as a sitting Congressman representing US citizens, his "only loyalty" is "to the immigrant community." If *he's* signaling that Trump's wall is an acceptable element of a DREAMer compact, Republicans should accept nothing less. As someone who favors normalizing DREAMers' legal status, it's also essential to enact serious enforcement mechanisms to mitigate future illegal immigration, especially as the magnet effect grows more powerful after the enactment of a major amnesty (which is not a hypothetical scenario). The completion of a physical barrier along 700 miles of the southern border -- as requested by the White House and as agreed to by Senate Democrats in 2013 -- is one component of enforcement. It should not be the only one, although Republicans should not get too greedy. There is strong public support for increased border security, but even stronger support for a DACA-style law. That's a political reality.

. . .

<https://townhall.com/tipsheet/guybenson/2018/01/23/oh-my-are-democrats-getting-ready-to-cave-on-trumps-wall-n2437586>

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Are We Heading for an Immigration Sellout?

By Derek Hunter

Townhall.com, January 28, 2018

. . .

First off, can we just say that the country owes these adults (because they're all adults now) nothing. Their parents broke the law, knowingly and willingly. The idea that granting them citizenship is the only "moral" option because they're here "through no fault of their own" is ridiculous. There are millions of Americans with parents in prison, should their parents be released because leaving someone without their parent is a situation they're in "through no fault of their own"? If someone embezzled millions of dollars and spoiled their kids with the money, should the kids get to keep the house and all their gifts purchased with stolen money because they'd obtained them from stolen money "through no fault of their own"? Hell no.

. . .

<https://townhall.com/columnists/derekhunter/2018/01/28/are-we-heading-for-an-immigration-sellout-n2440709>

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Gov. Faubus Would be Proud of Becerra's Stand in "Sanctuary" California

By Jennifer Van Laar

Townhall.com, January 25, 2018

. . .

“What I heard Becerra say is that if you are a citizen of California you cannot abide by federal law as it concerns illegal aliens. You must follow California law. To hell with the Supremacy Clause. To hell with right and wrong. You have no rights, but those here illegally do.

“You must follow the law even if it means you are guilty of obstruction of justice. You must protect, aid and abet and harbor illegal aliens - because they have more rights than you do.

“Orval Faubus must be proud. Not because he would agree with who you are protecting, but because he would cherish your blatant disregard of federal law. His despicable attempt to ‘protect’ whites from blacks is no different than California’s outrageous attempt to protect illegal immigrant criminals from receiving the justice they so richly deserve - while claiming the purpose is greater public safety.”

Hearing Becerra, Kevin De Leon, and Jerry Brown say these laws somehow make Californians safer is a joke. They put everyone at risk, especially communities with large numbers of immigrants, since local jails are forced to release criminals they’re previously reported to ICE back into the community, and ICE is now forced to apprehend them in these neighborhoods instead of at a secure jail.

. . .

https://townhall.com/columnists/jennifervanlaar/2018/01/25/gov-faubus-would-be-proud-of-becerras-stand-in-sanctuary-california-n2439369?utm_source=thdaily&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=nl&newsletterad=

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Stop the Silly Statements About Immigration If You Want to Reach an Agreement

By Bruce Bialosky

Townhall.com, January 28, 2018

. . .

The world was different when Emma Lazarus wrote the poem that is now part of the Statue of Liberty and my relatives came here from Lithuania in the 19th century. We were in transition from an agrarian society to an industrial society. We are now a high-tech society. Yes, we need people to work in our restaurants, clean our hotel rooms and pick our strawberries, but how many of those people do we need and how many are just taking jobs from Americans of lower work skills entering the job market? That is why we need a thoughtful, comprehensive immigration policy for this country that looks towards the future and not the past.

Another reason this is so important is because of the difference between how our government functions today and how it did over a century ago. Defenders of illegal immigrants always want to tell us of how these people add to our economy. Yes, the vast majority of these people are hardworking individuals who want to advance their lives beyond the opportunities available in the largely dysfunctional countries they came here from. That is why they are willing to risk their lives and travel long distances to enter the land of opportunity – America.

On the other hand, the fact that large numbers of these people draw government services paid for by natural-born Americans is undeniable despite the illegal immigrant advocates' attempts to deny or downplay that. Coming to America and getting your

children an American education, using our medical system, living in our advanced housing and being provided food benefits to feed your family is a tremendous draw over living in a despotic or dysfunctional country. These free governmental services were not provided to legal or illegal immigrants a century ago; thus, the comparison to those times has little or no validity. Just think how many Venezuelans would love to be teleported to the United States today. That is not the question. The question is how many people and of what personal background (not religious or ethnic) should enter this country?

. . .

<https://townhall.com/columnists/brucebialosky/2018/01/28/stop-the-silly-statements-about-immigration-if-you-want-to-reach-an-agreement-n2439583>

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Three Ways to Stop the DACA Nightmare

By John Horvat II

American Thinker, January 27, 2018

. . .

Never Reward the Breaking of the Law

Finally, the third thing that must be done to end the Dreamer nightmare is never to reward those who break the law either

directly or indirectly. Respect for the law is one of the foundations of a civilized political order. When the rule of law is disregarded, as in the case of parents who enter illegally with their children, it is a matter that affects the common good. Children are taught no good lessons when they see the illegal acts of their parents rewarded with benefits.

Thus, any measure taken by Congress needs to consider that breaking the law cannot be rewarded. The government cannot treat those children illegally brought into the country in the same manner as those who came in legally. Any alternatives offered to those under DACA should not allow them to cut in front of the line of those minors and young adults who have followed all the proper procedures legally seeking residence and citizenship.

It is also proper regarding law to penalize those who break it. New legislation might consider opening residency avenues while significantly delaying possible citizenship opportunities to qualified DACA recipients (who were never promised citizenship) or require special vetting to ensure fairness in dealing with all immigrants.

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http://www.americanthinker.com/articles/2018/01/three_ways_to_stop_the_daca_nightmare.html

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[29.](#)

A Different Perspective on DACA

By Bill Taylor, Jr.

American Thinker, January 22, 2018

. . .

There are essentially two options:

* "No, thank you – I'd rather stay here and grow up in my native country, which is so lacking in hope that my parents broke laws just to escape."

* "I'll take that lucky opportunity, and I look forward to the chance to pay back some of what I've been gifted by committing to take my skills back and help my native land."

It is difficult to imagine anyone picking the former.

Now, in addition to finding a new perspective from the DACA recipient side, let's take a view from the DACA benefactor side – that which we fortunate U.S. citizens might take. We recognize we've got a wonderful country with plenty of opportunity. We are thankful for that, and inside each of us there is a sense of wanting to share that blessing – we'd like to see others in the world have that same opportunity. But if we want that opportunity for some, don't we want it for all?

. . .

To summarize, in contrast to the current state-of-the-art discussion on DACA (comprising little thought and much emotion), the views offered above are examples of potentially more helpful perspectives. They are initiated by an honorable emotion ("we'd like to help other people") but then go the next step to consider the bigger picture and attempt to solve the real problem. Such an approach, and subsequent dialogue, is what should be expected of an educated public and its elected officials. Two hundred years ago, a group of men sat together and created an entire country and government. Though emotion may have initiated the concept, the documents they produced (from the Federalist Papers to the Constitution) were full of reason and intelligently

addressed topics much more complicated than this. Let's take a lesson from them and provide a reasoned solution, not an emotional kick-the-can-down-the-road.

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http://www.americanthinker.com/articles/2018/01/a_different_perspective_on_daca.html

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[30.](#)

Illegal Immigration Destroys American Schools, Hurts Kids the Most

By Spencer P Morrison

National Economics Editorial, January 24, 2018

. . .

There are 1,227,000 Illegal Immigrants and Anchor Babies Enrolled in California's Public Schools: 1 in 5 Students

Illegal immigration, primarily from Mexico and Latin America, has destroyed California's public education system. This is due to overcrowding and culture-shock. Let's look at the numbers.

According to the Migration Policy Institute, there are 1,227,000 illegal immigrants, or their children, currently enrolled in California's K-12 public school system. Of these 252,000 are undocumented, and 975,000 are anchor babies, ie. the children of

illegal immigrants who are American citizens. I include them in my figures because but for illegal immigration, they would not be an issue.

All these children are educated at state expense. While the California Department of Education does not include undocumented children as a separate statistical category, and therefore does not know how much they cost, we do know that total enrollment in California's K-12 public school system was 6,226,737 in 2016.

This means that 1,227,000 students out of 6,226,737 in California's public schools are either here illegally, or are anchor babies. That works out to 19.7 percent, or 1 in 5 California students.

. . .

<https://nationaleconomicseditorial.com/2018/01/24/illegal-immigration-destroys-american-schools/>

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[31.](#)

California Democrats Want to Tax Business' Federal Tax Savings

National Economics Editorial, January 20, 2018

. . .

Not only does California have the highest poverty rate in America—over 1 in 5 Californians live below the poverty line—but it's

home to nearly one quarter of America's homeless people. There are so many poor people in California that its income inequality ratio is now larger than Mexico's.

How could so much poverty exist in a place with nearly unlimited natural wealth, and a rich cultural and business inheritance? California is the home of Hollywood, Apple, and Google after all.

Two reasons: first, immigration—especially illegal immigration—has sucked state coffers dry, and this has translated into higher taxes for American citizens. Consider that illegal immigrants cost California's economy over \$30 billion every year. This has real impacts on citizens: it's why, for instance, that California's schools are some of the most crowded, and worst in America.

. . .

<https://nationaleconomicseditorial.com/2018/01/20/california-taxing-federal-tax-cut/>

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[32.](#)

Tax Remittances! — To Pay For the Wall and Break Latin America's Worsening Addiction

By Allan Wall

VDare.com, January 23, 2018

. . .

Some 97 percent of remittance money is sent by wire, meaning a tax would be highly effective at raising funds. Though remittances may drop after a tax, there are few other methods for foreigners to reliably send money back to their countries. Physically going to Mexico to drop off money and then returning carries obvious risks for illegals.

Yet a year into Trump's administration, there is barely any discussion about a remittance tax. This is especially unfortunate because such a tax would be a major source of leverage over the Mexican government. Mexico now receives more cash from remittances than they do from oil revenues. [Remittances supersede oil as Mexico's main source of foreign income, by Dolia Estevez, Forbes, May 16, 2016] Any reduction in this cash flow would put major pressure on the Mexican politicians.

...

The fact is that Mexico and Central American nations have come to depend upon remittances from their people working in the U.S. Every dollar they're getting from El Norte is a dollar they don't have to generate or appropriate in their own country. Thus, their governments have a financial incentive to fight immigration patriotism in the United States.

Open Borders activists will make the usual pseudo-humanitarian arguments against remittance taxes to try to bamboozle naïve, well-meaning Americans. But remittances aren't an unmixed boon for Latin America. As with welfare for an individual, remittances are an addictive drug that allow Latin American governments to avoid solving their own problems. [[Remittances Abet Mexican Officials' Irresponsible Behavior, by George Grayson, Center for Immigration Studies, September 26, 2013]

...

<http://www.vdare.com/articles/memo-from-middle-america-tax-remittances-to-pay-for-the-wall-and-break-latin-americas-worsening-addiction>

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33.

The Public Isn't as Fond of Boundless Immigration as the Democrats Are Betting They Are

By Jazz Shaw

HotAir.com, January 23, 2018

. . .

It had become obvious that the public was catching on to the fact that the shutdown was essentially about DACA. The Democrats wanted to demand their “clean” DACA bill and were willing to shut down the government to get it. But we’ve already heard rumors that their own internal polling was showing the voters souring on that angle in a serious way, probably leading to the Minority Leader’s change of heart. If so, his conclusion is definitely supported by some recent polling which shows that a serious majority of Americans, while they have sympathy for the Dreamers, overall don’t want to see even legal immigration increasing. In fact, they’d like to see less of it.

. . .

<https://hotair.com/archives/2018/01/23/public-isnt-fond-boundless-immigration-democrats-betting/>

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Underpayment of H-1Bs Is Fact, Not Anecdote

By Norm Matloff

NormSaysNo.wordpress.com, January 22, 2018

. . .

The above WSJ passage notes that the law requires that an employer pay an H-1B the higher of the prevailing wage and the *actual* wage, the latter legal term meaning the wage paid to Americans doing the same work at the firm. Requiring employers to pay at least the actual wage would seem to remedy the problem that the prevailing wage is a lowball, below-market figure. But of course the actual wage is just as loophole-riddled as the prevailing wage; again, see the paper for details. And at any rate, the data I present in the paper show that the vast majority of the H-1Bs are paid the prevailing wage, so the issue of the actual wage is moot.

“Anecdotal”? Read the paper, which establishes the underpayment six ways to Sunday.

And on top of all this is the issue that the law doesn’t even pretend to address: Employers hire younger, thus CHEAPER H-1Bs in lieu of the older, thus more expensive Americans.

. . .

<https://normsaysno.wordpress.com/2018/01/22/underpayment-of-h-1bs-fact-not-anecdote/>

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[35.](#)

Schumer, Pelosi Ask Americans to Defer Their Dreams for Those of Illegals

By Kay Coles James

CNS News, January 25, 2018

. . .

One of America's great civil rights leaders, Jordan was the first African-American elected to the Texas Senate since Reconstruction. She was also the first Southern black woman elected to the House of Representatives, and an eminently worthy recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

Jordan also served as chairwoman of the U.S. Commission on Immigration Reform, where she said some things that Schumer would benefit from considering. "For our immigration policy to make sense," she said, "it is necessary to make distinctions between those who obey the law, and those who violate it."

She also said: "One thing is very clear: Illegal immigrants are not entitled to benefits."

Today, however, Jordan's words seem to be forgotten by liberals who oppose deportation of illegal aliens, support government-paid lawyers for illegals in immigration courts, and call for more money to be spent on services for illegal immigrants.

All of these costs are being borne by Americans. And those extra costs make it harder for Americans to realize their own dreams.

Such is the impact when politics is prioritized over the America people. Just in my own community, African-Americans who are working to get back on their feet are finding it harder than ever, due to the huge number of illegal immigrants who are competing for some of the same jobs.

The impact is particularly harmful to young Americans who depend on low-skilled work to earn a living and get their start up the economic ladder. Similarly, many of those who have found work are discovering they're being paid less because of the competition they now face from illegal immigrant laborers.

. . .

<https://www.cnsnews.com/commentary/kay-coles-james/schumer-pelosi-ask-americans-defer-their-dreams-those-illegals>

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[36.](#)

One in Three American Children Live in Immigrant Households

By John Whitaker

National Economic Editorial, January 24, 2018

. . .

High Immigrant Populations Make Assimilation Impossible

So why does this matter? Am I not simply being racist or xenophobic in bringing it up? No, it's a valid policy concern. And besides, I myself am from an immigrant household, so I can't very well be xenophobic to myself. Let's get on with it.

The vast majority of scientific and sociological studies show that too much immigration, too fast, is extremely damaging to the cultural fiber of the host nation. I made this point in detail in a piece on immigration and the death of Canadian culture, but I'll summarize it again here.

. . .

<https://nationaleconomicseditorial.com/2018/01/24/one-third-american-children-immigrants/>

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[37.](#)

'I'm All For It': DACA Immigrants Suddenly Changing Their Tune on Trump and the Border Wall

By Chris White

The Western Journal, January 27, 2018

. . .

President Donald Trump's wall at the border wouldn't be so bad, some groups are now saying, so long as it means citizenship for the nearly 700,000 people brought into the country through the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program.

“If building a wall leads us to having citizenship, then I’m all for it,” Ana Rodriguez, who works at a daycare center in California, told reporters at the Chronicle. “The U.S. is what I know and that’s where I want to live my life — I want to be a part of it in full.”

Rodriguez and others like her are arguing about accepting a trade-off — giving Trump his wall in exchange for retaining DACA. The Trump administration proposed a bill earlier this month offering citizenship to 1.8 million illegal immigrants in exchange for \$25 billion for a border wall.

Activist organizations have also noted that DACA recipients are making recalculations about their opposition. Marissa Montes, co-director of the Loyola Immigrant Justice Clinic in Los Angeles, noticed in recent weeks that they are sounding more and more likely to back a wall in exchange for citizenship.

. . .

<https://www.westernjournal.com/im-daca-immigrants-suddenly-changing-tune-trump-border-wall/>

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[38.](#)

Democratic Immigration Extremism and Warnings of More Extremism to Come

By David French

National Review Online, January 26, 2018

. . .

Indeed, this change is so rapid and so dramatic that thoughtful liberals are taking note. Last summer Peter Beinart wrote a long piece in The Atlantic chronicling the transformation. The party platform substantially changed. Politicians like Bernie Sanders were browbeaten into backing an ever-more open-borders position. Beinart talked to Jason Furman, the former chairman of President Obama's Council of Economic advisers. "A decade ago or two ago," Furman said, "Democrats were divided on immigration. Now everyone agrees and is passionate and thinks very little about any potential downsides."

As Beinart notes, this change hasn't happened because there's now some sort of unshakeable scholarly agreement about immigration's economic or cultural benefits. Instead, a combination of political and cultural pressures have shoved Democrats to the left, and they often justify that move by citing a scholarly consensus that does not exist.

. . .

<http://www.nationalreview.com/article/455772/democrats-immigration-beliefs-sign-increased-extremism>

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Illegals in California with Driver's Licenses Eligible to Vote After April 1

By Peter Barry Chowka

American Thinker, January 23, 2018

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The move to legalize non-citizen – including "undocumented" residents' – voting is slowly spreading nationwide. In 2016, immigrant activists in New York City endorsed a legislative proposal to allow immigrants residing in the city – legal or not – the right to vote in local elections. In reporting the story, the New York Post estimated that 500,000 illegal aliens reside in New York City. This change has not yet been formally approved, however. Meanwhile, according to Newsweek (September 13, 2017), "Immigrants Are Getting the Right to Vote in Cities Across America." The occasion for Newsweek's article was the decision last year by the Washington, D.C. suburb of College Park, Maryland to allow non-citizens, including illegals, to vote.

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http://www.americanthinker.com/articles/2018/01/illegals_in_california_with_drivers_licenses_eligible_to_vote_after_april_1.html

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[40.](#)

Is Fair Immigration Compromise Possible Out of Failed Schumer Shutdown?

By John Kass

Townhall.com, January 25, 2018

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Perhaps a good jumping-off point are the comments of the famous sage of Chicago, Luis the Lip, champion of Democratic

immigration plans, who offered to build Trump's wall with his own soft political Chicago hands to save the Dreamers.

"If that is what it is going to take to get 800,000 young men and women and give them a chance to live freely and openly in America, then I'll roll up my sleeves, I'll go down there with bricks and mortar and begin the wall," U.S. Rep. Luis Gutierrez said on CNN before the Democrats broke down.

Sadly, it didn't happen, although I'd pay to watch Gutierrez do something with his hands other than risk paper cuts. Just seeing Luis do real work and then driving home bone-tired would be worth a few bucks. It might even be better than a movie.

Unfortunately, Luis' hands aren't made for bricks and mortar. Yet even as he promised to help build Trump's wall, I heard something in his voice: the sound of Democrats caving.

And soon, the shutdown was over, the Dreamers felt betrayed, the hard left was livid, and Trump and the Republicans had an amazing victory in the immigration debate.

Unfortunately, some in the Democratic Media Complex are having a difficult time dealing with this reality.

. . .

https://townhall.com/columnists/johnkass/2018/01/25/is-fair-immigration-compromise-possible-out-of-failed-schumer-shutdown-n2439079?utm_source=thdaily&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=nl&newsletterad=

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[41.](#)

Prominent Illegal Alien Invader Activists Apprehended By ICE For Deportation - Protests Ensue

By Suzanne Hamner

Freedom Outpost, January 21, 2018

. . .

First, illegal alien invaders who break additional laws, who are found guilty after receiving due process, and serve their term should be immediately deported without appeal. Second, the federal government should not be giving "special treatment" to illegal alien invaders who are considered "high-profile" individuals – it's called equality under the law. Third, illegal alien invaders who protest to demand impunity should be detained on the spot, not because they are engaged in political activity, but because they violated US immigration law that requires they be detained. Fourth, any organization, religious or secular, as well as any individual, assisting these illegal alien invaders, who are criminals, should be subjected to the immigration law addressing assistance to these types of criminals.

. . .

Of course, Montrevil's arrest and detainment set off a firestorm of protests. Montrevil, co-founder of the New Sanctuary Coalition of New York City, returned to Haiti courtesy of ICE on Tuesday, despite those public protests. Protestors "accused ICE of breaking an 'understanding' that Montrevil would not be arrested while he appealed his order of removal."

This man should not have an appeal after committing an additional crime resulting in jail time. No understanding should have been given Montevil on arrest and detainment – deportation should have occurred on the day he set foot outside the prison wire.

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<https://freedomoutpost.com/prominent-illegal-alien-invader-activists-apprehended-ice-deportation-protests-ensue/>

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[42.](#)

The Cheap Assault on the Immigration Visa Lottery

By Alex Nowrasteh

The New York Daily News, January 28, 2018

. . .

President Trump justifies his animus toward the diversity visa program by describing it this way: “They give us their worst people, put them in a bin . . . they’re picking the worst of the worst.”

This is a gross mischaracterization.

Immigrants on the diversity visa aren’t chosen randomly from the nearly 7.3 billion non-Americans in the world. Nor do corrupt governments in places Trump might call “shitholes” place names of people they’d like to see leave their country into a hat.

Instead, a foreigner has to choose to enter a lottery to gain one of the 50,000 diversity visas a year, as about 14.4 million did in

2015. And it's only available to those from so-called "low-admission" countries that send few immigrants here, like Egypt, Nepal and Ukraine.

. . .

<http://www.nydailynews.com/opinion/cheap-assault-immigration-visa-lottery-article-1.3781895>

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[43.](#)

Why Rural Voters Should Support More Immigration

The Roanoke Times, January 24, 2018

. . .

The United States has a demographic imbalance. People are living longer and having fewer children. The former is a good thing; the latter is a matter of choice, mostly. But that means we have a lot more retirees counting on government checks — checks paid for from the taxes of a smaller base of younger workers. Our basic social contract, on Social Security and other entitlements, is one of "pay it forward," with each generation paying for the one ahead of it. That means seniors — and future seniors — need to make sure the demographic pyramid has enough younger workers to support them in their old age.

Brownstein explains: "The Social Security trustees estimate the number of seniors will grow from 48 million now to 86 million in 2050. Under the current immigration laws, the Pew Research Center projects the working-age population will increase through

2065 by nearly as much, about 30 million. Pew estimates that immigrants, who tend to be younger, and their descendants will provide the vast majority of that increase. But if legal immigration is halved, Pew projects virtually no growth in the workforce.

“That means roughly the same number of workers would need to support nearly 80 percent more seniors. That’s a recipe either for unsustainable tax increases or big benefit cuts in the Social Security and Medicare programs indispensable to Trump’s base.”

. . .

http://www.roanoke.com/opinion/editorials/editorial-why-rural-voters-should-support-more-immigration/article_eb45da8a-6da4-52b2-9f1c-3d319f08a653.html

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[44.](#)

The 4 Most Shocking Proposals in the White House Immigration Plan

Trump’s proposed DACA deal attacks bedrock principles of the immigration system.

By Julianne Hing

The Nation, January 25, 2018

. . .

4) Expediting deportation for people who overstay their visas.

. . .

This plan would strip all those people, if caught by the federal government, of their right to a deportation hearing before a judge. Under this plan, once apprehended, a visa overstayer would be processed immediately for removal from the country, no matter their circumstances or eligibility for other forms of relief. This provision would flat-out deny most undocumented immigrants any due process.

So there you have it. The starting place for a deal billed as a “DACA fix” does fix DACA but also attempts to rewrite most of the rest of the immigration code.

. . .

<https://www.thenation.com/article/the-four-most-shocking-proposals-in-the-white-house-immigration-plan/>

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[45.](#)

Slamming the Golden Door: President Trump's Framework for Reform is Bad for America

The New York Daily News, January 28, 2018

. . .

But the worst piece of the package is embedded in Trump’s sweeping call to end what he calls chain migration. This is another way of saying “take a meat cleaver to family-reunification entry” — sharply limiting new citizens’ ability to sponsor relatives,

which now includes parents, adult children and siblings, to spouses and kids only.

The effect would be to cut in half the current 1.1 million legal immigrants entering the country annually — itself a small, easily absorbed percentage of the overall American population.

. . .

<http://www.nydailynews.com/opinion/slamming-golden-door-article-1.3781946>

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[46.](#)

Immigration and the End of Canadian Culture

By John Whitaker

National Economic Editorial, January 22, 2018

. . .

Moose aren't Canadian culture, they're just a symbol of something far greater, and more profound. This nuance was lost on the CBC, and the Canadian public in general in 2010.

But it gets worse. Canada's Prime Minister, and former substitute drama teacher, Justin Trudeau said that Canada is the world's first post-national state. Trudeau implies that there is no Canadian culture, nor nation, to begin with. For Trudeau, and liberals in

general, Canada is a tabula rasa—a blank slate—upon which the world’s disparate peoples can recreate and blend their own cultures. Canada is a living etch-a-sketch, devoid of any intrinsic cultural value.

And where do the Canadian people fit into all this? They don’t.

Canada’s political scene is completely devoid of any meaningful discussion on Canadian culture, and its place in a changing nation. Former Prime Minister Stephen Harper was mocked—branded as a racist bigot—for daring to even mention the perspective of “old stock” Canadians.

. . .

<https://nationaleconomicseditorial.com/2018/01/22/immigration-end-canadian-culture/>

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[47.](#)

The New Occupation of Europe

By Chuck Hustmyre

American Thinker, January 26, 2018

. . .

And who, pray tell, is this new enemy? Militant Islam, jihadists, Muslim terrorists, whatever you want to call them – as long as

you don't call them that in Western Europe, because you will likely be arrested for it. They are bold in their intentions, marching down the broad boulevards of Europe's capitals, with police protection, bearing signs and banners that say things like "Kill those who insult Islam," "Islam will dominate the world," and "Be prepared for the real Holocaust."

They mean it, quite literally, as evidenced by the frequent slaughter of innocent people around the world every single day. And for you apologists and moral equivocators, these acts are not the random violence of lunatics or otherwise mentally deranged individuals; this is a highly organized worldwide campaign with tens of millions of followers, millions of whom not only support the creation of a worldwide caliphate and the imposition of sharia law on the rest of us, but are willing to kill and to die to see it happen.

. . .

http://www.americanthinker.com/articles/2018/01/the_new_occupation_of_europe.html

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GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

- [1.](#) ICE policy brief on enforcement actions inside courthouses
- [2.](#) State Department visa bulletin for February 2018
- [3.](#) Most recent issue of EOIR *Immigration Law Advisor*
- [4.](#) CRS reports on termination of TPS for select countries
- [5.](#) Senate testimony on positioning the DHS to face emerging challenges
- [6.](#) Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals decision in *C.J.L.G. v. Sessions*
- [7.](#) *Germany*: Population statistics
- [8.](#) *Italy*: Population statistics
- [9.](#) *N.Z.*: Monthly statistics on international travel and migration

REPORTS, ARTICLES, ETC.

- [10.](#) FAIR report on the fiscal cost of resettling refugees in the United States
- [11.](#) "The Power of More Foreign-Born Workers"
- [12.](#) "How the Trump Administration's Plan Would Shape the Composition of Immigration:
- [13.](#) "Understanding the patterns and causes of African migration: Some facts"

- [14.](#) Law school symposium on sanctuary communities
- [15.](#) Three new reports and features from the Migration Policy Institute
- [16.](#) New discussion paper from the Institute for the Study of Labor
- [17.](#) New working paper from the National Bureau of Economic Research
- [18.](#) Twelve (12) new papers from the Social Science Research Network
- [19.](#) Seventeen (17) new postings from the Immigration Law Professors' Blog
- [20.](#) *U.K.*: New report from the Oxford Refugee Studies Centre

BOOKS

- [21.](#) High-Skilled Migration: Drivers and Policies
- [22.](#) The Making of a Dream: How a Group of Young Undocumented Immigrants Helped Change What it Means to be American
- [23.](#) Race, Criminal Justice, and Migration Control: Enforcing the Boundaries of Belonging
- [24.](#) Escaping the Escape: Towards Solutions for the Migrant Crisis
- [25.](#) Governing Irregular Migration: Bordering Culture, Labour, and Security in Spain
- [26.](#) Illegally Staying in the EU: An Analysis of Illegality in EU Migration Law<
- [27.](#) Stateless in the Gulf: Migration, Nationality and Society in Kuwait

JOURNALS

- [28.](#) Demography
- [29.](#) Georgetown Immigration Law Journal
- [30.](#) Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies
- [31.](#) Journal of Migration and Human Security
- [32.](#) Migration Policy Practice
- [33.](#) The Social Contract

[1.](#)

Civil Immigration Enforcement Actions Inside Courthouses

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, January 10, 2018

<https://www.ice.gov/sites/default/files/documents/Document/2018/ciEnforcementActionsCourthouses.pdf>

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2.

Visa Bulletin for February 2018

Vol. X, Number 14

United States Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs

https://travel.state.gov/content/dam/visas/Bulletins/visabulletin_February2018.pdf

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3.

The Cuban Adjustment Act of 1966: An Introduction and History

By Alanna T. Duong

Immigration Law Advisor, Vol. 11, No. 7, Winter 2017-2018

<https://www.justice.gov/eoir/page/file/1028571/download>

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4.

New from the Congressional Research Service

Termination of Temporary Protected Status for Sudan, Nicaragua, Haiti, and El Salvador: Key Takeaways and Analysis

By Hillel R. Smith

CRS Legal Sidebar, February 2, 2018

<https://fas.org/sgp/crs/homesecc/LSB10070.pdf>

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[5.](#)

Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Wednesday, February 7, 2018

https://www.hsgac.senate.gov/hearings/roundtable_-reauthorizing-dhs-positioning-dhs-to-address-new-and-emerging-threats-to-the-homeland

Reauthorizing DHS: Positioning DHS to Address New and Emerging Threats to the Homeland

Member statements:

Chairman Ron Johnson

<http://www.hsgac.senate.gov/download/opening-statement-johnson-2018-02-07>

Ranking Member Claire McCaskill

<http://www.hsgac.senate.gov/download/opening-statement-mccaskill-2018-02-07>

Witness testimony:

Elaine C. Duke, Deputy Secretary

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

<http://www.hsgac.senate.gov/download/testimony-duke-2018-02007>

Claire M. Grady, Under Secretary for Management
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
[Not listed]

George A. Scott, Managing Director, Homeland Security and Justice
U.S. Government Accountability Office
<http://www.hsgac.senate.gov/download/testimony-scott-2018-02-07>

John V. Kelly, Acting Inspector General
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
<http://www.hsgac.senate.gov/download/testimony-kelly-2018-02-07>

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6.

C.J.L.G. v. Sessions

U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, January 29, 2018
<http://cdn.ca9.uscourts.gov/datastore/opinions/2018/01/29/16-73801.pdf>

Summary: The panel denied C.J.L.G.’s petition for review of a Board of Immigration Appeals decision, holding that neither the Due Process Clause nor the Immigration & Nationality Act creates a categorical right to court-appointed counsel at government expense for alien minors, and concluding that the Board’s denial of asylum, withholding of removal, and relief under the Convention against Torture was supported by substantial evidence.

The panel held that it is not established law that alien minors are categorically entitled to government-funded, court-appointed counsel and, applying the three-part test set forth in *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319 (1976), held that C.J. had not shown a necessity for such counsel to safeguard his due process right to a full and fair hearing.

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7.

Germany's population stood at 82.5 million at the end of 2016

Population estimated to have reached at least 82.8 million in 2017

Statistisches Bundesamt, January 16, 2018

https://www.destatis.de/EN/PressServices/Press/pr/2018/01/PE18_019_12411.html

Summary: According to first results of the Federal Statistical Office (Destatis), Germany's total population rose by 346,000 in 2016 on a year earlier (+0.4%) to stand at 82.5 million at the end of the year. In 2015, the increase was significantly higher (978,000 people or +1.2%).

As in the preceding years, the population increase in 2016 was mainly due to immigration, with a surplus of 498,000 people (2015: +1,139,000).

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8.

Demographic indicators

Italian National Institute of Statistics, February 8, 2018

<http://www.istat.it/en/archive/208953>

Excerpt: The population at 1st January 2018 is estimated to be 60,494,000; the decrease on the previous year was around 100,000 units (-1.6 per thousand).

The number of live births dropped to 464 thousand, 2% less than in 2016 and new minimum level ever.

The number of deaths was 647 thousand, 31 thousand more than in 2016 (+5.1%). In relative terms 10.7 individuals died per thousand inhabitants in 2017, compared to 10.1 in 2016.

The natural balance was negative (-183 thousand), representing the lowest result ever.

The net international migration in 2017 amounted to +184 thousand, recording a consistent increase on the previous year (+40 thousand). Compared to the latter it was determined by a higher number of inflows, 337 thousand (+12%), and a lower number of outflows, 153 thousand (-2.6%).

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9.

International travel and migration: December 2017

Statistics New Zealand, February 1, 2018

<https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/international-travel-and-migration-december-2017>

Summary: In the December 2017 year compared with the December 2016 year:

- * visitor arrivals numbered 3.73 million, up 233,800 (7 percent)
- * New Zealand residents departed on 2.86 million trips overseas, up 244,200 (9 percent)
- * permanent and long-term arrivals were 131,600, up 4,300 (3 percent)
- * permanent and long-term departures were 61,600, up 4,800 (9 percent)
- * the net gain in migrants was 70,000, down 600 from 2016.

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10.

The Fiscal Cost of Resettling Refugees in the United States

By Matthew O'Brien and Spencer Raley

Federation for American Immigration Reform, February 5, 2018

<https://fairus.org/issue/legal-immigration/fiscal-cost-resettling-refugees-united-states>

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11.

The Power of More Foreign-Born Workers

How Raising Immigration Levels Can Boost US Economic Growth

Committee for Economic Development Policy Brief, January 2018

https://www.ced.org/pdf/CED-Raising_Immigration_Levels_FINAL.PDF

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12.

How the Trump Administration's Plan Would Shape the Composition of Immigration: First Numerical Estimates

By Michael Clemens and Jimmy Graham

Center for Global Development, January 30, 2018

<https://www.cgdev.org/blog/how-trump-administrations-plan-would-shape-composition-immigration-first-numerical-estimates>

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13.

Foresight Africa viewpoint – Understanding the patterns and causes of African migration: Some facts

By Abebe Shimeles

Brookings Institution, January 18, 2018

<https://www.brookings.edu/blog/africa-in-focus/2018/01/18/foresight-africa-viewpoint-understanding-the-patterns-and-causes-of-african-migration-some-facts/>

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14.

Spring 2016 Symposium: Can Sanctuary Keep Communities Secure? Legal, Moral and Historical Considerations

University of St. Thomas Law Journal, December 2016

<https://ir.stthomas.edu/ustlj/symposia.html>

Contents

Panel 1: What does Sanctuary mean?

Panel 2: Crimmigration and Federal Removal Policies: from Secure Communities to Priority Enforcement

Panel 3: Cooperation or Conflict? Federal, State, Local and Civic Dynamics in the Deportation Debate

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[15.](#)

New from the Migration Policy Institute

Designing Civic Education for Diverse Societies: Models, Tradeoffs, and Outcomes

By Per Mouritsen and Astrid Jaeger

February 2018

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/research/designing-civic-education-diverse-societies-models-tradeoffs-and-outcomes>

Welcome to Work? Legal Migration Pathways for Low-Skilled Workers

By Kathleen Newland and Andrea Riester

MPI Policy Brief, January 2018

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/research/welcome-work-legal-migration-pathways-low-skilled-workers>

Life After Trauma: The Mental-Health Needs of Asylum Seekers in Europe

By Rocío Naranjo Sandalio

Migration Information Source Feature, January 30, 2018

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/life-after-trauma-mental-health-needs-asylum-seekers-europe>

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[16.](#)

New from the Institute for the Study of Labor

Imputation Match Bias in Immigrant Wage Convergence

By Joni Hersch and Jennifer Bennett Shinall

IZA Discussion Paper 11306, January 2018

http://legacy.iza.org/en/webcontent/publications/papers/viewAbstract?dp_id=11306

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[17.](#)

New from the National Bureau of Economic Research

Shift-Share Instruments and the Impact of Immigration

By David A. Jaeger, Joakim Ruist, and Jan Stuhler

NBER Working Paper No. 24285, February 2018

<http://www.nber.org/papers/w24285>

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[18.](#)

New from the Social Science Research Network

1. Contiguous Territories: The Expanded Use of Expedited Removal in the Trump Era

By Geoffrey A. Hoffman, University of Houston Law Center
Maryland Journal of International Law (May 2018 Forthcoming)
https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3107737

2. Populism, Exceptionality and the Right of Migrants to Family Life Under the European Convention on Human Rights

By Vladislava Stoyanova, Lund University Law Faculty
European Journal of Legal Studies
https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3112665

3. H-1B Visas and Wages in Accounting: Evidence from Deloitte's Payroll

By Thomas Bourveau, Hong Kong University of Science & Technology (HKUST); Derrald Stice, Hong Kong University of Science & Technology (HKUST) Department of Accounting; Han Stice, The Chinese University of Hong Kong; and Roger M. White, Arizona State University (ASU) - School of Accountancy
Posted: February 6, 2018
https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3101562

4. Israel's Immigration Story: Winners and Losers

By Assaf Razin, Tel Aviv University
CEPR Discussion Paper No. DP12662
https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3118289

5. Immigration as Commerce: A New Look at the Federal Immigration Power and the Constitution

By Jennifer Gordon, Fordham University School of Law
Indiana Law Journal, Vol. 93, 2018
https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3110883

6. The Promise and Failure of Silence As a Shield Against Immigration Enforcement

By Linus Chan, University of Minnesota School of Law
Valparaiso University Law Review, Forthcoming
https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3108740

7. Crimmigration in Europe (Introduction)

By Maartje van der Woude, Leiden Law School - Institute for Criminal Law & Criminology; Vanessa Barker, Stockholm University; and Joanne van der Leun, Leiden University - Leiden Law School
European Journal of Criminology 14(1): 3-6
https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3104493

8. Crimmigration Resistance and the Case of Sanctuary City Defunding

By Annie Lai, University of California, Irvine School of Law and Christopher N. Lasch, University of Denver Sturm College of Law
Santa Clara Law Review, Forthcoming, 2018
UC Irvine School of Law Research Paper No. 2018-04
https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3094952

9. A Raw New Deal: Stripping Down and Restructuring the Immigrant Investor Program Under the Trump Administration

By Allyson Moore, Independent
Posted: January 30, 2018
https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3106312

10. Immigration into Prejudiced Societies: Segregation and Echo Chambers Effects

By Gilat Levy, London School of Economics & Political Science (LSE) - Department of Economics and Ronny Razin, London School of Economics & Political Science (LSE)
CEPR Discussion Paper No. DP12630
https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3112234

11. 'Helpfulness' is a Two-Way Street: How the Commonwealth of Virginia Can Support Undocumented Survivors of Domestic Violence

By Nicole Alanko, College of William and Mary, Marshall-Wythe School of Law
Posted: January 27, 2018
https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3104692

12. Prosecuting Immigrants in a Democracy

By Ingrid v. Eagly, University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) School of Law
UCLA School of Law, Public Law Research Paper No. 18-02
https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3110223

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[19.](#)

Latest posts from the Immigration Law Professors' Blog

1. Immigration Article of the Day: Municipal Suffrage, Sanctuary Cities, and the Contested Meaning of Citizenship

By Jenneth Stahl

February 8, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/02/immigration-article-of-the-day-municipal-suffrage-sanctuary-cities-and-the-contested-meaning-of-citi.html>

2. Australia's Dual Citizenship Crisis & The Meaning of Citizenship

February 7, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/02/australias-dual-citizenship-crisis-the-meaning-of-citizenship.html>

3. President Trump Creates National Vetting Center

February 7, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/02/president-trump-creates-national-vetting-center.html>

4. Migrant Deaths Remain High Despite Sharp Fall in US-Mexico Border Crossings in 2017

February 6, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/02/migrant-deaths-remain-high-despite-sharp-fall-in-us-mexico-border-crossings-in-2017.html>

5. Rising State and Local Resistance to Cooperation with Federal Immigration Enforcement Efforts

February 4, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/02/rising-state-and-local-resistance-to-cooperation-with-federal-immigration-enforcement-efforts-.html>

6. How Immigration Became So Controversial

February 2, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/02/how-immigration-became-so-controversial.html>

7. Raquel Aldana: Debunking 3 myths behind 'chain migration' and 'low-skilled' immigrants

February 2, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/02/raquel-aldana-debunking-3-myths-behind-chain-migration-and-low-skilled-immigrants.html>

8. Death on the Border: Trump Border Patrol Crackdown Shines Light On Rising Number Of Migrant Deaths

February 2, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/02/death-on-teh-border-trump-border-patrol-crackdown-shines-light-on-rising-number-of-migrant-deaths.html>

9. ICE on Fire: ICEman Attacks "Clean" DACA Bill, Praises President Trump

February 1, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/02/ice-on-fire-iceman-attacks-clean-daca-bill-praises-president-trump.html>

10. Immigration Article of the Day: Looking Past the Label: An Analysis of the Measures Underlying 'Sanctuary Cities'

by James Rice

February 1, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/02/immigrtion-article-of-the-day-looking-past-the-label-an-analysis-of-the-measures-underlying-sanctua.html>

11. ICE Publishes Courthouse Enforcement Policy

January 31, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/ice-publishes-courthouse-enforcement-policy.html>

12. Updating the B1, H2, Bricklayers Discussion

January 30, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/updating-the-b1-h2-bricklayers-discussion.html>

13. President Trump's Immigration Proposal Holds DACA Recipients Hostage to Extreme Right's "Wish List" of Immigration Restrictions

January 29, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/president-trumps-immigration-proposal-holds-daca-recipients-hostage-to-extreme-rights-wish-list-of-immigration-re.html>

14. ICE is about to start tracking license plates across the US

January 29, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/ice-is-about-to-start-tracking-license-plates-across-the-us.html>

15. WA State Revises Driver License Requirements in Defiance of ICE

January 28, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/wa-state-revises-driver-license-requirements-in-defiance-of-ice.html>

16. The Poison Pill(s)? Trump Immigration Plan Demands Tough Concessions From Democrats

January 27, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/trump-immigration-plan-demands-tough-concessions-from-democrats.html>

17. Wrapping Up "Immigrant Priorities"

January 25, 2018

<http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/immigration/2018/01/wrapping-up-immigrant-priorities.html>

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[20.](#)

New from the Oxford Refugee Studies Centre

Syria: The Making and Unmaking of a Refuge State

By Dawn Chatty

January 25, 2018

<https://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/publications/syria-the-making-and-unmaking-of-a-refuge-state>

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21.

High-Skilled Migration: Drivers and Policies

By Mathias Czaika

Oxford University Press, 416 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 0198815271, \$90.67

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0198815271/centerforimmigra>

Kindle, 7631 KB, ASIN: B0791KVBRQ, 398 pp., \$84.99

Book Description: Political and scientific debates on migration policies have mostly focused on governments' efforts to control or reduce low-skilled, asylum, and irregular migration or to encourage the return migration of these categories. Less research and constructive discourse has been conducted on the role and effectiveness of policies to attract or retain high-skilled workers. An improved understanding of the drivers and dynamics of high-skilled migration is essential for effective policy-making, as most highly developed and emerging economies experience growing shortages of high-skilled labour supply in certain occupations and sectors, and skilled immigration is often viewed as one way of addressing these.

Simplistic assumptions that high-skilled migrants are primarily in pursuit of higher wages raise the expectation that policies which open channels for high-skilled immigration are generally successful. Although many countries have introduced policies aimed at attracting and facilitating the recruitment of high-skilled workers, not all recruitment efforts have had the desired effects, and anecdotal evidence on the effectiveness of these programmes is rather mixed. The reason is that the rather narrow focus on migration policy coincides with a lack of systematic and rigorous consideration of other economic, social, and political drivers of migration, which may be equally - or sometimes even more - important than migration policies per se. A better understanding of migration policies, their

making, consequences and limitations, requires a systematic knowledge of the broader economic, social and political structures and their interaction in both origin and destination countries.

This book enhances this vibrant field of social scientific enquiry by providing a systematic, multidisciplinary, and global analysis of policies driving international high-skilled migration processes in their interaction with other migration drivers at the individual, city, national, and international level.

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22.

The Making of a Dream: How a Group of Young Undocumented Immigrants Helped Change What it Means to be American

By Laura Wides-Muñoz

Harper, 384 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 0062560123, \$18.29

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0062560123/centerforimmigra>

Kindle, 2151 KB, ASIN: B071DSP3Z5, \$14.99

Book Description: A journalist chronicles the next chapter in civil rights—the story of a movement and a nation, witnessed through the poignant and inspiring experiences of five young undocumented activists who are transforming society’s attitudes toward one of the most contentious political matters roiling America today: immigration.

They are called the DREAMers: young people who were brought, or sent, to the United States as children and who have lived for years in America without legal status. Growing up, they often worked hard in school, planned for college, only to learn they were, in the eyes of the United States government and many citizens, "illegal aliens."

Determined to take fate into their own hands, a group of these young undocumented immigrants risked their safety to "come out" about their status—

sparking a transformative movement, engineering a seismic shift in public opinion on immigration, and inspiring other social movements across the country. Their quest for permanent legal protection under the so-called "Dream Act," stalled. But in 2012, the Obama administration issued a landmark, new immigration policy: Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, or DACA, which has since protected more than half a million young immigrants from deportation even as efforts to install more expansive protections remain elusive.

The Making of a Dream begins at the turn of the millennium, with the first of a series of "Dream Act" proposals; follows the efforts of policy makers, activists, and undocumented immigrants themselves, and concludes with the 2016 presidential election and the first months of the Trump presidency. The immigrants' coming of age stories intersect with the watershed political and economic events of the last two decades: 9/11, the recession, the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, the Obama presidency, and the rebirth of the anti-immigrant right.

In telling their story, Laura Wides-Muñoz forces us to rethink our definition of what it means to be American.

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23.

Race, Criminal Justice, and Migration Control: Enforcing the Boundaries of Belonging

By Mary Bosworth, Alpa Parmar, and Yolanda Vazquez

Oxford University Press, 288 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 0198814887, \$75.00

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0198814887/centerforimmigra>

Kindle, 1430 KB, ASIN: B078Y7PLGN, 403 pp., \$71.25

Book Description: The criminalization of migration is heavily patterned by race. By placing race at the centre of its analysis, this volume examines, questions, and explains the growing intersection between criminal justice and migration control. Through the lens of race, we see how criminal justice and migration enmesh in order to exclude, stop, and excise racialized citizens and non-citizens from societies across the world within, beyond, and

along borders.

Race and the meaning of race in relation to citizenship and belonging is excavated through the chapters presented in the book, and the book as a whole, thereby transforming the way we think about migration. Neatly organized in four sections, the book begins with chapters that present a conceptual analysis of race, borders, and social control, moving to the institutions that make up and shape the criminal justice and migration complex. The remaining chapters are convened around the key sites where criminal justice and migration control intersect: policing, courts, and punishment. Together the volume presents a critical and timely analysis of how race shapes and complicates mobility and how racism is enabled and reanimated when criminal justice and migration control coalesce.

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24.

Escaping the Escape: Towards Solutions for the Migrant Crisis

By Bertelsmann Stiftung

Verlag Bertelsmann Stiftung, 300 pp.

Paperback, ISBN: 3867937494, \$32.00

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/3867937494/centerforimmigra>

Kindle, 11828 KB, ASIN: B06WD6FY4H, \$30.40

Book Description: Conflict and war, but most of all overwhelming despair are driving massive numbers of mostly young people from the Middle East and North Africa, Central Africa, Ukraine and Central Asia to leave their homes for Europe in search of safety. What do they need most in order to lead their lives in peace and security? How can opportunities for a meaningful and secure future in their countries of origin be improved? How can the EU—acting in concert with its principles—support these people in their search for freedom, self determination and well-being?

The book will contain a collection of essays, ideally from authors from different countries, and in particular, from the countries of origin of refugees. In

these essays, authors are supposed to analyse the individual crisis regions at Europe’s front door and make concrete and practice-oriented proposals to improve and/or change the situation there.

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25.
Governing Irregular Migration: Bordering Culture, Labour, and Security in Spain

By David Moffette

UBC Press, 244 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 0774836121, \$89.95
<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0774836121/centerforimmigra>

Kindle, 1569 KB, ASIN: B078Z1CVPN, \$26.67

Book Description: This thorough analysis of immigration governance in Spain explores the dynamics of inclusion and exclusion at play at one of Europe's southern borders. Drawing on interviews with policymakers and from parliamentary debates, laws, and policy documents, David Moffette reveals the complicated legal obstacles facing migrants with precarious immigration status. He shows how issues of culture, labour, and security intersect to create a regime of migration governance that is at once progressive and repressive. This book contributes to debates in socio-legal, border, and citizenship studies.

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26.

Illegally Staying in the EU: An Analysis of Illegality in EU Migration Law

By Benedita Menezes Queiroz

Hart Publishing, 232 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 1509912878, \$88.00

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1509912878/centerforimmigra>

Kindle, 722 KB, ASIN: B078K2N5DZ, \$72.99

Book Description: This book first of all conducts a conceptual analysis of the illegality of a third-country national's stay by examining the boundaries of the overarching concept of illegality at the EU level. Having found that the holistic conceptualisation of illegality, constructed through a combination of sources (both EU and national law) falls short of adequacy, the book moves on to consider situations that fall outside the traditional binary of legal and illegal under EU law. The cases of unlawfully staying EU citizens and of non-removable illegally staying third-country nationals are examples of groups of migrants who are categorised as atypical. By looking at these two examples the book reveals not only the fragmentation of legal statuses in EU migration law but also the more general ill-fitting and unsatisfactory categorisation of migrants. The conflation of illegality with criminality as a result of the way EU databases regulate the legal regime of illegality of a migrant's stay is the first trend identified by the book. Subsequently, the book considers the functions of accessing legality (both instrumental and corrective). In doing so it draws out another trend evident in the EU illegality regime: a two-tier rationale which discriminates on the basis of wealth and the instrumentalisation of access to legality by Member States for their own purposes. Finally, the book proposes corrective regulation of illegality through access to legality and provides a number of normative suggestions as a way of remedying the current deficiencies that arise out of the present supranational framing of illegality.

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27.

Stateless in the Gulf: Migration, Nationality and Society in Kuwait

By Claire Beaugrand

I.B. Tauris & Co. Ltd., 288 pp.

Hardcover, ISBN: 1780765665, \$104.97

<http://smile.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1780765665/centerforimmigra>

Kindle, 1237 KB, ASIN: B079G99H5Y, \$32.00

Book Description: The stateless (bidun) of Kuwait represent around 10 per cent of Kuwaiti nationals?approximately 100,000 people. With their origins in the tribes of the northern Arabian deserts (spanning today's Iraq, Saudi Arabia and the Levant), they are, for most outsiders, indistinguishable from Kuwaitis. After a period when the state condoned the presence of people with an undefined status on its territory, the biduns were classified as 'illegal migrants' in 1986. As such, they were gradually deprived of all their rights: from access to the job market, health and education to the issuing of birth, marriage or death certificates. Claire Beaugrand argues that far from being an anomaly in the state system, the position of the bidun is of central importance to any understanding of the state formation processes in the Gulf, and the ways in which identity and the boundaries of nationality are negotiated.

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Demography

Vol. 54, No. 6, December 2017

<https://link.springer.com/journal/13524/54/6/page/1>

Selected articles:

[Interior Immigration Enforcement and Political Participation of U.S. Citizens in Mixed-Status Households](#)

By Catalina Amuedo-Dorantes and Mary J. Lopez

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s13524-017-0627-6>

Work Disability Among Native-born and Foreign-born Americans: On Origins, Health, and Social Safety Nets

By Michal Engelman, Bert M. Kestenbaum, Megan L. Zuelsdorff, Neil K. Mehta, and Diane S. Lauderdale

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s13524-017-0617-8>

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Georgetown Immigration Law Journal

Vol. 31, No. 3, Spring 2017

<https://articleworks.cadmus.com/geolaw/zs900317.html>

Selected articles:

Non-Discrimination in Refugee and Asylum Law (Against Travel Ban 1.0 and 2.0)

By Eunice Lee

Instilling Fear and Regulating Behavior: Immigration Law as Social Control

By Lori A. Nessel

The Myth of Second Chances: Noncitizen Youth and Confidentiality of Delinquency Records

By Beth K. Zilberman

Protecting Syrian Refugees: Short Term Solution to Unsustainable Burden and The Necessity of Eliciting Aid from the Global North

By Ahmad El-Gamal

Arizona's Anti-Immigration Law and the Pervasiveness of Racial Profiling

By Paige Newman

Against Walls: How President Trump's Walling Initiatives Undermine American Exceptionalism

By Noah Smith

Sanctuary Cities Under the Trump Administration, the Frontlines of the Battle for Immigration

By Ahmad Al-Dajani

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Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies

Vol. 44, No. 3, March 2018

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/cjms20/44/3>

Articles:

Language roulette – the effect of random placement on refugees' labour market integration

By Daniel Auer

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1369183X.2017.1304208>

Mobilising towards and imagining homelands: diaspora formation among U.K. Sudanese

By Cathy Wilcock

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1369183X.2017.1313104>

Business as usual? Mapping outsourcing practices in Schengen visa processing

By María-Luisa Sánchez-Barrueco

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1369183X.2017.1301814>

Does employment uncertainty particularly impact fertility of children of North African immigrants in France? A gender perspective

By Arnaud Dupray and Ariane Pailhé

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1369183X.2017.1313107>

Socioeconomic success of Asian immigrants in the United States

By Kerstin Lueck

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1369183X.2017.1320940>

Did the escalation of the financial crisis of 2008 affect the perception of immigration-related threats? A natural experiment

By Marie Valentova and Marie-Sophie Callens

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1369183X.2017.1329650>

From bonds to bridges and back again: co-ethnic ties and the making of Filipino community in Poland

By Maria Rosario T. de Guzman and Aileen S. Garcia

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1369183X.2017.1309969>

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Journal of Migration and Human Security

Vol. 6, No. 1, February 2018

<http://jmhs.cmsny.org/index.php/jmhs/index>

Selected articles:

Twenty Years After IIRIRA: The Rise of Immigrant Detention and Its Effects on Latinx Communities Across the Nation

By Melina Juárez, Bárbara Gómez-Aguiñaga, and Sonia P. Bettez

<http://dx.doi.org/10.14240/jmhs.v6i1.113>

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Migration Policy Practice

Vol. VII, No. 3, October-November 2017

<http://publications.iom.int/books/migration-policy-practice-vol-vii-number-3-october-november-2017>

Contents:

Introduction

By Marie McAuliffe and Michele Klein Solomon

http://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/migration_policy_practice_journal_31.pdf

How Does Migration Arise?

By Jørgen Carling

Border Security, Migration Governance and Sovereignty

By Susan Martin and Elizabeth Ferris

Supporting Communities Under Migration Pressure: The Role of Opportunities, Information and Resilience to Shocks

By Linguère Mously Mbaye

The Human Development Visa Scheme: Applying Practical and Sustainable Policy Levers to Actively Encourage Migrants to Undertake Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

By Marie McAuliffe

Whatever Happened to the Migrant Smuggling Protocol?

By Anne Gallagher

Migrant Return and Reintegration Policy: A Key Component of Migration Governance

By Kathleen Newland

Why Values, not Economics, Hold the Key to the Populist Right - and to Crafting New Migration Narratives

By Eric Kaufmann

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The Social Contract

Vol. 28, No. 2, Winter 2018

http://www.thesocialcontract.com/artman2/publish/tsc_28_2/index.shtml

Articles:

Immigration 'Loopholes' Defraud Americans

By Wayne Lutton

http://www.thesocialcontract.com/artman2/publish/tsc_28_2/tsc-28-2-editor.shtml

Illegal Immigration and the Earned Income Tax Credit - A study of fraud, abuse, and liberal activism: a 2018 update

By Edwin S. Rubenstein

http://www.thesocialcontract.com/artman2/publish/tsc_28_2/tsc-28-2-eitc-intro.shtml

I. EITC and ACTC Fraud

By Edwin S. Rubenstein

http://www.thesocialcontract.com/artman2/publish/tsc_28_2/tsc-28-2-eitc-actc-fraud.shtml

The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) - a credit, not a deduction

By Edwin S. Rubenstein

http://www.thesocialcontract.com/artman2/publish/tsc_28_2/tsc-28-2-eitc-credit-not-deduction.shtml

II. EITC and Population Growth

By Edwin S. Rubenstein

http://www.thesocialcontract.com/artman2/publish/tsc_28_2/tsc-28-2-eitc-population-growth.shtml

Pro-Child, but Anti-Marriage

By Edwin S. Rubenstein

http://www.thesocialcontract.com/artman2/publish/tsc_28_2/tsc-28-2-eitc-anti-marriage.shtml

III. EITC and Low-Wage Jobs

By Edwin S. Rubenstein

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IV. EITC and the Culture of Debt

By Edwin S. Rubenstein

http://www.thesocialcontract.com/artman2/publish/tsc_28_2/tsc-28-2-eitc-debt.shtml

V. EITC and Liberal Activism

By Edwin S. Rubenstein

http://www.thesocialcontract.com/artman2/publish/tsc_28_2/tsc-28-2-eitc-liberal-activism.shtml

The Corporate Alliance with Political Radicalism: A Great Deal of Ruin in a Nation

By Carl F. Horowitz

http://www.thesocialcontract.com/artman2/publish/tsc_28_2/tsc-28-2-horowitz.shtml

The Future Lies Ahead—and It's Automated! Are We Ready for the Changes Technology Is Creating in Transportation?

By Brenda Walker

http://www.thesocialcontract.com/artman2/publish/tsc_28_2/tsc-28-2-walker.shtml

Countering Common Claims of Immigration Advocates

By John Vinson

http://www.thesocialcontract.com/artman2/publish/tsc_28_2/tsc-28-2-vinson.shtml

Farmer, Citizen Activist, and Refugee Watchdog: Exclusive Interview with Ann Corcoran

By Peter B. Gemma

http://www.thesocialcontract.com/artman2/publish/tsc_28_2/tsc-28-2-gemma.shtml

Illegal Aliens Still Victimize North Carolina's Children

By Dave Gibson

http://www.thesocialcontract.com/artman2/publish/tsc_28_2/tsc-28-2-gibson.shtml

Trump Administration Releases Data on Incarcerated Illegal Aliens - Justice Department and Homeland Security Issue Revealing Report

By Department of Homeland Security

http://www.thesocialcontract.com/artman2/publish/tsc_28_2/tsc-28-2-data-incarcerated-illegal-aliens.shtml

Professor Otis Graham Leaves behind Inspiring Legacy as Scholar and Activist

By Leon Kolankiewicz

http://www.thesocialcontract.com/artman2/publish/tsc_28_2/Professor_Otis_Graham_Leaves_behind_Inspiring_Legacy_as_Scholar_and_Activist.shtml

Diagnosing Canada's Suicidal Decay: A Fresh Look at Canada's Demographic Shift Vis-à-Vis Mass Immigration and Ethnic Diversity

Review of Canada in Decay by Ricardo Duchesne

By Mark Wegierski

http://www.thesocialcontract.com/artman2/publish/tsc_28_2/tsc-28-2-wegierski-2.shtml

The Surreal Success of a Civilizational Superorganism — Review of The Muhammad Code by Howard Bloom

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- [21.](#) "McCain and Coons Have an Improved DACA Bill... Which Should Also be Rejected," Jazz Shaw
- [22.](#) "MSNBC Has Never Heard of MS-13," Jazz Shaw
- [23.](#) "Common Sense Immigration Debate, Please," M.G. Carlock
- [24.](#) "HR 4760: The Immigration Bill That Contains a National ID Card," Tim Brown
- [25.](#) "Democrats Prepare to Toss the DACA 'Kids' Under the Bus One More Time," David Blackmon
- [26.](#) "Terrible January Jobs Report Wipes Out 2017 Trump Effect. Maybe a Statistical Quirk - But America NEEDS AN IMMIGRATION MORATORIUM," Edwin S. Rubenstein
- [27.](#) "The Daily Wire Goes PC on Immigration," James Simpson
- [28.](#) "Mass Immigration Hurts Black America the Most," Spencer P Morrison
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- [33.](#) "The Senate's Immigration Debate, Starting Next Week, is Really at Least seven Different Debates," Dara Lind
- [34.](#) *S. America*: "Mass Refugee Exodus Prompts New Border Controls – in Brazil and Colombia," Monica Showalter

[1.](#)

Trump Immigration Plan Does a Terrible Job of 'Making America White Again'

By Mark Krikorian

The Corner at National Review Online, February 2, 2018

<http://www.nationalreview.com/corner/456080/trump-immigration-plan-little-ethnic-impact>

The Left's reaction to the White House immigration framework has been nothing less than deranged, with the screeching about racism dialed up to 11.

Some examples:

This rhetoric assumes de facto racial quotas in the immigration flow – not only must immigration always go up and never go down, but the share that is white must never go up and the non-white share must never go down.

Now, the very consideration of such questions is repugnant. Immigrants, like the rest of us, should be judged by the content of their character, not the color of their skin. The only good thing about the 1965 law that inadvertently launched the current immigration wave is that it dispensed with the national-origin quotas that Congress had used in the 1920s to limit immigration (instead of, you know, just limiting immigration).

The Quartz article referenced above draws on an analysis by Michael Clemens, an anti-borders crusader at the Center for Global Development, who's whipped up some numerical estimates to try to back up all this hyperventilation. Clemens actually analyzed the Goodlatte bill, not Trump's proposal; that means he didn't account for the fact that the White House version would grandfather all 4 million people on the chain-migration waiting lists before ending the categories, as my colleague Jessica Vaughan pointed out yesterday on the home page. He also assumes that the immigration of parents of U.S. citizens would be reduced to zero when most proposals, including the Goodlatte bill, create a renewable nonimmigrant visa for parents of citizens, meaning their immigration would continue, just not with green cards. (Clemens also claims to have included only adult immigrants, but erroneously included many children.)

All that said, what did Clemens find? Using a 15-year-old survey to estimate ethnic and religious shares, he trumpets the estimated percentage reduction by ethnic group under the Goodlatte bill, showing that Blacks, Hispanics, Muslims, and Catholics would see the largest declines in the annual number of immigrants. (Whites, Asians, Hindus, and Jews would see the smallest declines.)

Obviously, if Hispanic immigrants dominate certain categories, elimination of those categories will reduce the number of Hispanic immigrants more. Pointing and sputtering about this is essentially applying "disparate impact" analysis to immigration, as though different ethnic groups (as defined by our stilted and absurd race laws) are entitled to a certain share of the immigration flow.

But what would be the actual impact of these changes on the makeup of the flow? In other words, if the White House immigration framework is going "make America white again" there should a huge change in the share of new immigrants who are white, right? Clemens doesn't report the numbers, but they're easy enough to calculate from what he provides. This is what you get:

The share of non-Hispanic whites in the projected new flow goes up (because white immigrants are more likely to come in on the employment categories than the family chain migration ones), but the difference really isn't that big. Asians and Hispanics would still account for the majority of new immigrants, but a slightly smaller majority. (He also doesn't tell you that immigrants with a college degree would go from 28 percent of the annual total to 43 percent.) If this is how President Literally Hitler is going to "make America white again," he's doing it wrong.

Again, I find this whole analysis distasteful. But when the once and future Speaker of the House and her confederates in the media and elsewhere retail a bald-faced lie, they need to be called out.

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2.

Two More Needless Sanctuary-Policy Deaths

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, February 8, 2018

. . .

A tragic confluence of the two — release by one sanctuary jurisdiction and loosey-goosey policies of cooperation with immigration authorities in the "receiving" jurisdiction — seems to be what led to the recent, unnecessary deaths of Indianapolis Colts player Edwin Jackson and his Uber driver, Jeffrey Monroe.

Examining media accounts (e.g., [here](#) and [here](#)), one finds that Jackson and Monroe were standing on the emergency shoulder of the road after Jackson became ill, when both were struck by a drunk driver who had no license, but was nonetheless behind the wheel of a large pickup truck.

The drunk driver was Guatemalan alien Alex Cabrera Gonsales, who was caught by police attempting to flee the scene despite the fatalities. News reports tell us that Cabrera Gonsales illegally returned to the United States despite having been deported twice previously. They also tell us that he had a string of misdemeanor convictions, and at least two prior driving under the influence convictions in San Mateo, Calif., (where both the county and the state are sanctuary jurisdictions).

It's worth noting that Indiana is unambiguously not a sanctuary state and, unlike California and some other states, also refuses to grant driver's licenses to illegal aliens.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Two-More-Needless-SanctuaryPolicy-Deaths>

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3.
Revivifying ICE Worksite Enforcement

By Dan Cadman
CIS Immigration Blog, February 7, 2018

...
ICE has chosen not to dispute the depiction of these enforcement actions as raids, even though they clearly were not, and probably for a very good reason. The agency is clearly sending a message to employers nationwide — but, more specifically to the State of California, which has declared itself a sanctuary and even gone so far as to enact its own state-level laws prohibiting employers from cooperating with ICE — that "business as usual", at least as conceived of during the prior eight years of the Obama administration, which engaged in virtually no worksite enforcement, is over.

ICE public affairs officials have indicated in statements about these most recent worksite audits that appropriate civil and criminal penalties will follow completion of the audits. The very fact that this is said suggests that ICE agents may have gone into at least some of these worksites knowing, or strongly suspecting, that fraud and collusion were being used by employers to hire illegal aliens in ways designed to circumvent a legitimate I-9 employment eligibility verification process.

...
<https://cis.org/Cadman/Revivifying-ICE-Worksite-Enforcement>

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4.
Words Without Action: Foreign Minister Videgaray Again Touts Value of Dreamers to Mexico

By Dan Cadman

Mexico's Foreign Minister, Luis Videgaray, has been publicly touting what a benefit "Dreamers" will be to his country if they are not allowed to remain in the United States by means of a congressionally approved amnesty. He did so in the context of a NAFTA-related meeting in Mexico City between himself, Canadian Foreign Minister Chrystia Freeland, and U.S. Secretary of State Rex Tillerson.

. . .

Unfortunately, Videgaray's statements carry a certain Tom Sawyer-hyping-the-picket-fence quality to them. He seems more interested in influencing American public opinion to believe that losing Dreamers would be such a bad thing for the United States that amnesty is the logical answer, rather than actually doing anything substantive to prepare for the possibility of a slow flow of these Mexican citizens back to their country of nationality.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Words-Without-Action-Foreign-Minister-Videgaray-Again-Touts-Value-Dreamers-Mexico>

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5.

Kudos to ICE and Director Homan

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, February 5, 2018

. . .

Jurists and others who loudly proclaim that this practice somehow subverts the criminal justice system because it may cause aliens to abscond from trial are missing the point. The point is this: State and local governments may be able to enact laws that exact penalties for violating the criminal laws, but the United States in its sovereign power also has the right to say that aliens who have violated certain laws forfeit the right to live in or remain in the country; they have worn out their welcome and should be shown the door. This is a right specifically reserved under the Constitution to the federal government, not the states.

What sanctuary apologists seem to be saying is that it's okay to bend the criminal justice system to accommodate aliens in ways that would never be done for citizens. It's not. An alien who fails to show for his criminal proceeding simply on the premise that he may be taken into custody by ICE was probably a poor prospect for a criminal bail bond to begin with.

So I say kudos to Director Homan, kudos to the agency for finally taking a stand, and kudos to the agents who refuse to take "no" for an answer. Justice takes many forms, and one of them must be allowed to play out in the context of immigration proceedings, where aliens are concerned. No excuses.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Kudos-ICE-and-Director-Homan>

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6.

Robert Putnam Distorts His Own Diversity Research

By Jason Richwine

The Corner at National Review Online, February 6, 2018

In last week's column arguing against restricting immigration, David Brooks writes:

What about the rise of social distrust? Restrictionists often cite a 2007 Robert Putnam study finding that more diversity leads to less trust. But Putnam tells me they are distorting his research. He found that diversity's benefits outweigh its disadvantages, that trust declines over the short term as places grow more diverse, but that over the long term Americans find new ways to boost social solidarity.

Putnam made the same "distortion" claim in a letter to the *Wall Street Journal* last year. It was just as disingenuous then as it is now. In fact, Putnam himself is the one distorting his research, by attempting to elevate his personal speculation (that diversity brings long-term net benefits) to the level of his data analysis (that shows diversity causes significant present-day problems).

. . .

<http://www.nationalreview.com/corner/456149/robert-putnams-diversity-research-distorted-putnam>

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7.

What If They Held a Faux-Filibuster and Nobody Came?

Minority Leader Pelosi talks (and talks) DACA

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, February 8, 2018

. . .

More moderate members of the leader's own caucus were even more critical, Politico reported:

Some centrist-minded Democrats said Pelosi's daylong protest could — by calling attention to the failure to provide relief for Dreamers — make it that much harder for vulnerable members to vote for the budget deal.

"This stunt ... had nothing to do with protecting vulnerable members who have to take a difficult vote," said one moderate lawmaker who asked not to be named. "Working out this deal and then saying she's not going to vote for it? Come on. She was at the table."

Finally, the leader's floor statement appears to have been little more than just rhetoric. Newsday reported that "numerous House Democrats said they weren't being pushed by Pelosi's leadership team to oppose the Senate deal without a DACA fix, and some of Pelosi's top lieutenants said no such effort was underway."

Filibusters (even faux ones) are supposed to stop legislation, not promote it. And DACA has already seen its fair share of overheated posturing, in particular from the minority leader. She has already attacked the president's DACA proposal as "trash", and asserted that the plan was a "campaign to make America white again." It is difficult to see how any of this is advancing Leader Pelosi's party or her cause.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Arthur/What-If-They-Held-FauxFilibuster-and-Nobody-Came>

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8.

EB-5 Gets 2 More Years, and Defrauded Millions Are Recovered in Vt.

By David North

CIS Immigration Blog, February 8, 2018

...

While both state governments allowed the EB-5 scandals to occur, state officials in Vermont belatedly have tried to do something substantive about it, which cannot be said about South Dakota.

But perhaps the biggest difference between the two states is that Vermont's scandals were 1) reported in telling detail by Anne Galloway, editor of VTDigger; 2) the Securities and Exchange Commission entered the Vermont scene, but not the one further west; and 3) the SEC suit caused the appointment of Michael Goldberg as the gung-ho receiver.

There was a constant, however: DHS did not do much to head off the problems, but has since decided to oust the two state governments from their role as operators of the middleman agencies, the regional centers.

Another constant is that the Congress, yet again, is ignoring the EB-5 scandals in these two states, and in many others, and is about to give the program yet another interim extension.

...

<https://cis.org/North/EB5-Gets-2-More-Years-and-Defrauded-Millions-Are-Recovered-Vt>

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9.

Epiphany – The EB-5 Program Hurts American Millionaires!

By David North

CIS Immigration Blog, February 6, 2018

...

For decades I have been writing about how temporary foreign workers swell the labor force unnecessarily, reducing wages for resident workers through the operations of supply and demand. If there is an ample supply of workers, lower wages result. It's called a loose labor market, and employers love it.

I had never applied that same formula to the supply of capital. If a group of foreign investors is willing to take much lower returns on their capital, as foreign workers take lower wages, then would not that lower the return on capital for citizen investors? Of course!

Then there is the question of concentration.

...

<https://cis.org/North/Epiphany-EB5-Program-Hurts-American-Millionaires>

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[10.](#)

President of Low-Ranking University Lets Us Know He's Not a Citizen

By David North

CIS Immigration Blog, February 6, 2018

...

The Naturalization Process. Sarac did not do this in a press conference. Instead, he filed a motion in the federal court in the Eastern District of Virginia complaining that the Department of Homeland Security had not acted positively on his application for naturalization. By doing this, he admitted that he was one of a handful of American university presidents who lack U.S. citizenship, and that the government may have some doubts about his eligibility.

I am quite familiar with our naturalization process, as I was one of the first people (back in the 1980s) to explore the subject for the Ford Foundation.

There are three possible sets of reasons for DHS to stall its decision-making process, the first two of which are unlikely in this case:

The file has been lost for one reason or another and despite the prodding of a lawyer — Sarac used a lawyer to file his case — the agency cannot find the records or has found them too recently to act upon them;

The candidate, a PhD, has failed the ultra-easy civics or language part of the examination; or, much more likely,

The agency is having trouble making up its mind about the candidate on the grounds of his or her background, or the accuracy of something in the application.

. . .

<https://cis.org/North/President-LowRanking-University-Lets-Us-Know-Hes-Not-Citizen>

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11.

A Silver (Not Golden) Parachute for TPS Migrants

By David North

CIS Immigration Blog, February 5, 2018

I am all for the termination of Temporary Protected Status for various populations, such as those from Central America, but suggest that we create a silver parachute for the returnees, not only to ease their return, but to soften the terms of the debate.

. . .

The silver parachute (SP hereafter) will have several components, all designed to ease the return of this population. These will include:

- * Free air travel to the home country for all TPS beneficiaries and their immediate families (whether the family members are TPS people or not); also bus fare from the airport to the home city or village; paid for by the U.S. government.
- * An advance payment of \$200 a head drawn against the SP funds described below, given to them as they step off the plane in the home county.
- * Other payments made to them, against the same SP funds, six months after return, with the money transfers to be made under secure circumstances in U.S. embassies and consulates.

* Another payment, from the same funds, perhaps 15 months after their return.

* A final payment, perhaps 24 months after the return.

* In return for these payments, the TPS people will agree not to seek admission to the United States, under any circumstances, for a period of 20 years.

. . .

<https://cis.org/North/Silver-Not-Golden-Parachute-TPS-Migrants>

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[12.](#)

In Style and Substance the Associated Press is Getting it Wrong

By Jerry Kammer

CIS Immigration Blog, February 7, 2018

. . .

The AP's decision was surprising because it reversed one that it had made just a few months earlier, when it declared that "illegal immigrant" was the appropriate term for someone who was in the U.S. illegally. "Many illegal immigrants aren't 'undocumented' at all," explained Deputy Managing Editor Tom Kent. "They may have a birth certificate and passport from their home country, plus a U.S. driver's license, Social Security card or school ID. What they lack is the fundamental right to be in the United States."

In rejecting that stylistic standard, Kathleen Carroll said the move demonstrated the AP's commitment to "ridding the Stylebook of labels." She said it reflected the same concerns that produced a decision to describe someone as "diagnosed with schizophrenia" rather than "schizophrenic". "And that discussion about labeling people, instead of behavior, led us back to illegal immigrant again."

That proclaimed reluctance to apply labels was conspicuous by its absence in a January story whose lead writer was Steve Peoples. Its description of CIS as "far right" is not just tendentious and prejudicial; it is also ignorant of the involvement of liberals in the effort to limit immigration. It is errant in style and erroneous in substance.

. . .

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[13.](#)

Common Sense Immigration for the 21st Century

By Robert J. Samuelson

Investors Business Daily, February 7, 2018

. . .

As for legal immigration, there would be a ceiling of about 1 million annually, which until recently was roughly the level of admissions. But there would be a fundamental change in the criteria for legal immigration, from family connections to workplace skills. The better educated immigrants are, the easier for them to adapt to a new society.

There are at least three reasons to support this sort of system.

First, the existing system has increased U.S. poverty, driven by inflows of poorly skilled legal and illegal workers. It's as if there were an agency called the Unskilled Workers Bureau dedicated to increasing U.S. poverty.

. . .

<https://www.investors.com/politics/columnists/immigration-reform-skills-based-dreamers/>

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[14.](#)

Take the 'Racist Xenophobe' Quiz: Who Said This About Illegal Immigration?

By Larry Elder
Townhall.com, February 8, 2018

...

"All Americans, not only in the states most heavily affected but in every place in this country, are rightly disturbed by the large numbers of illegal aliens entering our country. The jobs they hold might otherwise be held by citizens or legal immigrants. The public services they use impose burdens on our taxpayers."

A) Michael Myers

B) Donald Trump

C) Bill Clinton

Answer: President Clinton, State of the Union address, 1995

...

<https://townhall.com/columnists/larryelder/2018/02/08/take-the-racist-xenophobe-quiz-who-said-this-about-illegal-immigration-n2445874>

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[15.](#)

Bush to Americans on Illegal Immigrants: You Should be Thanking and Welcoming Them

By Leah Barkoukis
Townhall.com, February 8, 2018

...

"Americans don't want to pick cotton at 105 degrees, but there are people who want put food on their family's tables and are willing to do that," he said, according to The Associated Press. "We ought to say thank you and welcome them."

Bush, who was critical of President Trump's approach to DACA, said "America's their home," referring to the program's recipients.

. . .

<https://townhall.com/tipsheet/leahbarkoukis/2018/02/08/bush-on-immigrants-n2446253>

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[16.](#)

Three Reasons the Left Wants Evermore Immigrants

By Dennis Prager

Investors Business Daily, January 30, 2018

. . .

Conservatives and Republicans fool themselves when they argue that Latin Americans are "social conservatives" because they oppose abortion and support a strong nuclear family. Even to the extent that those statements are true — and regarding the second claim, it is worth noting that Latinos have the third-highest percentage of births to unwed women in America — those arguments are irrelevant. Latin Americans are overwhelmingly on the political left, and they vote accordingly. Think about the Latin American Pope Francis' beliefs about big government, small militaries and the social welfare state, and his contempt for capitalism ("terrorism against all humanity") — and you know how the vast majority of Latin Americans think.

What is likely to change Latino immigrants' leftism? America's public schools and universities? The Spanish-language media? The compelling outreach to them by the Republican Party?

Moreover, the Democrats don't believe they have to compromise with a Republican president or a Republican Congress on immigration policy. They are confident they will gain control of the Senate and, quite possibly, the House this year; and they believe they will win the presidency in 2020. So, why compromise?

The second reason for the left's support for virtually unlimited immigration is that one of the most enduring tenets of the left — from Karl Marx to the present-day Democratic Party and left-wing parties in Western Europe — is that the nation-state is an anachronism.

. . .

<https://www.investors.com/politics/columnists/3-reasons-the-left-wants-evermore-immigrants/>

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[17.](#)

Death of an NFL Dreamer

Illegal Guatemalan kills African American Edwin Jackson.
By Lloyd Billingsley
FrontPageMag.com, February 8, 2018

. . .

The Guatemalan national again violated U.S. immigration law and made his way to Indiana. In the aftermath of the deadly crash, the illegal lobby was going easy on him. Ana Kotchkoski of the Venezuelan Association of Indiana, which lobbies for DACA and “dreamers,” told the *IndyStar* “it’s so unfortunate what happened, this is very, very sad.” She spared the Guatemalan illegal any direct criticism.

The group Faith in Indiana was organizing a February 6 demonstration to support dreamers. Spokesperson Francine Dash told the *Star*, “what we should not do is minimize the loss of Mr. Jackson’s life by politicizing the driver’s immigration status. Legal status is not the culprit here; drunk driving is.”

In the lexicon of the illegal lobby, to “politicize” immigration status is simply to point out the truth. Orrego-Savala was a serial violator of U.S. immigration law and to avoid that reality is to trivialize the death of Edwin Jackson.

. . .

For the politically correct, even those with ancestry on the Iberian Peninsula of Europe are “people of color.” Advocacy for false-documented illegals is a subset of the left’s broader jihad against the United States, the nation that actually exists. For the illegal lobby, legitimate American citizens don’t dream to achieve or work nearly as hard as those who violate immigration law.

. . .

<https://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/269245/death-nfl-dreamer-lloyd-billingsley>

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18.

Trump Sets Up a Grand Bargain on Immigration

By George J. Borjas

The New York Times, February 2, 2018

. . .

The only way to truly curtail illegal immigration may require that all employers use an electronic system like E-Verify to certify the legal status of newly hired workers, accompanied by sizable penalties for employers who break the law.

Those who argue that getting rid of chain migration is racist are just throwing scare words into the fire to choke debate. Our current system lets a new immigrant eventually sponsor the entry of her brother, who can then sponsor the entry of his wife, who can sponsor her father, who can sponsor his sister, and so on. Does it really make sense for one entry today to eventually lead to a visa for the immigrant's sister-in-law's aunt?

Finally, President Trump's proposal attempts to bring some economic sense into immigration policy. It would get rid of the lottery and reallocate some of those visas to high-skilled workers. This is a step in the right direction, as long as we care about the economic benefits from immigration. But the reallocation of fewer than 50,000 visas would barely make a dent.

Perhaps a bigger objection is the three big issues it leaves off the table, and perhaps bringing those issues back into the realm of the possible would allow for a better deal.

. . .

<https://www.nytimes.com/2018/02/02/opinion/trump-immigration-dreamers.html>

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19.

Schumer Doubles Down on the Democrats' Immigration Extremism

Investors Business Daily, January 24, 2018

. . .

Trump wants to end chain migration — which gives preferential treatment to members of an immigrant's family members back home. The Harvard-Harris poll shows that 60% of the public agrees with him.

Trump wants to reform the nation's immigration laws to focus on bringing in people with skills, rather than people with family connections; 79% agree with Trump. (Of more than two thirds of the 1.2 million people granted legal permanent residency in the U.S. in 2016, just 12% were based on job skills.)

More than two-thirds (68%) back Trump's call to end the immigration "diversity" lottery.

And whether they realize it or not, the vast majority of Americans want far fewer legal immigrants admitted to the U.S. — with only 19% saying the number should be higher than 1 million a year.

How about border security, which has been Trump's number one issue since he announced his candidacy? Turns out, 61% believe current border security is inadequate, and 79% want it made secure.

As to Trump's wall, 54% support "building a combination of physical and electronic barriers across the U.S.-Mexico border," which is essentially what Trump is actually proposing.

Here's the *coup de grace*: 65% back a deal that restores DACA in exchange for the immigration reforms and the wall Trump wants.

By caving in to his party's base, Schumer has positioned his party on the fringe, effectively putting the concerns of illegal immigrants — no matter how meritorious their claims — above border security and common-sense immigration reforms the public clearly wants.

. . .

<https://www.investors.com/politics/editorials/government-shutdown-daca-democrats-illegal-immigrants/>

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[20.](#)

How the Hospitality Industry Can Fight Human Trafficking

By Jacy Gomez

Investors Business Daily, February 6, 2018

...

Many hotels brands have already begun fighting back against human trafficking. Hyatt, for instance, requires that all their managed hotels offer a mandatory global human trafficking training program. They also offer the training to their franchise partners.

Hilton, as another example, partnered with The Global Fund for Children in 2014. Through this alliance, the brand supports local organizations that are on the front-lines in protecting men, women, and children from exploitation.

Marriott's latest announcement is one of the most comprehensive trainings in the industry to date. Marriott collaborated with leading human rights nonprofits ECPAT-USA and Polaris to develop trainings in both sex and labor trafficking to educate every associate — at hotels in 125 countries — in identifying and responding to the signs of human trafficking. Indeed, their training is available in 15 languages.

By the end of 2018, the company plans to equip at least 80% of associates with the tools to prevent human trafficking. By 2025, that number will be 100% of employees, complete with additional training on responsible sourcing and recruitment policies and practices.

...

<https://www.investors.com/politics/commentary/how-the-hospitality-industry-can-fight-human-trafficking/>

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[21.](#)

McCain and Coons Have an Improved DACA Bill ... Which Should Also be Rejected

By Jazz Shaw

HotAir.com, February 5, 2018

...

Yet, even with all that said, rushing into an agreement such as is being proposed here would be foolish. There are more questions to be answered and more negotiating in good faith to be done. First, McCain is talking about amnesty for a pool of not just current DACA recipients, and not even those who might have previously qualified (which more than doubled the original number), but yet another level of expansion. Now we could be talking about

amnesty cases pushing the three million mark. A line has to be drawn somewhere.

Next, the initial language is a bit vague on precisely what their status would be. If by “permanent legal status” they are talking about Permanent Resident Alien status, with no discussion of some future path to citizenship, voting and all the rest, then fine. When we settle on a final number of qualified applicants, that could work, as much as it sticks in the craw to be handing out that amount of amnesty. But if it includes some language on the back page about an express lane to naturalization after “x” years, we should take a pass on that.

. . .

<https://hotair.com/archives/2018/02/05/mccain-coons-improved-daca-bill-also-rejected/>

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22.

MSNBC Has Never Heard of MS-13

By Jazz Shaw

HotAir.com, February 2, 2018

. . .

If you want to know more about MS-13 (you know... in case you don't watch Fox News), go read about a group of rivals who were beaten and hacked to death with clubs and machetes in a New York park, just because the gang didn't like the looks on their faces. There were three more on Long Island. And these aren't just murders of convenience to settle a turf battle, taken care of quickly in a shooting. One teen murdered in Maryland last year was stabbed more than 100 times and decapitated. Here's one in Virginia that will really turn your stomach.

Are these really the sorts of people you want to be defending by claiming that they're being unfairly targeted because of the color of their skin? I think what's more disconcerting is the color of their tattoos when they show up in your neighborhood with machetes. And as for nobody ever having heard of them, I suspect that really only applies to people who get all their news from Joy Reid. Maybe she should actually work for MS13NBC?

. . .

<https://hotair.com/archives/2018/02/02/msnbc-never-heard-ms-13/>

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[23.](#)

Common Sense Immigration Debate, Please

By M.G. Carlock

The San Antonio Express-News, February 9, 2018

...

We do not support amnesty in any form because of one simple rule we learned in kindergarten: “Cutters” do not go to the front of the line — a matter of fairness to those would-be legal immigrants who followed the rules and have been patiently waiting for years. Furthermore, as a matter of societal order, those who fail to conform to the rules must suffer significant consequences to ensure future compliance by themselves and others.

Those who enter the U.S. illegally are not good candidates for citizenship, period. Illegal entry is not harmless. If their first action is to enter the country illegally, what other laws are they willing to break? Avoiding income taxes, using a false ID, helping others avoid immigration authorities, helping others find illegal employment or paying human traffickers to bring family members here illegally?

...

Reported statements by various Mexican and Central American officials suggesting that illegal immigrants from their countries are entitled to remain in the U.S. because their return would “burden” their home country, along with reports of their efforts to “educate” and assist their citizens in doing so, are downright offensive.

Regrettably, societal lawlessness and corruption is the norm across large areas of the world (gangs in Mexico and Central America, extremists in the Middle East, civil wars and genocides in Africa).

There are many more people desiring to emigrate to the U.S. who can be accommodated and successfully assimilated into the “melting pot.” To unconditionally open our borders to anyone who wishes to come is a foolish public policy stance that cannot be taken seriously.

...

<https://www.mysanantonio.com/opinion/commentary/article/Common-sense-immigration-debate-please-12579923.php>

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24.

HR 4760: The Immigration Bill That Contains a National ID Card

House Resolution 4760, which is tied to the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals compromise put forth by the Trump administration, has a national ID card buried in the midst of its text.

By Tim Brown

Freedom Outpost, February 2, 2018

...

The bill, which is titled the **Securing America's Future Act of 2018**, was introduced by Republican Congressman Bob Goodlatte (R-VA).

According to the new legislation, a new mandatory national identification system would be imposed that would require citizens to carry a government-approved ID containing "biometric features."

Can anyone say, "Papers please?"?

A summary of the bill reads as follows:

...

<https://freedomoutpost.com/hr-4760-immigration-bill-contains-national-id-card/>

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25.

Democrats Prepare to Toss the DACA "Kids" Under the Bus One More Time

By David Blackmon

DB Daily Update, February 7, 2018

...

It also seems unlikely that the President would be at all enthusiastic about having a vote on a “clean” DACA bill, given that that issue is his real leverage in getting concessions out of the Democrats on border security and other immigration reforms. Absent that leverage, none of those reforms will happen. Period. Also, since the deal would well and truly bust the budget in a huge way, it would also likely be the death knell for any unfunded infrastructure plan Mr. Trump has stated he wants to pursue.

His campaign promises on immigration, more than any other factor, is what got Donald Trump elected. And poll after poll shows strong majorities of Americans supporting the President’s position on those issues. Is he willing to just let that all go in order to get two years of increased military spending? Because that’s what this deal boils down to for him, and he knows that better than anyone.

...

<http://dbdailyupdate.com/index.php/2018/02/07/democrats-prepare-to-toss-the-daca-kids-under-the-bus-one-more-time/>

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[26.](#)

Terrible January Jobs Report Wipes Out 2017 Trump Effect. Maybe a Statistical Quirk - But American Needs an Immigration Moratorium

By Edwin S. Rubenstein

VDare.com, February 6, 2018

...

According to the Labor Department employment report released Friday, there were 1.246 million more working-age immigrants (legal and illegal) in January 2018 than in January 2017—a increase of 3.01%. The corresponding American population rose by just 0.68% over this period.

Why? We can’t discount the possibility that another unrecognized illegal alien surge is underway. Border watchers say it is. But the numbers involved, even gross, are not large enough to explain the abrupt turn from immigrant workforce population declines in late 2017 to a sudden increase of 1.2 million+ in the first month of 2018.

The more likely candidate: a statistical artifact—reporting changes implemented in 2018. The January 2018 population figures for both immigrants and native-born Americans reflect “new population controls” used by BLS for estimating this year’s working-age population. But earlier years are not revised,

so population data for this January is not directly comparable with data for January 2017 or earlier years.

. . .

<http://www.vdare.com/articles/national-data-terrible-january-jobs-report-wipes-out-2017-trump-effect-maybe-a-statistical-quirk-but-america-needs-an-immigration-moratorium>

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[27.](#)

The Daily Wire Goes PC on Immigration

By James Simpson

American Thinker Blog, February 10, 2018

. . .

Well, good for her! Why wait? This would be a great little bit of news except for one thing. The author refers to this woman and her sister as "undocumented citizens," one-upping the left's already manipulative and disingenuous term "undocumented immigrants." And I go to extra trouble to point this out because the Daily Wire is a great publication, and Ben Shapiro himself is an expert at discrediting the left's narrative.

So I have to ask, where did the term "undocumented citizens" come from? Since when were any of these people "citizens"? They are not citizens, undocumented or otherwise. They are not even immigrants. They are illegal aliens. An immigrant is someone who has established citizenship. Look it up. Anyone in the U.S. who has not is an alien, legal or otherwise, by definition.

. . .

http://www.americanthinker.com/blog/2018/02/the_emdaily_wireem_goes_pc_on_immigration.html#ixzz56jmlVyhU

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[28.](#)

Mass Immigration Hurts Black Americans the Most

By Spencer P Morrison

National Economics Editorial, February 5, 2018

...

Mass immigration, both legal and illegal, disproportionately hurts black Americans because they are far more likely than white Americans to compete with immigrants for work. The evidence for this is overwhelming.

...

Empirical evidence supports this logic. For example, President Trump’s crackdown on illegal aliens caused wages for Texan construction workers to rise by 30 percent in 2017. Likewise, when the availability of temporary work visas dried up in Maine the labor market re-balanced: unemployment decreased, wages increased, and working conditions improved in order to attract American workers.

...

The logic here is impeccable, and the findings are consistent with Briggs’ research: mass immigration hurts black Americans. Black Americans know this, and it’s why they are the racial group most opposed to immigration, according to a new poll from Harvard University. The poll found that fully 85 percent of black Americans wanted to reduce immigration levels. And yet they vote overwhelmingly Democrat—a party which only exists because of immigration. This is as strange as it is regrettable, but it will change.

...

<https://nationaleconomicseditorial.com/2018/02/05/immigration-hurts-black-americans/>

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[29.](#)

On Immigration, Do as the Romans Did

For 2,000 years, countries that embrace outsiders have risen, while closed societies have stagnated.

By Gerard J. Tellis and Stav Rosenzweig

The Wall Street Journal, February 7, 2018

...

The Roman Empire regularly conferred rights or even citizenship on peoples that it conquered, welcoming outsiders into the army, bureaucracy and

politics —and eventually even to the throne. Immigrants brought resources, talent and cultural dynamism that helped give Rome an edge over other civilizations that rose and fell around the Mediterranean during the same era.

Our research suggests that the Mongol Empire also sought to integrate conquered peoples. Today the Mongols are largely remembered as a warrior nation that ravaged Asian and European cities during the rule of Genghis Khan. But they also offered their peoples land to till honorably and established a system of free trade that rejuvenated the Silk Road, allowing the fruitful exchange of goods and innovation between Europe and Asia. The Mongol court welcomed people of diverse ethnicities and religions.

. . .

<https://www.wsj.com/articles/on-immigration-do-as-the-romans-did-1518046628>

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[30.](#)

Trump's Speech Proves He Doesn't Understand Immigration

By Ruben Navarrette Jr.

The Oregonian, January 31, 2018

. . .

Here I thought that many Americans were free to live their own version of the American Dream because they rely on illegal immigrants to do their household chores at cut rates. When people hire illegal immigrants, or use goods and services produced by companies that hire them, they owe part of their standard of living to illegal immigration.

The president doesn't agree. Yet he has repeatedly shown that -- while immigration is his signature issue -- he doesn't understand the subject.

Trump proved that again Tuesday night when he demanded an end to what he calls "chain migration" -- a policy that worries many on the cultural right who think there are too many Latinos in the United States. As Trump put it -- to groans from lawmakers -- "under the current broken system, a single immigrant can bring in virtually unlimited numbers of distant relatives."

That's a lie. Over the years, I've spoken to many immigration lawyers who have assured me that there are only two viable categories for immigrants who

have become U.S. citizens to bring in relatives. The first is spouses and children. The second is siblings and parents. And that's about it. So much for "distant relatives."

The president is also wrong that the main purpose of the U.S. immigration system is to serve "the best interests of American workers and American families." The current setup, according to the president, allows for "millions of low-wage workers to compete for jobs and wages against the poorest Americans."

Not so. American workers shouldn't look to government to protect them from competition just because they're afraid that -- without government intervention -- they would lose a head-to-head contest. Besides, those jobs don't belong to the "poorest Americans" but rather to anyone who can claim them.

. . .

http://www.oregonlive.com/opinion/index.ssf/2018/01/ruben_navarrette_jr_trumps_spe.html

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[31.](#)

Family-Based Immigration Has 'Merit,' Too

It's a mistake to suggest that those with family ties in the United States don't have skills and don't contribute.

By Laura Wides-Muñoz

The Washington Post, February 5, 2018

. . .

Additionally, while this country could use more brilliant doctors and cybersecurity gurus, it also has other needs. Some of the fastest-growing jobs sectors, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, are in home health care, the food service industry and construction. And, not coincidentally, those same industries employ large numbers of immigrants. (Some would argue that Americans, including immigrants already here, could do more of these jobs, though perhaps at higher wages.)

Then there are those people who contribute in harder-to-quantify ways and yet are essential to building civically engaged communities, and ultimately a strong democracy: the immigrant who starts a small restaurant and does well enough to raise money for the local elementary school; the police officer

working the extra shifts in the toughest neighborhoods; the 9,000 teachers who are among those protected by the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program and have more than proved their worth, though they did not come in on merit visas.

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https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/posteverything/wp/2018/02/05/family-based-immigration-has-merit-too/?utm_term=.292e44ccdd25

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[32.](#)

Trump's Backward View of Immigration

The New York Times, February 7, 2018

...

The changes the president is demanding stem from a nativist, zero-sum view that what's good for immigrants is bad for America. That view runs counter not just to the best of American tradition and principles, but to evidence of what's best for the country.

The programs targeted by Mr. Trump are designed to make legal immigration more diverse and humane. One is the lottery system that offers the chance for visas to people from countries that are underrepresented as sources of American immigrants; the other is family-based immigration, which offers visas to close relatives of citizens and legal residents.

Mr. Trump, who has regularly smeared immigrants as terrorists and criminals, has lately been focusing his fear-mongering on the diversity visa program. Last month, his Department of Homeland Security released a report that dishonestly claimed that those who entered the country via the lottery were more likely to be tied to terrorist attacks. The Cato Institute found that lottery visa holders actually killed only eight of 3,037 Americans murdered by foreign-born terrorists since 1975. The immigrants chosen in the lottery, moreover, are not chosen "without any regard for skill, merit or the safety of our people," as Mr. Trump said in his State of the Union address. They must have at least a high school education or two years of experience in skilled work, and they must also undergo criminal, national security and medical checks. The 50,000 recipients of the visas are not guaranteed permanent residence, only a chance at getting through the rest of the immigration process.

...

<https://www.nytimes.com/2018/02/07/opinion/trump-backward-immigration.html>

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[33.](#)

The Senate's Immigration Debate, Starting Next Week, is Really at Least Seven Different Debates

And Mitch McConnell has just wrapped the whole thing in yet another layer of confusion.

By Dara Lind

VOX.com, February 8, 2018

. . .

Does the Senate care about abolishing the “visa lottery”? And if it does, what does it want instead? Eliminating the diversity visa, or at least eliminating the lottery used to select who gets to apply for a visa, has become a priority for Republicans because it’s a priority for Trump. It’s not clear whether it’s a priority for 60 senators. Even if it is, they might not agree on whether to cut the 45,000 slots currently allocated to the diversity visa or just reallocate them. Even if they agree to reallocate them, they might not agree on whether to make sure they keep going to people from countries that don’t send many immigrants to the US.

Should legal immigration be cut, shifted, or neither? The only Senate immigration bill the White House has actually endorsed isn’t about any of these issues. It’s the RAISE Act, sponsored by Sens. Tom Cotton (R-AR) and David Perdue (R-GA), which would slash legal immigration to the US by as much as 50 percent over the next decade by making huge cuts to family-based immigration without expanding employment-based immigration to match it. Nothing is stopping Cotton from introducing the RAISE Act as an amendment next week — except the prospect of getting 60 votes for it. Instead, immigration hawks might decide to propose more modest cuts to family-based immigration. Or they might decide to propose keeping overall immigration levels similar but shifting some slots away from family-based immigrants so that more employment-based immigrants can come into the US instead.

. . .

<https://www.vox.com/policy-and-politics/2018/2/8/16986544/daca-immigration-congress-senate>

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[34.](#)

Mass Refugee Exodus Prompts New Border Controls - in Brazil and Colombia

By Monica Showalter

American Thinker Blog, February 10, 2018

A border rush? Of refugees? From violence? Like what we had with the Central American "unaccompanied minors" crisis of 2014?

Nope, it's someplace else – Colombia and Brazil, which just announced the clampdown on their borders with restricted cards, punishments for illegals, and thousands more border guards, to keep unchecked illegal immigration under control, as thousands and thousands of Venezuelans flee their hellish homeland.

. . .

Going forward, it's reasonable to think we won't be hearing any rubbish out of those nations condemning President Trump for attempting to defend America's borders, including the building of a wall to keep smugglers out. What's even more reasonable is to expect an apology, but we won't hold our breath.

. . .

[http://www.americanthinker.com/blog/2018/02/mass venezuela refugee exodus prompts new border controls in brazil colombia.html#ixzz56jl0ZJPv](http://www.americanthinker.com/blog/2018/02/mass_venezuela_refugee_exodus_prompts_new_border_controls_in_brazil_colombia.html#ixzz56jl0ZJPv)

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Don't be Taken in by Some Drones on the Border

By Mark Krikorian

The Corner at National Review Online, February 13, 2018

<http://www.nationalreview.com/corner/456371/border-enforcement-doesnt-stop-border>

Since any amnesty, whether DACA or DACA-plus, will attract future illegal immigration, any deal coming out of this week's Senate debate must have muscular enforcement provisions.

President Trump has made "The Wall" the symbol of tougher enforcement. That's why various proposals for a DACA/Dreamer amnesty include at least some pretense of border enforcement. The Graham/Durbin plan offered, in the words of one report, "a small down payment on the border wall" in exchange for amnesty. The ~~Talking Stick~~ Common Sense Coalition is offering funding for as little as 10 percent of the wall. Senators Warner and Isakson are considering a simple extension of DACA for three years' worth wall funding. And Sen. McCain, true to form, has teamed up with Chris Coons to propose amnesty for even more than the 1.8 million sought by the White House in exchange for a study of border security and no money at all.

It's clear none of these senators actually wants a wall, but given its importance to Trump, they're willing to do a striptease for a while if that will secure them the amnesty that is their true objective.

But even if these border provisions were not grudging and half-hearted, they'd still miss the point. Border security isn't just a wall (plus some drones thrown in to dupe the rubes); it isn't even confined to the land border. Not only is every international airport part of the border, but laxity in interior enforcement increases pressure on the borders, making it

harder to maintain their integrity.

That's why the Grassley proposal, based on the White House framework, includes more enforcement measures than simply the wall and other border accoutrements. The measure has serious shortcomings, but its enforcement section suggests the drafters understand that patching holes on the physical border won't matter much unless you patch the holes in the law itself.

The final language of the Grassley/White House bill hasn't been introduced yet, but to give a few examples from what have been reported of non-Wall enforcement provisions, in no particular order: Loopholes making it harder to remove Unaccompanied Alien "Children" would be filled; visitors who overstay visas by more than 30 days would be subject to expedited deportation; drunk driving would be specifically added to the grounds for deportation; dangerous criminals whose countries refuse to take them back will no longer have to be released; and local jurisdictions that honor an ICE "detainer" and hold deportable aliens for ICE pick-up would be protected from the ACLU's anti-border lawfare.

The Grassley bill does omit some needed changes; specifically, it does not address the weaknesses in our asylum system, which increase pressure on the border. It also does not mandate E-Verify, though it does reauthorize it permanently, eliminating the opportunity for anti-borders forces to try to kill it every time it comes up for reauthorization.

Senate passage of an amnesty that doesn't include these measures guarantees continued illegal immigration.

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2.

DACA or DACA-Plus?

Who is a 'Dreamer,' anyway?

By Mark Krikorian

National Review Online, February 12, 2018

<http://www.nationalreview.com/article/456303/daca-or-daca-plus-who-are-dreamers>

Later today, the Senate will begin to debate immigration. There's no actual bill on offer — Majority Leader McConnell will bring a shell bill to the floor, and then the amendments will begin. Whatever gets 60 votes will prevail. Perhaps for this week, at least, the "World's Greatest Deliberative Body" won't be a sarcastic joke.

One of the first and most important topics for debate should be the breadth of the proposed amnesty. Who should qualify? DACA only or DACA-plus? The range goes from the roughly 700,000 who now have DACA work permits (as in Bob Goodlatte's bill in the House), to the 1.8 million suggested by the White House, to 3 million or more under other proposals.

I criticized the White House proposal when it was announced, arguing, among other things, that we should start by amnestying only the DACAs. Jason Lee Steorts here at NRO and Conor Friedersdorf at The Atlantic took issue with my piece and approved President Trump's goal of expanding the amnesty to encompass more than 1 million additional illegals who either chose not to apply when they could have or were too young to have done so.

There are two separate issues in considering the scope of a DACA-plus amnesty: the "DACA" and the "plus." The rationale for each is different.

The case for amnestying the people with DACA work permits (or rather upgrading them from Obama's sketchy amnesty-lite to a lawfully enacted amnesty-premium) can be purely pragmatic. The issue is not, as Friedersdorf writes, that "a decision to trust and enroll *in what conservatives regard as a straightforwardly unlawful big-government program* is the most important factor in whether one should be an American." Rather, President Trump inherited a mess from his predecessor and, while Obama's actions were unlawful, they have created facts on the ground that, as conservatives, we arguably should acknowledge.

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[3.](#)

The Use of Secret Courts, in Intelligence or Immigration

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, February 15, 2018

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Having had several years of experience within the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), where I worked closely with FBI and other intelligence community officials, I'm familiar with proceedings that are closed to public view because they inherently involve the use of classified information.

One such proceeding arises in the immigration context: When aliens are accused of being removable from the United States on certain national security or terrorism grounds, it frequently arises that the proceedings must be held in a closed environment because the evidence on which those grounds are based is classified. The evidence is received "in camera", which is to say, in chambers and outside of the view of the public, and often even of the alien or his counsel, although they are instead given a general, unclassified summary of the nature of the evidence that forms the basis of the removal charge.

I can speak from personal experience when I say that such proceedings have been vilified in exactly the terms I've described, whenever they've been attempted. I can also speak from experience when I say that many attorneys general were uncomfortable with use of such proceedings, and one, Janet Reno, absolutely refused to permit several such cases to go forward in any way, shape, or form, despite the fact that removal proceedings are civil in nature, not criminal, and even though both the INS and FBI (and sometimes other agencies as well) strongly urged her to do so.

...

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Use-Secret-Courts-Intelligence-or-Immigration>

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4.

The Mutating Sanctuary Virus

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, February 15, 2018

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The way to alter the federal government's stance on marijuana use, if one thinks that worthwhile, is to urge our legislators to amend the federal drug code, not attempt to nullify it through local policies. The same holds true for immigration enforcement laws.

By undertaking its action, the Berkeley City Council has, wittingly or unwittingly, upped the ante where resistance to any federal law enforcement matters is concerned. Where will it end? Will some jurisdictions decide not to cooperate with the federal government on heroin or opioid abuse as long as it's small amounts, even knowing that sometimes it's netting the small fish that leads to a larger catch?

To date, the Congress has steadfastly refused to show leadership where immigration sanctuaries are concerned, and it is only recently, under the direction of Attorney General Jeff Sessions at the Justice Department, that the executive branch has shown a willingness to crack down on state and local immigration sanctuaries (although such efforts are now mired in the same kind of lawfare that we've seen consistently used to block all things immigration, including an end to the DACA program and the so-called travel ban calling for increased vetting of aliens from certain countries known to be hotbeds of radical fundamentalist terror).

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<https://cis.org/Cadman/Mutating-Sanctuary-Virus>

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[5.](#)

[A \\$1.5 Trillion Infrastructure Plan, and Not One Word About 'Hire American'](#)

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, February 13, 2018

...

As I blogged a bit over a month ago, the challenge is to think holistically when dealing with things of this magnitude, so

that each and every item supports one or more of the president's many other important priorities, even when they superficially appear not to have any nexus. In many ways the plan does this, but where immigration control and the "Hire American" agenda is concerned, the plan appears to completely fail this holistic thinking benchmark.

There are no statements embedded anywhere in the plan that funding to initiate and complete the massive infrastructure projects envisioned must come with strict oversight to ensure that the jobs underlying them will be reserved for Americans and lawful workers, rather than illegal aliens. This is particularly important given the propensity of many construction companies to rely on such labor.

Nor is there any indicator that companies will be prohibited from heavily relying on cheap foreign guestworkers plentifully supplied by dubious brokers who make tens of millions of dollars connecting such workers in Third World nations with American companies looking to enhance their bottom line.

Finally, there isn't even a suggestion within the plan that any state or pass-through contract company will be required to use E-Verify as a matter of course, to at least winnow out some of the tens of thousands of aliens who will be using bogus documents to obtain infrastructure-related jobs . Perhaps this failing will be overcome by events, should an immigration bill actually pass both chambers of Congress that contains mandatory nationwide E-Verify provisions. But I wouldn't count on mandatory E-Verify being a part of such legislation — most of the bills to date don't include it. I wouldn't even rely on a bill passing both chambers.

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<https://cis.org/Cadman/15-Trillion-Infrastructure-Plan-and-Not-One-Word-About-Hire-American>

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6.

The Senate Immigration Debate: Let the Wild Rumpus Begin!

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, February 12, 2018

...

On one hand, you have advocates of a "clean" amnesty for millions of illegal aliens (clean meaning no trade-offs for immigration enforcement measures or fixes for identified abuses in the legal immigration system). On the other, you have advocates who want funding for border security (some who advocate the wall, and others who only want so-called "smart technologies"); advocates who want to introduce legislation to stop sanctuaries as well as deprive them of funding (and some who don't, or don't care); and some advocates who want to end the diversity visa lottery and unrestrained chain migration (and some who don't, or instead want to simply swap the same number of aliens flowing in each year by substituting foreign workers for extended family members). All in all, there are a million shades of gray at play.

Leader McConnell is using an arcane tactic to allow the legislative scrum that will result: He will bring to the floor of the Senate a House bill that has absolutely nothing to do with immigration. He has made it known that this will be his vehicle for moving on the question of amnesty for DACA (Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals) recipients, or the rather larger pool of "Dreamers", which includes even those who didn't apply for, or were denied DACA. It could also conceivably include illegal aliens whose temporary protected status is set to expire. Thus, the president's own established ceiling of amnesty for 1.8 million aliens seems more likely to be a floor by the time the Senate ends its tinkering.

Such legislative legerdemain on McConnell's part is fantastic and surreal, no doubt, and certainly disturbing. But by doing this, and at the same time allowing an open amendment process (meaning that anything can be tacked onto the bill, including provisions having nothing to do with its original intent — such as immigration), McConnell insists he will arrive in some form or fashion at a point where the result will garner the 60 votes needed in the Senate for passage.

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<https://cis.org/Cadman/Senate-Immigration-Debate-Let-Wild-Rumpus-Begin>

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7.

An Anti-Sanctuary Bill that Doesn't Quite Get to the Goal Line

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, February 11, 2018

. . .

Although Rep. Rokita gets high marks for wanting to reverse that unwholesome trend, his bill will fail in punishing pro-sanctuary politicians except in the limited situation where detainers filed in narcotics cases are concerned. This is easily rectified.

The way to fix the unacceptably delimiting flaw is to add one more section to the representative's bill, which amends the existing language of INA Sec. 287(d)(1) so as to strike the phrase "for violation of controlled substance laws" contained in the header in bold text, and do the same for the similar phrase "relating to controlled substances" contained in the substantive portion of the follow-on sentence.

Simple enough. But until that happens, this bill just won't reach the goal line.

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<https://cis.org/Cadman/AntiSanctuary-Bill-Doesnt-Quite-Get-Goal-Line>

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8.

Use and Misuse of the 'U' Visa for Alien Victims of Crime

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, February 11, 2018

. . .

There's a lot of latitude — quite probably too much — in the phrase "is likely to be helpful". After all, it's no skin off their nose to police or prosecutors if they sign off on the application and later decide not to pursue charges against the perpetrator. Backlogs aren't their business or concern. Better safe than sorry by ensuring that a potential witness/victim is favorably inclined to cooperate, right?

Despite the language of the statute (unless and until amended, as it ought to be, to remove that indefinable and useless

prospective phrase), one way for federal authorities at U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), who are charged with adjudicating U visa applications, to limit the problem is by using their discretion as a matter of policy, to put those applications in which a criminal case has actually been initiated at the top of the pile. Who could argue with this prioritization when applications significantly exceed availability?

Some might say that eliminating the possibility of keeping prospective victim witnesses around to testify at trial is short-sighted, particularly for long and complex cases. That might be true if "U" visas were the only mechanism to achieve that goal. They aren't, and in fact probably aren't even the best for that purpose, since once a "U" visa granted, there isn't really a way to take the visa back if the victim then reneges on his or her commitment to cooperate.

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<https://cis.org/Cadman/Use-and-Misuse-U-Visa-Alien-Victims-Crime>

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9.

New Senate Confidentiality Provision Is Better, But Still Not Good

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, February 14, 2018

In a February 13, 2018, post, I explained why any bill that regularizes the status of aliens who have been granted, or would have been eligible for, benefits under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program should not include a confidentiality provision.

. . .

Section 3008 of that amendment is a confidentiality provision for those applicants. While the language in that section is better than the language in section 10 of the SUCCEED Act, it is still not good.

Subsection 3008(b) in the amendment would prohibit the use of information provided by those applicants "as the sole basis to initiate removal proceedings ... against the parent or spouse" of the applicant. This presumably means that the

application provided by the applicant could be used to initiate removal proceedings against the actual applicant. This would prevent applicants who have been denied from "melting back into the shadows" if their applications are denied, an issue with the confidentiality provision in the original SUCCEED Act, and a problem caused by the confidentiality provision in the 1986 amnesty.

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<https://cis.org/Arthur/New-Senate-Confidentiality-Provision-Better-Still-Not-Good>

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[10.](#)

The Chilling Effect of California's 'Immigrant Worker Protection Act' (But an Opportunity for ICE)

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, February 10, 2018

On October 5, 2017, California Governor Jerry Brown signed into law Assembly Bill (AB) 450, the "Immigrant Worker Protection Act". Despite claims to the contrary, it is a largely toothless bill, passed to chill employers' compliance with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). In the long run, however, it could actually assist ICE's efforts to ensure a legal workforce.

. . .

While it could be argued that these provisions are intended to give the employee the opportunity to assist in correcting any "potential deficiencies identified" by ICE, their obvious purpose is to allow employees who are aliens illegally present in the United States the opportunity to abscond before apprehension and removal.

While this would deny ICE the opportunity to apprehend the alien in question (at least at the employer's workplace), it would also deny the employer the labor of the employee. The likely result of this (should this law ever come into full effect) would be to make employers more cautious in hiring: If an employer is dependent upon his or her workforce (as most are), and if that workforce is largely working illegally (as happens in certain industries), employers could be put out of business by compliance with this provision.

Simply put, if ICE sends an NOI on Monday for an inspection on Thursday, aliens illegally present will likely not show up to work that day, or any later day, either.

. . .

The more NOIs that ICE issues in California (and the more indignant and erroneous press that they get), the more that the sense of California as a "sanctuary" state will be shattered. It is ironic that the California state legislature and its attorney general could be inadvertently assisting in this effort, and on driving employers to E-Verify.

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<https://cis.org/Arthur/Chilling-Effect-Californias-Immigrant-Worker-Protection-Act-Opportunity-ICE>

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11.

Federally Subsidized Job Discrimination? Yes, in an Almost Hidden Program

Americans need not apply

By David North

CIS Immigration Blog, February 15, 2018

. . .

In this Marxist opium dream, U.S. employers are given financial incentives, by their *own* government, to discriminate *against* their *own* citizens. Such a program would seem be both highly unattractive and politically indefensible. What sort of weird political arrangements would facilitate such a program?

Well, it was not passed by Congress. It was created on a small scale within the Bush II administration, expanded mightily by the Obama administration, and so far, has been tolerated (in silence) by the Trump administration. It survives because it was born in and continues to grow in virtual secrecy, and because it is never described in the accurate, if harsh, terms used above. It is no opium dream; it is reality.

It is called Optional Practical Training (OPT) and it is for foreign graduates of U.S. schools. Its slogan should be:

"Americans Need Not Apply", as U.S. citizens and green card carriers are not eligible for its benefits.

How does it work? There are two stages, the second of which is worse than the initial one. In the first, or student phase, CPT (a form of OPT for current students, called Curricular Practical Training), allows the employers of foreign students, whether on or off campus, as well as the student concerned, to avoid paying payroll taxes.

These are the taxes that support the Social Security and Medicare programs, and the federal part of the unemployment insurance program. These taxes come to about 8.25 percent for both the employer and the worker. U.S. resident college students get the same break if they happen to work on campus, but they must pay the full rate if they work off-campus, as many of them do; so, to the extent that they do work off campus, the Americans are disadvantaged.

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<https://cis.org/North/Federally-Subsidized-Job-Discrimination-Yes-Almost-Hidden-Program>

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[12.](#)

Immigration Anarchists' Lies Debunked

It's as easy as child's play.

By Michael Cutler

FrontPageMag.com, February 12, 2018

. . .

Sanctuary city policies make it ever more difficult for the overwhelmed ICE agents to track down and apprehend illegal aliens, even when those aliens are engaged in criminal or terror-related activities.

Of course, the mayors of sanctuary cities and governors of sanctuary states hypocritically draw parallels between their actions and the actions of leaders of the Civil Rights movement who put their lives on the line to right the wrongs of slavery, racism, segregation and discrimination.

Although this parallel is an enormous falsehood, it has been repeated in the news media and by a long list of immigration anarchists and consequently many have fallen for this outrageous analogy. Illegal aliens are certainly protected by due process when they are charged with a crime. But due process is not the same as Civil Rights. The entire point to Civil

Rights laws is to guarantee all Americans, particularly American blacks, equal opportunities to be successful in America and be full participants in American society. Elements of this include access to quality in education, job opportunities and housing.

Illegal aliens are not supposed to work, and knowingly providing shelter for illegal aliens can be construed as harboring and shielding, elements of a felony under federal law, Title 8 U.S. Code §1324.

. . .

<https://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/269299/immigration-anarchists-lies-debunked-michael-cutler>

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[13.](#)

Illegal Alien in Fla. Drug Bust Deported Three Times, Easily Reentered U.S.

Judicial Watch Corruption Chronicles, February 15, 2018

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It's not clear how or where Bustos Bustos entered the country after getting deported, but court documents reveal he drove from Atlanta with the drugs as part of an operation based in Georgia and New York. On November 28, the two Mexican men drove to a restaurant in the Miami Dade County city of Hialeah to make the sale. The customer, an undercover DEA agent, followed the drug dealers to a warehouse to complete the transfer and the Mexican men got arrested. Bustos Bustos is scheduled to be sentenced on March 29 and faces life in prison. Salgado's sentencing date has not been set, but he also faces a lengthy jail sentence for the narcotics conviction. Authorities say his brother, Luciano Salgado, is a renowned meth dealer.

Previously deported illegal immigrants have reentered the U.S. to commit a multitude of atrocious crimes over the years, but this one sticks out because President Donald Trump vowed to tighten border security and the violations occurred after he took office. Under the famously lax Obama rules, this type of thing was par for the course. In fact, the former president's own uncle, Onyango Obama, an illegal immigrant from Kenya, reentered the U.S. and even got a driver's license after getting deported. Uncle Onyango lost the license for driving drunk and was somehow able to obtain a

special “hardship license” from the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles even though he wasn’t even supposed to be in the United States and had been removed.

Just a few months ago a previously deported gang member was charged with attempted murder and kidnapping in the northern Colorado city of Ft. Collins. The illegal alien from El Salvador, Angel Ramos, was deported from Texas to El Salvador last year after getting arrested for domestic violence. Somehow, he reentered the U.S. and tried to kill a woman by stabbing her repeatedly with a screw driver then running her over with his car before trying to stuff her in the trunk. Ramos is a confirmed member of the violent street gang Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13) and is wanted for homicide in his native El Salvador, according to information provided to the media by the U.S. Marshals Service. In November the 36-year-old was charged with attempted murder, assault, menacing with a deadly weapon, kidnapping, domestic violence and criminal impersonation.

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<https://www.judicialwatch.org/blog/2018/02/illegal-alien-fla-drug-bust-deported-3-times-easily-reentered-u-s/>

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[14.](#)

DACA Deal: GOP Should Join Trump in Demanding Real Immigration Reform in Exchange for Any Amnesty

By Jeremy Carl

Fox News, February 15, 2018

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While Pelosi’s speech was not a surprise (it is sadly no longer atypical for Democrats to prioritize the interests of non-Americans over actual American citizens), the question remains: Why are so many Republicans in Congress willing to join her in advocating for DACA recipients without the significant immigration reforms backed by President Trump?

Perhaps it is because people are misinformed, buying the public rhetoric about DACA recipients and ignoring the actual data. Nowhere has the divergence between rhetoric and reality been more apparent than the discussion of the benefits that DACA recipients will bring to the U.S. economy.

As left-wing celebrity astronomer Neil deGrasse Tyson recently wrote in a viral tweet: “Not that anybody asked, but one-third (95 out of 289) of all American Nobel Prizes in the Sciences have been earned by immigrants to the United States.”

But Tyson’s tweet, much as it may provide a comforting illusion to leftists and open-borders advocates, is deceptive. Only one of those Nobel Prize recipients in the sciences immigrated from one of the top five countries DACA recipients came from, representing almost 90 percent of DACA recipients (That one was Mario Molina, the son of a senior Mexican diplomat.)

We need to be realistic about the illegal immigrants who the left wants to magically transform like Cinderella into American citizens before the DACA stagecoach turns into a pumpkin.

. . .

<http://www.foxnews.com/opinion/2018/02/15/daca-deal-gop-should-join-trump-in-demanding-real-immigration-reform-in-exchange-for-any-amnesty.html>

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[15.](#)

Some Rare Voices of Reason in the Recent Press

By Norm Matloff

NormSaysNo.wordpress.com, February 3, 2018

. . .

Next, a NYT column by George Borjas. Granted, the NYT did run George’s piece, and has done so from time to time over the years (though it’s probably tough to ignore a Harvard professor). They even gave the piece a fitting title, “Trump Sets Up a Grand Bargain on Immigration,” and I concur. It is indeed a grand bargain, with Trump offering the Democrats much more than they have been asking for, in return for concessions that the Democrats already were supporting in 2013. (If you read that last sentence having just arrived from an extended visit to Mars, and are wondering why the Democrats are so virulently opposed to the Trump proposal, then you’ve got a lot of catching up to do.)

And finally, a column by CIS Director Mark Krikorian, who is sick and tired of claims by the Left that Trump’s proposal is aimed at, in Nancy Pelosi’s words, “Making America white again.” As Mark points out, even using the numbers of Michael Clemons, one of the most militant researchers advocating for high levels of immigration, it would still be the case that 71.7% of new immigrants would be non-white. What, 71.7% isn’t high enough for Clemons?

As I have already stated, the Trump plan is not perfect. Instead of the Wall, E-Verify would be sufficient in dealing with the border issue. And I have suggested expanding the green card diversity lottery rather than eliminating it; among other things its racial implications would thrill Clemons.

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<https://normsaysno.wordpress.com/2018/02/03/some-rare-voices-of-reason-in-the-recent-press/>

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[16.](#)

Pew Research: ICE Arrests Up Dramatically Since President Trump Took Office

By Spencer Raley

ImmigrationReform.com, February 13, 2018

. . .

What this data shows is that President Trump is taking the handcuffs off immigration enforcement agents and allowing them to do their jobs. However, it remains critically important to complement enforcing our immigration laws with removing the incentives that encourage illegal immigration in the first place. A good place to start with this would be to enact common sense measures like mandatory E-Verify for employers and to begin punishing so-called “sanctuary cities.”

Unfortunately, instead of building upon this improvement in interior enforcement, congressional leaders are considering legislation that would offer an amnesty that rewards law-breakers who brought their children into the country illegally. Such behavior will only exacerbate the problem, making the jobs of immigration enforcement officers even harder and

more dangerous, especially if they fail to couple any amnesty with serious immigration reforms that deter future illegal immigration.

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<https://immigrationreform.com/2018/02/13/pew-research-ice-arrests-dramatically-since-president-trump-took-office/>

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[17.](#)

Trump to Democrats: You've Got 13 Years to Restore Chain Migration

By Ira Mehlman

ImmigrationReform.com, February 12, 2018

. . .

Inexplicably the White House decided to fold a winning hand, and preemptively pared down its list of demands on immigration to just a down payment on a border wall, an end to family chain migration, and an end to the visa lottery while sweetening its offer on amnesty. As Congress sits down to craft a bill, the White House has again tipped its hand by sending a clear signal to the mass immigration lobby that the crown jewel of what is left of the administration's plans to reform immigration is little more than a façade.

The news media are widely reporting that the Trump administration is assuring Schumer (still sitting with his deuces), and his allies, that they will have 13 years to reinstitute family chain migration before the current family chain migration system winds down. Clearing out the current family chain backlogs and reallocating lottery visas to relatives already in the queue "would effectively make up for the cuts in other immigration categories for about 13 years, [a Trump administration] official said. After that, if Congress takes no additional action to add or expand visa categories, the total number of people allowed to resettle in the U.S. each year likely would decline by hundreds of thousands," reports the *Los Angeles Times*.

If Congress takes no additional action to add or expand visa categories is a mighty big if. It's more like a certainty. The lobbying to restore immigration for this category of relatives, or that category of relatives, will begin the moment a bill is

signed. Heck, it's probably begun already with winks, nods, and private assurances that they'll sneak these categories back in once the dust has settled and they think no one is paying attention. Thirteen years is a long time, and the way the Republicans are governing they may not even have control of Congress in 13 months.

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<https://immigrationreform.com/2018/02/12/trump-democrats-youve-got-13-years-restore-chain-migration/>

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“All Leverage Is Gone”: Dems Face Shrinking Options in Immigration Fight

By Jeffrey C. Billman

IndyWeek.com, February 12, 2018

. . .

“All leverage is gone,’ a grim-faced Rep. Luis Gutierrez (D-IL) told reporters before the vote. ‘Back in September, we said we would have leverage on the budget and on the debt ceiling. Now, we’re giving it all up. Once you’ve lifted the caps, do you really believe anybody is going to take us seriously?’”

So what immigration framework is likely to move forward? From Politico: “President Trump's immigration framework will likely get a vote during the Senate's wide-ranging immigration debate this month, though it probably won't become law without major alterations that could bring Democratic support. Nonetheless, a group of Republican senators on Sunday evening announced their intention to offer the president's framework as legislation during the immigration debate. The proposal would offer a pathway to citizenship to 1.8 million young immigrants eligible for the expiring Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program, in return for \$25 billion in border security and wall money as well as cuts to family based-immigration.”

“In addition to Trump's, a bipartisan group of senators believes it is close to clinching an immigration plan that has significant support in both parties. Also, Sen. Jeff Flake (R-Ariz.), is preparing a three-year extension of the DACA program in return for some border money as a fallback plan. Democrats are also likely to offer a partisan plan, and

senators may offer a proposal mirroring the 2013 Gang of Eight bill that passed the Senate in 2013.”

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<https://www.indyweek.com/news/archives/2018/02/12/all-leverage-is-gone-dems-face-shrinking-options-in-immigration-fight>

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Grassley Immigration Bill Has TWICE as Much Foreign Aid as Border Security

America first?

By Chris Pandolfo

Conservative Review, February 14, 2018

. . .

The Trump-endorsed plan proposed by Senator Chuck Grassley, R-Iowa, includes \$25 billion for a “Border Security Enforcement Fund,” \$18 billion of which is appropriated for “tactical infrastructure.” But in a section titled “Foreign Migration Assistance,” there is an additional \$50 billion appropriated for the Department of Homeland Security, “with the concurrence of the Secretary of State” to provide “to a foreign government, financial assistance for foreign country operations to address migration flows that may affect the United States.”

The foreign aid in this immigration bill is only to be provided if “such assistance would enhance the recipient government’s capacity to address irregular migration flows that may affect the United States,” but there’s the catch. What exactly does “may affect the United States” mean? That’s up to the determination of the secretaries of homeland security and state, it seems.

President Trump has repeatedly railed against foreign aid, both on the campaign trail and in office. The White House’s 2019 budget proposal features billions of dollars in cuts to foreign aid. But this bill would authorize an increase of aid to countries that have already demonstrated they are unable to stem illegal migration with the funds we already provide to them.

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How to Balance Skills-Based and Family-Based Immigration

By Reihan Salam

The Corner at National Review Online, February 15, 2018

. . .

Consider the “immediate relatives” category. As the Princeton sociologist Marta Tienda has observed, the aged parents represent a surprisingly large share of new LPRs every year, which in turn is “exacerbating the greying of the U.S. population.” A number of recent immigration proposals, including the RAISE Act and the Secure and Succeed Act, stipulate that rather than grant green cards without limit to the parents of U.S. citizens, we’d instead give them five-year renewable nonimmigrant visas, on the condition that sponsors can finance adequate health insurance for them. This provision would ensure that citizens can care for their parents, and it would make it somewhat harder for them to shift the costs of doing so to taxpayers at large.

As for the family preference categories, current backlogs have proven enormously frustrating to sponsors. Why not prioritize among family preference immigrants in a more coherent way by, for example, prioritizing among them through the use of a RAISE-style points system?

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<http://www.nationalreview.com/corner/456463/immigration-skills-based-family-based-balance>

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Looking For a Positive in Immigration Reform

By Derek Hunter

Townhall.com, February 15, 2018

. . .

And that's the main question we should be asking when it comes to everything related to immigration: what do we get out of it?

Priority should be given to people who have skills, have educations, have something to offer and add to the country to make it a better place. And that's the one question liberals want to avoid like the plague. To them, immigration is an opportunity to import more voters and replace the ones their policies are costing them.

Among the groups of immigrants liberals hate, and ones any immigration deal should include an increase of, are EB-5 visas.

Unlike the H1B visa program, which was supposed to bring in high-skilled workers and has been bastardized and exploited by tech companies for cheap labor, the EB-5 visa requires recipients to actually bring something to the table.

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<https://townhall.com/columnists/derekhunter/2018/02/15/looking-for-a-positive-in-immigration-reform-n2449153>

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Cruz Pushes Back on GOP: We Should Not Be Going to the Left of Obama

By Leah Barkoukis

Townhall.com, February 16, 2018

. . .

"Mark my words. If Republican majorities in Congress pass citizenship for millions of people and amnesty, I think it's quite likely we will lose both houses of Congress and Speaker Nancy Pelosi will impeach President Trump," he warned.

"What I would urge my colleagues is very simple, ask yourselves what you told the voters before election day," Sen. Cruz said on the Senate floor. "Let your conduct after Election Day match what you told the voters. The Democrats, campaigned as the party of amnesty so they're being true to their promises. They promised amnesty as their priority and they're being true. But for Republicans, we promised something different. We promised to stand with the working men and women, the union members, the steel workers - the men and women with the calluses on their hands. And I urge every one of us to listen to the working men and women, and to respect the rule of law, and to vote against these misguided proposals."

. . .

<https://townhall.com/tipsheet/leahbarkoukis/2018/02/16/cruz-pushes-back-on-gop-we-should-not-be-going-to-the-left-of-obama-n2450208>

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The California Paradox: If Immigration Creates Wealth, Why Is California Poor?

By Spencer P Morrison

National Economics Editorial, February 12, 2018

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And yet California is also desperately poor. One-in-five Californians live in poverty, the State's income inequality is worse than Mexico's, and untold thousands live on the streets. It is dystopia. How can so much wealth and poverty coexist? This is the *California Paradox*.

It was not always this way. California used to be home to America's largest and most affluent middle class. Now it is a playground for the rich and a prison for the poor. This begs the question: how did the Golden State become America's poverty capital?

. . .

Finally, welfare states are magnets for the poor. Whether through domestic migration or foreign immigration, poor people flock to places with generous welfare states. This is logical from the immigrant's perspective, but makes little sense from the taxpayer's. Welfare states attract people who want welfare, and this is the primary reason why socialism and open borders are fundamentally incompatible.

. . .

<https://nationaleconomicseditorial.com/2018/02/12/california-paradox-immigration-creates-wealth-california-poor/>

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House Conservatives Revolt Over Immigration

Two leaders of the House Freedom Caucus warn they won't support a "bad immigration bill."

By Elaina Plott

The Atlantic, February 14, 2018

. . .

Jordan said Freedom Caucus leaders have met with Ryan "every stinkin' week" in the last month to discuss the legislation, but end up talking in circles. Ryan insists that they don't yet have 218 votes, Jordan said. "In order to get to 218, you have to try to get to 218," Meadows said. (A spokeswoman for Ryan could not be reached for comment.)

But leadership may be offering an olive branch: An aide to Steve Scalise, the majority whip, confirmed to me that Scalise announced his plan to begin canvassing support for the bill on Tuesday night. "It's good to hear that leadership is keeping its promise," one Freedom Caucus aide told me after Scalise's announcement. When I reached Jordan for comment, however, he said: "My response to that? It's about time."

A major contributor to conservatives' sense of urgency is their belief that there's little chance of anything but a "bad bill" emerging from the Senate. (That is, of course, if anything emerges at all: I asked one senior Senate aide to a conservative member how he expects the debate will unfold in the House. He described leadership's strategy as praying

the issue goes away: “They are not going to do anything until the Senate finishes doing nothing, and then they will do nothing.”) When it comes to Goodlatte’s bill, conservatives want to lay down a marker, Jordan said, and force the Senate to respond one way or the other.

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<https://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2018/02/house-conservatives-revolt-over-immigration/553283/>

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Trump Calls for Money for Border Wall, by 2028, a Week Too Late

By Ed Straker

American Thinker Blog, February 13, 2018

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When I see the president planning to take ten years to build a border wall, when I see him offering citizenship, not merely amnesty, to more illegals than Obama ever did, when he employs one of Obama's goons to run ICE, it seems to me that he just doesn't take border security very seriously.

...

https://www.americanthinker.com/blog/2018/02/trump_calls_for_money_for_border_wall_by_2028_a_week_too_late.html

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Illegal Crossings Fell in January

By James Fulford

VDare.com Blog, February 11, 2018

. . .

During the month of January, CBP saw a 12 percent decrease in individuals apprehended while trying to enter the country illegally in between established ports of entry, and in those presenting themselves for entry, without proper documentation, along our Southwest border. This is typical of the migration patterns in the month of January. Based on historic data, migration patterns have shown a decrease in apprehensions and entry attempts in the month of January since FY 2012.

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The January figures aren't the big story, just the most recent. The real story is the orange line, for Fiscal Year 2017, "Fiscal Year" starting in October 2016. That shows a massive drop, and that's the Trump Effect.

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<http://www.vdare.com/posts/illegal-crossings-fell-in-january>

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25 Disturbing Facts About Refugee Resettlements from Somalia

How terror arrives on American shores.

By Leo Hohmann

FrontPageMag.com, February 15, 2018

. . .

Somali crime rivals Somali terrorism as a major problem, and the two clearly blur into one another. The problem is leaking from Minnesota into South Dakota -- as Lutheran Social Services has resettled more than 4,500 Somalis in Sioux Falls. Many of the Somalis have migrated from Sioux Falls to the city of Aberdeen in search of work at Demkota Ranch Co.'s beef-packing plant.

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<https://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/269289/25-disturbing-facts-about-refugee-resettlements-leo-hohmann>

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Trump Plan to End 'Chain Migration' Could Take Years to Reduce Immigration

By Matt Sussis

USA Today, February 1, 2018

. . .

Other analysts said it could be even longer until legal immigration would actually start to decline.

“If the proposal means current family preference caps would stay in place until the backlog is processed, we’ll continue to allocate 226,000 family-based green cards each year,” said Julia Gelatt, senior policy analyst at the nonpartisan Migration Policy Institute. “That means 17 years.”

The lengthy time it would take to process those immigrants in line for visas could give Democrats a huge window to roll back the White House’s restrictions and ensure the current, more generous provisions for family migration remain in place. Currently, family reunification policies allow for residents to sponsor family members from a broader range of categories, including parents, adult children and siblings.

“Democrats will use every minute of those ten years to get those immigrants back, piece-by-piece,” said Ira Mehlman, media director for the Federation for American Immigration Reform, a conservative think tank.

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<https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/politics/2018/02/01/trump-plan-end-chain-migration-could-take-years-reduce-immigration/1086074001/>

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Immigration is a Divisive and Political Scapegoat Distracting Us From Deeper Challenges

By Jordan Harris

USA Today, February 13, 2018

. . .

The politics of immigration are widely divisive, allowing for both ends of the political spectrum to use the issue for political gain, but it is a misnomer to believe that the issue is actually the foundation of our country's anxiety. The real issue rests with a globalized economy emerging slowly from a global recession and a lingering feeling by some individuals that the liberal democratic order of the West has left them behind.

Despite being able to identify this attitude, President Trump has failed to apply any of the correct remedies. His inclination has been to retreat from the world that the fall of the Berlin Wall created, restricting immigration laws and abandoning free trade.

Both moves would only weaken our economy and exacerbate the underlying frustrations at the core of America's populism.

. . .

<https://www.courier-journal.com/story/opinion/columnists/2018/02/13/immigration-political-scapegoat-overshadow-economy/329187002/>

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Re: DACA or DACA-Plus?

By Jason Lee Steorts

The Corner at National Review Online, February 15, 2018

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To recapitulate, Krikorian supports an amnesty — if coupled with suitable enforcement measures — for those who already received DACA protections but would not extend the amnesty to Dreamers who did not apply for DACA. I agree with the Trump administration and Senate majority leader Mitch McConnell in thinking that the amnesty should be available to the latter group as well.

...

So the only portion of Krikorian's reply that engages my argument rather than attacking a straw man is the eviction counterexample — which is inapt. It is not possible to evict parents without evicting their children (presumably lenders would do so if they could). But Dreamers have immigration statuses as individuals and would be the direct targets of any enforcement actions, which could therefore be separated from actions taken against their parents. A case in which we cannot draw such a distinction is irrelevant to a case in which we can. (I do not support deporting the parents, either, as I have explained, but I think it would be reasonable to fine them while imposing no penalty on their children.)

...

<http://www.nationalreview.com/corner/456458/trump-and-mcconnell-are-right-about-dreamers>

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Sponsor an Immigrant Yourself

No, really: A new kind of visa would let individual Americans—instead of corporations—reap the economic benefits of migration.

By Eric Posner and Glen Weyl

Politico.com, February 13, 2018

...

The problem posed by migration is that the benefits are not evenly distributed. They flow to the migrants themselves and the corporations that hire them. Consumers do receive better products and lower prices, but ordinary people don't really perceive these benefits. And working-class people may suffer a decline in their wages (some or many of them, depending on which economist you ask, but most agree the decline is not large), or (certainly, in most cases) believe that

immigration undercuts their wages and threatens their cultural values.

So, immigration expands the economic pie but gives too meager a slice to ordinary people. The goal must be to retain, and in fact expand, immigration while ensuring that its benefits are distributed fairly. The current system does the opposite: channeling the benefits of migration to immigrants and domestic elites. Right now, special classes of citizens—mostly corporations (and in practice, big corporations) and family members—can sponsor temporary or permanent migrants, benefiting shareholders mainly, as well as ethnic enclaves.

This system should be wiped away and replaced with a system of citizenship sponsorship for immigrants that we call a Visas Between Individuals Program. Under this new system, all citizens would have the right to sponsor a migrant for economic purposes.

. . .

<https://www.politico.com/magazine/story/2018/02/13/immigration-visas-economics-216968>

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Nine Questions About the Senate Immigration Debate You Were Too Embarrassed to Ask

Why it's happening now, and what might happen next.

By Dara Lind

VOX.com, February 12, 2018

. . .

4) What do Democrats want?

Ideally, they'd want to pass a "clean DREAM Act": a bill that provided a path to citizenship for DREAMers but didn't escalate enforcement funding or policy, or cut future legal immigration. But while some progressive Democrats like Sen. Kamala Harris (D-CA) are still putting the "clean DREAM Act" demand front and center, many other Democrats have signaled that they're willing to make some trade-offs to get citizenship for DREAMers.

Democratic leaders in the Senate have already shown they’re willing to throw some money at the border to get what they want. Senate Minority Leader Chuck Schumer reportedly offered the White House \$19 billion in funds for the “wall” in exchange for a path to citizenship. But Democrats might not be willing to make the changes to asylum policy that Republicans call enforcement “loopholes” — since that would, in essence, reduce the number of humanitarian immigrants able to come to the US in future.

Most Democrats are firm that they don’t want serious cuts to legal immigration. Many are okay with proposals (like Graham-Durbin) that eliminate the diversity visa lottery, but only if those 45,000 annual visas are allocated to other types of immigrants — and preferably, only if some visas are still being set aside for immigrants from countries that don’t send many people to the US.

. . .

5) What do Republicans want?

No Senate Republicans are actually enthusiastic about Trump’s border wall. But some of them (including Sen. Thom Tillis (R-NC)) do think that spending money on border security is the most urgent priority to pair with the legalization of DACA recipients.

Senate Majority Whip John Cornyn (R-TX), backed by Trump’s Department of Homeland Security, appears particularly interested in tightening asylum laws and reducing protections for unaccompanied children at the US border so that more people who come to the US without papers can be quickly deported.

Some immigration hawks, including Sen. Tom Cotton (R-AR) and White House senior adviser Stephen Miller, have long viewed reducing legal immigration as a top priority and criticized the Graham-Durbin bill for not doing enough to curb it.

. . .

<https://www.vox.com/2018/2/12/17003524/immigration-congress-daca-trump>

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Immigration is Becoming a 2020 Litmus Test for Democrats

The past few months have seen a fierce debate on the left over DACA, but not among some high-profile rumored 2020 contenders.

By Ella Nilsenella

VOX.com, February 13, 2018

. . .

Most of the 2020 Democratic names in the Senate signed on to this idea back in November, saying they wanted a DACA fix by the end of 2017. Harris was the first, declaring in late October that she would not vote for any government funding bill unless Congress took action to protect DREAMers. With well-known Senate liberals saying they would withhold their votes on a spending bill unless there was an immigration solution, the sentiment spread out to other liberal figureheads, including *Pod Save America*, the popular podcast started by former Obama staffers.

Suddenly, the pressure on lawmakers to shut down the government wasn't just coming from the most progressive wing of the Democratic Party — it was coming from all sides.

“People who want to be president are taking this position, that’s where the base is,” said Angel Padilla, policy director for Indivisible, a national activist group.

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<https://www.vox.com/policy-and-politics/2018/2/13/16902454/daca-democrats-2020-immigration-shutdown>

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Right Now, 'Merit-Based' Just Means Fewer Immigrants

By Stuart Anderson

Forbes.com, February 12, 2018

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A recent analysis of the White House plan by David Bier and I concluded, “The plan would cut the number of legal immigrants by up to 44% or half a million immigrants annually—the largest policy-driven legal immigration cut since the 1920s. Compared to current law, it would exclude nearly 22 million people from the opportunity to immigrate legally to the United States over the next five decades.”

Even if the Senate makes small adjustments to the White House proposal it would still lead to millions of fewer legal immigrants entering the U.S. than under current law, particularly after any backlog is drained of existing applications as a prelude to ending the categories. The White House plan provides for no appreciable increase in employment-based immigration and would eliminate the ability of many family-based immigrants who possess high levels of skill to come to America.

. . .

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/stuartanderson/2018/02/12/right-now-merit-based-just-means-fewer-immigrants/#2ca16bfd8e84>

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Trump’s Immigration Plan is a Sound Start for an Ultimate Compromise

The president is right to focus on skills-based immigration while ‘Dreamers’ are allowed a path to citizenship

By Peter Morici

Marketwatch.com, February 13, 2018

. . .

Compromises offered by moderates in Congress generally water down Trump’s proposals to end the lottery system and chain immigration. Unless a politician or immigration advocate can justify green-card bingo or that an immigrant’s first cousin, through a visa granted to his aunt or grandmother, is worthy of special preference over an electrical engineer, the lottery and present family-reunification rules are difficult to justify on grounds of economic benefits and easing social tensions.

Liberal advocates of the Dreamers in Congress wish to separate their fate from broader immigration reform altogether. That would almost certainly put off reform, and addressing festering social tensions to some indefinite date in the future and is unlikely to muster the necessary majorities in Congress.

Conservatives are balking at establishing a pathway to citizenship for Dreamers, and that may prove to be an equally unsustainable position.

The president should moderate his demands for physical barriers and compromise with the Democrats on the other issues — for example, accept a focused program to foster skills-based immigration from under-represented countries in exchange for strict limits on family reunification and ending the lottery, as recently suggested by a bipartisan group of 48 lawmakers.

. . .

<https://www.marketwatch.com/story/trumps-immigration-plan-is-a-sound-start-for-an-ultimate-compromise-2018-02-13>

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The U.S. Immigration Crackdown Needs Some Rethinking and Here's Why

MLive.com, February 8, 2018

. . .

Surely the United States must make the immigration court system more efficient if it plans to keep its ramped up enforcement crackdown going. We pride our nation on a legal system that promises a right to a speedy trial, and we aren't living up to that promise.

As an intermediate step, let's focus on priority cases and not those who've lived here for years without a criminal background. The number of non-criminal immigrants arrested by authorities in Michigan and Ohio more than doubled in 2017. The focus has and should be on criminals who break U.S. law and commit serious offenses. In those cases, a

speedy hearing in immigration court is the best way to send them out of the country.

. . .

http://www.mlive.com/news/ann-arbor/index.ssf/2018/02/the_us_immigration_crackdown_n.html

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An Immigrant's Request: Keep These Things in Mind When Debating Immigration Reform

By Patrice Onwuka

The Washington Post, February 14, 2018

. . .

Lawmakers can also coalesce around areas of bipartisan agreement. Upholding the law and securing our borders are critical goals. Some 79 percent of Americans say we need secure borders. Maintaining or increasing legal migration, which benefits our economy and our society, is also a worthy aim. Nearly two of three Americans agree. These goals are not in conflict, but too often they are played against each other.

The debate may get contentious, but we can agree on a couple of basic truths: It is wrong to accuse those who want to calibrate immigration levels as operating out of malice, hate, or bigotry and it is wrong to designate any immigrant group as more or less worthy to come to America than any other.

Recently, we've seen a resurgence of divisive rhetoric about immigrants, particularly from black countries. As a first-generation Caribbean immigrant who is married to a first-generation African immigrant, let me correct several misperceptions.

. . .

https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/post-nation/wp/2018/02/14/an-immigrants-request-keep-these-things-in-mind-when-debating-immigration-reform/?utm_term=.641d5561f596

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What ‘Merit-Based’ Immigration Means in Different Parts of the World

By Kevin Johnson, Alex Reilly, and Mireille Paquet

The Conversation, February 13, 2018

. . .

Twenty years ago, more migrants came through the family stream than the employer stream. By 2015-16, however, 67.7 percent of migrants came through the skilled stream. This change is a direct result of government policy prioritizing skilled migration because of its contribution to the economy.

However, these figures are deceptive, as numbers in the skilled migration stream include partners and dependents of primary applicants. So approximately half of all skilled migrants are actually family members of skilled migrants who do not have to meet the eligibility requirements of the primary applicant.

There are two pathways for skilled migration. The first, general skilled migration, requires applicants to work in an eligible skilled occupation. Most of these skills are in professional areas such as medicine or engineering, or trades in demand in the economy such as plumbers and electricians. The list is updated regularly based on an assessment of Australia’s economic needs.

Visas for this group are awarded on a points system similar to what is being proposed in the U.S. Points are awarded for age, English-language proficiency, skilled employment outside Australia, skilled employment in Australia and qualifications that are linked to occupations on the skilled occupation list. There are also points available for an Australian education, being accredited in a community language, studying in regional Australia, partner qualifications and completing a professional year in Australia. Although migrants in this skilled stream are highly qualified, they do not necessarily find employment in their area of expertise and many remain underemployed.

The second pathway is for skilled migrants with an employer sponsor. This pathway is open to migrants with wider range of skills and has the advantage of migrants being in guaranteed employment when they first arrive in Australia.

Employers must demonstrate that they have a skilled position available, and that there are no Australians willing or able to take up the position. This requires employers to have advertised jobs locally before seeking migrants to do the work.

. . .

<https://theconversation.com/what-merit-based-immigration-means-in-different-parts-of-the-world-91304>

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How We Handle Migrations Will Define the 21st Century

By Laura Carlsen

Americas Program, January 4, 2018

. . .

For the Central American mothers, crossing borders from their countries of the Northern Triangle and following the migratory routes that many of their sons and daughters followed is the hope of finding them. Some have been missing for decades. The Caravan of Mothers, in its thirteenth year, has found more than 270 missing relatives. This year isn't an exception. Witnessing the reunion between a mother and daughter after years of not knowing, is a very emotional moment and a reminder that public policy and laws should promote family unity and loving bonds between people—not destroy them. Safety is knowing that your children are safe, and that the people you love do not face hunger, death threats or abuse. National governments, before seeking to expand their power and interests, must fulfill this basic obligation.

In this challenge, all the governments on the regional transnational migration route – from Central America to the United States – have failed. Migrants flee Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras, “where economic insecurity, combined with the impact of mega-projects of extraction of minerals and other resources, create a situation of structural violence and forced displacement. This economic insecurity occurs in a context of acute violence in these countries, which have the highest levels of homicide and gender violence in the world”, as stated in the communiqué of the Mesoamerican Migrant Movement that organizes the caravan.

Upon arriving in Mexico, migrants are victims of extortion, robbery, rape, disappearance, murder, general violence and sexual violence, kidnapping and human trafficking, at the hands of organized crime, but also by corrupt authorities who commit crimes with impunity.

They travel along a circuit of human rights violations. If they make it to the United States, their undocumented status increases the vulnerability and the difficulty of exercising the rights and freedoms that other people take for granted – a situation that is getting worse under Trump. If they are detained and deported, they often have to leave behind family members and spend long periods in jail. They face an uncertain future at best sent back to countries some can barely remember.

So while officials debated at the UN in the tourist paradise of Puerto Vallarta, and Donald Trump unveiled the latest anti-immigrant measure in his strategy of forging a United States by, for, and of billionaire white men, thousands of migrants went unheard. In many ways, they are the ones who suffer the first signs of distress in a global breakdown—they are refugees from tyrannies and vanishing democracies, from natural disasters and environmental destruction, from inequality and want. Many more will follow and their plight will become more difficult to ignore. Not even tanks and controlled media will be able to hide the numbers or their rightful demands.

. . .

<https://www.americas.org/archives/24139>

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Policymakers Need to Deviate From Our Tainted History and Embrace the Immigrants

By Viorica Marian

TheHill.com, February 7, 2018

. . .

The immigration discourse has moved from stopping illegal immigration to using the pending renewal of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals as a wedge to significantly reduce legal immigration. Two of the four immigration ‘pillars’

proposed in the State of the Union target legal immigration.

The future for so many is uncertain so we look to history for applicable lessons. Placing restrictions on immigration is not a new concept in the United States.

. . .

<http://thehill.com/opinion/immigration/372793-policymakers-need-to-deviate-from-our-tainted-history-and-embrace-the>

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The House's Terrible Immigration Framework

By Alex Nowrasteh

TheHill.com, February 12, 2018

. . .

Enter the Securing America's Future Act, which nearly 40 percent of the House Republican Conference is co-sponsoring. President Trump has signaled his support for this legislation, and it looks likely that it will be the line in the sand House Republicans draw in the event of a conference with the Senate.

As a so-called DACA fix, the SAF Act barely measures up. It would provide DREAMers with temporary and renewable residency permits—in other words, short-term reprieves. And in return, DREAMers would face a new set of restrictions, including the requirement that they maintain an income 125 percent higher than the poverty line.

But in supposedly finding a DACA solution the SAF Act inexplicably cuts legal immigration, reducing the number of immigrants by as much as half after 10 years. Among the categories cut are the diversity green card, which is completely eliminated, as well as most family-sponsored immigrants. Asylum seekers will also get a significant chop under the bill.

. . .

<http://thehill.com/blogs/congress-blog/homeland-security/373455-the-houses-terrible-immigration-framework>

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Refugees Don't Drain America's Economy. They Revitalize It

By Tim Breene

The Los Angeles Times, February 12, 2018

Many of these refugees hold jobs that are the hardest to fill. More than 1 in 5 refugees work in manufacturing, and refugees are twice as likely as U.S.-born workers to hold jobs in general services, such as dry cleaning, housekeeping and machine repair.

With such a robust body of research establishing the economic benefits of taking in refugees, it's curious that people still believe they are a drain on the economy. It's possible that a refugee does occasionally get a job that a native-born American might otherwise have

. . .

<http://www.latimes.com/opinion/op-ed/la-oe-breene-refugees-economy-20180212-story.html>

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It's Time for an Immigration Enchilada

By Jorge G. Castañeda

The New York Times, February 7, 2018

. . .

So, viewed somewhat cynically from the perspective of strict Mexican national interests, the four-pillar plan has inconveniences for Mexico but also many advantages. That it is racist as well as unworthy of the American immigration ideal and inflames the worst demons in American society is another matter. As Mr. Trump says, countries have to look out for their own interests.

To make this plan attractive to Mexico, its leaders need to persuade the American president to increase the number of temporary-worker visas. Again, by far the largest number of these permits are extended to Mexicans. H-2A visas, for seasonal agricultural workers, have no congressional cap; H-2B visas, for seasonal nonagricultural activities, do, but it can be lifted and has been for several years. The Trump administration can increase these numbers significantly without congressional approval.

. . .

<https://www.nytimes.com/2018/02/07/opinion/trump-mexico-immigration-daca.html>

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The Kansas Chemist or the Drunk Driver? Guess Which Immigrant Trump Rushes to Deport

By Mary Sanchez

The Kansas City Star, February 9, 2018

. . .

Jamal was scooped up because, rather than prioritizing the deportations of violent criminals, including drunk drivers like Jackson's and Monroe's accused killer, the Trump administration is going after anyone who might possibly be deportable. No discretion is used.

It must be pointed out that some of Jamal's supporters are inadvertently buying into Trump's rhetoric that some immigrants are more desirable than others.

What happened to Jamal has also happened to countless other undocumented immigrants who live lawful, productive

lives. Where is the outrage for the thousands of others who are also being rounded up and deported?

. . .

<http://www.kansascity.com/opinion/opn-columns-blogs/mary-sanchez/article199429754.html>

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Democrats Can Win on Immigration

By Matt A. Barreto

The New York Times, February 11, 2018

. . .

This means that not only is it morally just for Democrats to position themselves as the party that stands against hatred and bigotry and in favor of inclusiveness and opportunity, but it is also a strategically sound position for winning votes. Simultaneously, it sends a clear, welcoming message to Latino, African-American and Asian-American voters, while also winning over enough of the white voters who also oppose immigrant bashing.

This phenomenon is particularly true of voters who will decide crucial House and Senate races in 2018: people of color and white college-educated voters — also known as the Democratic base. Mr. Trump and his fellow Republicans are clearly gearing up for a similar anti-immigrant effort in 2018. But now the mask has been pulled off. Voters get it. Democrats have an opportunity to speak out strongly against bigotry. And in doing so, they have a path to victory in 2018 and beyond.

. . .

<https://www.nytimes.com/2018/02/11/opinion/democrats-win-immigration.html>

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Lawmakers Are Blaming Undocumented Immigrants for the Opioid Epidemic

By Walter Ewing

ImmigrationImpact.com, February 15, 2018

The scapegoating of immigrants for crime in the United States was on full display at a February 15 hearing of the House Judiciary Committee. The hearing was devoted to exploring the ways in which “sanctuary” jurisdictions allegedly impede law-enforcement efforts to control the opioid epidemic. That argument is a bit of a stretch, to say the least. In fact, as Rep. Pramila Jayapal (D-WA) put it, she was a bit confused as to why the committee was holding a hearing on an issue which has “no basis in fact.”

The basic gist of the hearing was that undocumented drug dealers from “sanctuary” jurisdictions—in which local police stay out of the enforcement of federal immigration laws—are being released onto the street when they could have been deported if not for the failure of police to cooperate and coordinate with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agents. This contention makes it sound as if the opioid business was dominated by undocumented immigrants, which it is not.

. . .

This is not to say that there are no undocumented opioid dealers in this country. Rather, undocumented immigrants are peripheral to the systemic factors which are fueling the epidemic; namely, high drug demand in the United States and the dearth of affordable addiction treatment for opioid addicts.

In addition to not understanding the root causes of the drug trade, the hearing did not do justice to the true nature of so-called “sanctuary” jurisdictions or to the relative absence of “criminal behaviors” among immigrants (including the undocumented).

. . .

<http://immigrationimpact.com/2018/02/15/senate-pass-solution-dreamers/>

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[47.](#)

A New Report Shows the Continuing Overcriminalization of Immigrants

By Walter Ewing

ImmigrationImpact.com, February 9, 2018

After more than a century of research and analysis, it has become quite clear that immigrants are far less prone to criminal conduct than the native-born population. And yet researcher John R. Lott of the Crime Prevention Research Center has recently claimed to have found evidence that exactly the opposite is true.

Lott's working paper focuses on one specific claim: that undocumented immigrants in Arizona comprise a disproportionately large share of the state's prison population, including prisoners convicted of serious crimes like murder and rape.

Aside from the fact that this study contradicts nearly every other piece of serious research on the relationship between immigration and crime (or lack thereof), the author of the study likely added up the wrong numbers in reaching his conclusion.

Another important factor that should be considered in analyzing Lott's study is that the share of immigrants, documented or otherwise, who make up the prison population is not the same as the share who make up the general population.

. . .

<http://immigrationimpact.com/2018/02/09/report-overcriminalization-immigrants/>

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[48.](#)

Trump's Budget Proposal Would Increase Harsh Immigration Enforcement

By Joshua Breisblatt

ImmigrationImpact.com, February 13, 2018

. . .

The budget also includes a massive increase in the number of detention beds, asking Congress to fund 52,000 detention beds next year. In recent years, Congress funded the Department of Homeland Security to maintain an average of 34,000 immigration detention. Last year, that number rose to an average of 38,000 beds, but Trump's budget would drastically ramp it up nearly 40 percent to these historically high levels.

To make sure those detention beds are filled, the budget request also seeks an additional \$571 million to hire 2,000 additional Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) personnel, as well as 1,300 additional support staff. Last year, the president asked Congress to fund an additional 1,000 ICE agents, to no avail.

Finally, like last year, the budget requests a nearly 20 percent increase in immigration court funding to pay for 75 additional immigration judge teams.

. . .

<http://immigrationimpact.com/2018/02/13/trump-budget-proposal-immigration/>

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Tackling Britain's Immigration System

By Neville Southall

Huck Magazine, February 14, 2018

. . .

What would I do if I was a dad in a war torn country: stay and risk the lives of my family or move on? The answer is I would move on, I would do anything to keep my family safe. You would do the same.

So, should we stop the current immigration system now entirely? For me the answer is ‘YES’ – which might surprise you – and this is why.

I would like there to be an amnesty for anyone who is currently thought of to be in this country “illegally”, aside from people who have committed horrible crimes and are hiding or haven’t been brought to justice. I would give everyone twelve months to come forward and start the legal process of becoming a British citizen. Everyone who came forward would be supported in making it happen. Then these people could become members of communities, contribute to society, and build their lives.

In conjunction with this, instead of spending £12 million on a fence to contain immigrants in Calais, that money should be used to provide support for people still stuck on the border: food, water and schooling is vitally needed for those still living (more like surviving) in Calais. This would help those people already there, but also any new arrivals.

There would be an amnesty, nobody would be called “illegal”, and then we could finally start again. We could have a fairer system, one that ensures people are treated fairly. Let’s start with a clean sheet back at the beginning. We need to get the public to realise the benefits of immigration. Our NHS would survive without it, for instance. Immigration can bring new ideas, new skills, new cultures, new understanding and renewed tolerance.

...

<http://www.huckmagazine.com/perspectives/opinion-perspectives/neville-southall-immigration/>

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Germany: Merkel Pays High Price for Fourth Term

"This will not be long."

By Soeren Kern

Gatestone Institute, February 9, 2018

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To ensure the deal, the three parties made concessions to each other, all in an effort to prevent fresh elections, in which the anti-immigration party Alternative for Germany (AfD), riding high in the polls, would almost strengthen its position in the German parliament, where it already is the main opposition party.

Merkel's greatest concessions involved the allocation of cabinet positions. Her CDU relinquished control over the influential Interior and Finance ministries. The SPD will now control the three top ministries: finance, foreign affairs and labor. The CSU, which advocates a harder line on immigration than Merkel, will take over the Interior Ministry.

. . .

On the most contentious issue, namely that of immigration, the CDU/CSU and SPD agreed to cap the number of asylum seekers coming to Germany at between 180,000 and 220,000 per year. Merkel has long resisted an upper limit on asylum seekers, as demanded by the CSU, but after a million CDU voters defected to the AfD in the last election, she agreed.

The coalition deal also caps the number of migrants brought to Germany through family reunification (*Familiennachzug*) visas at 1,000 per month for those with so-called subsidiary protection, a temporary protection that falls short of full asylum. The category usually involves migrants fleeing war-torn countries but who cannot prove that they personally face any immediate danger. "Subsidiary protection applies when neither refugee protection nor an entitlement to asylum can be granted and serious harm [torture or death penalty] is threatened in the country of origin," according to the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees.

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<https://www.gatestoneinstitute.org/11871/merkel-fourth-term>

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1.

Broken Windows (Immigration) Policing

By Mark Krikorian

The Corner at National Review Online, February 21, 2018

<https://www.nationalreview.com/blog/corner/immigration-enforcement-gangs-sanctuary-city-state-policies/>

My colleague Jessica Vaughan has published a look at the resurgence of the hyper-violent MS-13 gang over the past five years or so. It's striking how conventional immigration enforcement is an important tool in battling this kind of threat. Vaughan writes that the Bush administration's Operation Community Shield used immigration law as a key means of disrupting the gang's activities; as she notes,

Documented gang members often were arrested on administrative immigration violations, which had the effect of disrupting the gang's activities and ridding communities of troublemakers. In addition, these lower-level arrests often led to more significant criminal investigations of gang leaders and the dismantling of local MS-13 cliques.

Then came the Obama administration, which prohibited ICE agents from taking into custody any illegal aliens, even known gang members, for minor offenses or immigration violations. "ICE officers were no longer permitted to arrest and remove foreign gang members until they had been convicted of major crimes." Gang arrests by ICE dropped by two-thirds from 2012 to 2014.

At the same time, the Obama administration facilitated a huge influx of Central American teenagers across the border, whom it released into the United States. The result? "Beginning in 2015, law enforcement agencies across the country began to express concerns about the renewal of MS-13 activity in a number of locations." Among the locations experiencing the scourge of a revived MS-13 are the Washington, D.C., area and Long Island, N.Y.

As with Giuliani's accession in New York, the Trump administration is reversing the feckless non-enforcement policies of its predecessor. But one thing stands in the way of successfully restoring order to the immigration system — local and state sanctuary policies. Until the neo-Confederate sanctuary jurisdictions are brought to heel, it will be difficult to contain not only ordinary illegal immigration but also the transnational crime that uses immigrant communities for cover and recruitment.

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2.

MS-13 Resurgence: Immigration Enforcement Needed to Take Back Our Streets

By Jessica M. Vaughan

CIS Immigration Blog, February 21, 2018

. . .

This de-prioritization of anti-gang enforcement by ICE corresponded to an influx of unaccompanied youths and families arriving illegally from Central America, which began in 2012. During this surge, the Border Patrol has apprehended more than 300,000 UACs and families. Under Obama administration policies, most of the families were released and allowed to continue to their destination, with orders to appear for immigration court proceedings that would take place years in the future, but most have absconded from the process. The Obama administration also adopted a lenient interpretation of the law with respect to UACs, most of whom were males between the ages of 13 and 17, and who were quickly resettled with sponsors, usually family members who were already residing here illegally; some were released to non-family sponsors.² The government has made almost no effort to monitor or keep track of these individuals. According to DHS, about two-thirds of the youths who were permitted to resettle here as UACs have applied for green cards under a special program for juveniles who claim to have experienced hardship or been abandoned by one of their parents.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Report/MS13-Resurgence-Immigration-Enforcement-Needed-Take-Back-Our-Streets>

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3.

Looking at the New Estimates of the Illegal Population

By Steven A. Camarota

CIS Immigration Blog, February 23, 2018

The most recent estimates of the illegal immigrant population from the Center for Migration Studies (CMS) show 10.8 million illegal immigrants living in the country. The estimates, prepared by well-respected researcher Robert Warren, who is a pioneer in creating estimates of this kind,

may be correct. However even if one accepts the estimates, it must be remembered that new illegal immigrants continue to arrive in large numbers, but are offset by return migration, legalizations, and deaths, so the total illegal population may not grow or even decline. But it is still the case that the illegal population remains huge, and modest declines that are almost certainly within the margin of error are not an indication that the problem has been solved.

As we pointed out the last time the Center for Immigration Studies discussed CMS illegal estimates, there are several things to keep in mind:

. . .

<https://cis.org/Camarota/Looking-New-Estimates-Illegal-Population>

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4.
Second-Class Citizenship Is Always a Bad Idea

By Dan Cadman
CIS Immigration Blog, February 20, 2018

. . .

In important ways, it matters little that the bill didn't pass, because it heightens expectations, which is the hope that nurtures illegal crossings.

But getting back to Limbaugh: I understand the wellspring of his remarks — to be sure that these individuals can't be used by pawns of the Democratic Party machine, which has gone so far as to actually put into writing their expectations that the fatter the amnesty, the better their polling chances in future elections.

Even so, it's a bad, indeed dreadful idea, particularly given our nation's checkered history. I never conflate illegal immigration and civil rights issues — they're nothing alike — but I do think that the idea of second-class citizens is anathema to our republic. The answer isn't to withhold the right to vote; I don't even think a law of this sort would pass constitutional muster.

If that's the route that needs to be taken in pursuit of an amnesty, in order to ensure that it doesn't simply satisfy the baser political instincts of one party or the other, then the proper path is simply to legislate an extended period of time *before* an amnestied alien is entitled to file for

naturalization.

...

<https://cis.org/Cadman/SecondClass-Citizenship-Always-Bad-Idea>

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5.

The Importance of ICE Denaturalization Investigations

By Dan Cadman

CIS Immigration Blog, February 19, 2018

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The statutes in play (which can be found at 8 U.S.C. Section 1451 for civil denaturalization, and 18 U.S.C. Section 1425 for criminal denaturalization) are the very same laws that have been used by America's Nazi hunters for decades to ferret out war criminals, strip them of their illegally procured citizenship, and send them back to Germany, or the Ukraine, or Poland, or wherever — something I wrote about in a series of blogs beginning in May 2016. Yet I don't seem to recall any general outcry against the work of this specialized group of investigators within the Justice Department.

More recently, the statutes have also been used against modern-day war criminals, torturers, and human rights abusers. They are also now being used to strip citizenship from alien pedophiles and sex criminals who withheld their crimes at the time they sought naturalization.

And yet, somehow, in some indefinable way, Higgins would have us believe that it's reprehensible ICE has actually laid out procedures for its investigators to follow. I strongly suspect, in the contrarian way that some liberals and progressives exhibit, that if ICE didn't have such procedures in place the agency would be equally vilified for exhibiting a slipshod approach to something as important as taking away someone's naturalization papers. For America's immigration enforcement agents, it's more often than not a "damned if you do, damned if you don't" kind of existence.

...

<https://cis.org/Cadman/Importance-ICE-Denaturalization-Investigations>

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6.
MS-13 and Sex Trafficking

By Andrew R. Arthur
CIS Immigration Blog, February 22, 2018

. . .
Aliens fleeing the generalized violence in Central America often point to the prevalence of gang crime and recruitment in their home countries as grounds for asylum. As my colleague Jessica Vaughan recently pointed out in a Backgrounder titled "MS-13 Resurgence: Immigration Enforcement Needed to Take Back Our Streets", however: "The proliferation of sanctuary policies that interfere with cooperation between state and local law enforcement agencies threatens to hamper efforts to stifle MS-13 activity" in the United States.

This is the same gang activity that, as the foregoing demonstrates, funds the violence those aliens are fleeing. Thus, sanctuary policies are part of a vicious circle of crime, exploitation, and violence that creates the very victims they purportedly protect.

For those who would argue that such sanctuary policies are necessary in order to ensure that the underage girls who become sex trafficking victims are willing to trust the police in the United States, the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) has a ready response. Trafficking victims are eligible for so-called T visas under section 101(a)(15)(T) of the INA. Describing those visas, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) states:

. . .
<https://cis.org/Arthur/MS13-and-Sex-Trafficking>

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7.

An MS-13 Horror Story that the Press Has Largely Ignored

By Andrew R. Arthur

CIS Immigration Blog, February 21, 2018

. . .

So, according to police, a 15-year-old sex trafficking victim was savagely beaten with a bat by a pimp (who is a member of a transnational criminal organization) in an upscale neighborhood near an honors high school close to the nation's capital. This would normally be headline news. Interestingly, however, I could find only a handful of outlets that reported on this crime at all.

This is particularly problematic, given the fact that the Maryland state legislature is again considering a sanctuary state bill. Among other things, that bill would prevent a law-enforcement agent from transferring "an individual to federal immigration authorities for purposes of immigration enforcement" absent a "judicial warrant", that is "a warrant based on probable cause and issued by a federal judge or a federal magistrate judge." Such warrants are so rare that such a requirement would, more or less, prevent the arrest of alleged criminals like those charged in the Kensington case.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Arthur/MS13-Horror-Story-Press-Has-Largely-Ignored>

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8.

Colorado's Absurd Proposal to Issue 'Purple Cards'

By David Seminara

CIS Immigration Blog, February 20, 2018

. . .

The bill, sponsored by State Rep. Dan Pabon, a Democrat, would allow anyone who has paid state taxes for at least two years and hasn't had a felony in three years to be eligible for a "purple card", which would in this weird Confederacy 2.0-esque plan, give them permanent legal status. (Child molesters who arrived three years ago and were convicted four years ago would be fine?)

Pabon's justification for his preposterous proposal is even more laughable than the plan itself. The bill, if it is ever passed, would create a Gold Rush-type movement of people, mostly poor and unskilled, from developing countries the likes of which no U.S. state has ever seen. And Pabon's justification for his preposterous proposal was even more laughable than the plan itself. He told Denver's CBS affiliate that it would somehow help taxpayers.

"The alternative is two-fold," he said. "One, you're either going to be relying on the social safety net that is going to have a lot of people asking for food banks and all these other things; or you're going to have folks who are still going to work, but just work in the black market and neither of those is acceptable policy for us in Colorado."

I'm a former Foreign Service officer who understands how information and, more importantly disinformation, travels in developing countries with large numbers of aspiring migrants. If Colorado creates this purple card, few aspiring immigrants will hear about the residency requirements, or they might hear about them but will be desperate enough to try to get there and try their luck anyway. The message that will be heard is "Colorado is giving out something kind of like green cards!"

. . .

<https://cis.org/Seminara/Colorados-Absurd-Proposal-Issue-Purple-Cards>

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9.
Bush 43's Bankrupt 'Let Them Pick Cotton' Immigration Policy

By Dave Seminara
TheHill.com, February 18, 2018

. . .

Bush 43's take on immigration policy is worth debating, even though cotton-picking has been mechanized for decades because it's a frequently-argued, elitist demand for a permanent underclass that ignores an avenue of legal immigration farmers long have had at their disposal.

. . .

Bush 43 and many other members of America's country club set long have espoused the condescending belief that America's poor have grown

lazy and need to be replaced in the labor pool by hungrier migrants from developing nations. The typical justification is, essentially, “If not them, who will pick our crops?”

Aside from the obvious social costs that come with importing low-wage, low-benefits workers who, if they manage to rise above their socioeconomic station, will need to be replaced, the Marie Antoinette “let them pick cotton” types ignore the fact that farmers can import farm laborers through a program called the H-2A visa. This is technically a “seasonal” labor program, but workers can stay for up to three years at a time (they then have to depart for three months), and they get to bring their spouses and minor children with them.

Unlike other restricted visa categories, such as the H-1B visa, the H-2A program is numerically unlimited and has been growing rapidly, rising from 16,011 visas issued in 1997 to 74,192 in 2013 to 161, 583 in 2017. (And these figures do not include their spouses and children.)

Why aren’t even more farmers using this program and why do politicians and members of the media insist that we need a guest worker program for farm workers? First, the H-2A program imposes a number of requirements, and plenty of bureaucracy and government oversight on farmers. In order to prove that they cannot find American workers to do the jobs, most farmers who use the program hire immigration attorneys, who don’t come cheap.

. . .

<http://thehill.com/opinion/immigration/373468-bush-43s-bankrupt-let-them-pick-cotton-immigration-policy>

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10.

Marriage Fraud, and an Awkward Public Policy Question

By David North

CIS Immigration Blog, February 23, 2018

There are two kinds of immigration-related marriage fraud.

In both types, ineligible people secure green cards through fraud. In both types there is an extraneous — even criminal — addition to the legal

population of the United States.

In one type, no individual citizen suffers (or suffers much) from the fraud.

In the other type, numerous individuals, often vulnerable ones, suffer intense personal pain, substantial financial losses, and a loss of reputation (as they have been, often falsely, charged with abusing an alien spouse).

So in which of those two is the Department of Homeland Security likely to pursue the fraudster? The one that creates real pain for individual citizens, or the one that does not?

In this administration, as in previous ones, the answer is that the government is much more likely to pursue the kind of fraud that causes little pain to citizens, while doing nothing, or virtually nothing, about the pain-creating fraud.

What is going on here?

. . .

DHS apparently does not approach this subject with the citizen-pain variable in mind. It has set its priorities along managerial lines — let's spend our resources going after the aliens engaged in marriage bribes rather than those in the married/alleged abuse category, on the dual grounds that the agency can break more cases at a lower unit cost that way, and that the agency will not take on some of the burdens that divorce courts have accepted over the years. (The burden is that of figuring out the facts when the estranged spouses disagree with each other.)

. . .

<https://cis.org/North/Marriage-Fraud-and-Awkward-Public-Policy-Question>

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11.

[Here's a Case of Both Chain Migration and Fierce Labor Exploitation](#)

By David North

CIS Immigration Blog, February 21, 2018

We often write of labor exploitation facilitated by our immigration process, and of instances of endless chain migration, created through the same process.

A case has arisen in Colorado that embraces both of those problems at once.

And it also deals with the all-too-common phenomenon of an earlier migrant exploiting later ones — in this case an immigrant sister exploiting *her own brother*, and her brother's family.

It is a vivid nightmare for those who defend chain migration.

Exploitation. The workplace exploitation was long-term and comprehensive. The victim brother, a Filipino, secured a visa through the help of his sister; once the brother, his wife, and their three sons, all nephews of the sister, arrived in the States, in 2011 and 2012, big sister put the brother and the sister-in-law to work six days a week, nine hours a day, for no pay beyond housing and sometimes inadequate food, to help with a farm, a roadside stand, and various rental properties in Rocky Ford, Colo. The oldest of the sons was treated similarly.

Rocky Ford is a small town (population 3,816) in a slowly depopulating rural area of southeastern Colorado. It is in Otero County, where the Filipino population was all of 32 in the 2000 Census.

The brother (Esmeraldo Echon, 58) apparently speaks limited English and was thus socially and geographically isolated in his new setting, and that made him that much more vulnerable to his sister's manipulations. She, in turn, according to the complaint, is proficient in English.

The sister, Leonida Sackett, 61, was the principal exploiter, according to the civil complaint (case 1:14-cv-03420--PAB-NYW in the Pacer system), while her husband, William, is mentioned less often in the 25-page complaint; it is noted that he, too, benefitted from the indentured work of his brother-in-law and his family.

. . .

<https://cis.org/North/Heres-Case-Both-Chain-Migration-and-Fierce-Labor-Exploitation>

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[12.](#)

Mexico's Anti-Bullying Campaign for Migrants in the U.S.

By Kausha Luna

CIS Immigration Blog, February 16, 2018

. . .

The narrator then encourages individuals to go to their nearest Mexican consulate (there are 50 across the U.S.), which works with partners to provide support and guidance. The narration concludes with the following, "And always remembers...You are not alone." The end-cards provide contact information for the Center for Information and Assistance for Mexicans (CIAM), and instruct individuals to call 911 in case of an emergency.

. . .

<https://cis.org/Luna/Mexicos-AntiBullying-Campaign-Migrants-US>

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13.

Aliens Who Didn't Register Under DACA: 'Lazy' Or Committing Fraud?

The real reason for the failure of so many to apply for the Obama DACA program.

By Michael Cutler

FrontPageMag.com, February 19, 2018

. . .

Gen. Kelly may not realize that many of those applicants may be successfully gaming the immigration system by committing immigration fraud. They didn't enroll not because they were lazy but because they weren't present in the United States during the enrollment period and would falsely claim they were if a new program were to take effect. Indeed, if this program is created, many applicants might enter the United States in the months ahead, but claim they have been here for years.

. . .

<https://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/269360/aliens-who-didnt-register-under-daca-lazy-or-michael-cutler>

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14.

Citizenship Question Essential for Accurate U.S. Census

By Hans A. von Spakovsky

Heritage Foundation, February 21, 2018

. . .

Without knowing citizenship, for example, it is not possible to know what percentage of Hispanic voters are needed in a particular congressional district to elect their candidate of choice, which is the key test under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. As the Justice Department noted in its Dec. 12, 2017, letter to the Census Bureau asking that the citizenship question be reinstated, multiple federal courts have held the “citizen voting-age population is the proper metric” in such cases.

As a nation, we are currently engaged in a vigorous debate about immigration. Having an accurate count of the number of noncitizens is obviously essential to an informed debate. Without that data, it is impossible to discuss numerous issues intelligently — everything from how many immigrants we should accept every year, to whether chain migration should be maintained, extended, limited or ended.

Some claim that the question will deter people residing in the country illegally from responding to the census. But the citizenship question on the ACS, which is currently used, simply asks whether the person is “a citizen of the United States.” If you answer “no,” the form does not ask you whether you are in the country legally or illegally. The long form previously used by the Census Bureau, such as the 1990 census, used the same question. There was no follow-up question about lawful status.

. . .

<https://www.heritage.org/immigration/commentary/citizenship-question-essential-accurate-us-census>

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15.

Amazing New Breakthrough to Reduce Mass Shootings!

By Ann Coulter
Human Events Online, February 21, 2018

...
But imagine if we could cut our mass shootings in half?

There have been about 34 mass shootings since 2000. Forty-seven percent — 16 — were committed by first- and second-generation immigrants, i.e. people who never would have been here but for Teddy Kennedy’s 1965 immigration act.

And the immigrant mass shootings have been some of the most spectacular ones, such as Fort Hood and San Bernardino. Two of the deadliest mass shootings in U.S. history, at Virginia Tech in 2007 and at the Pulse Nightclub in 2016, were committed by first- and second-generation immigrants, i.e., people who were in this country because Teddy was pouting in his room and refused to come out until he got his own legacy.

(Excluded from both lists: the Las Vegas shooting, because law enforcement has released nothing but lies about it, so that shooting remains unclassifiable; family dispute shootings; targeted assassinations of police officers; and shootings on Indian reservations.)

Here’s the list of immigrant mass shootings, defined as a shooting at the same general time and location, not during the commission of another crime, that leaves at least four people dead — i.e. no gangland shootings, no “man kills family, then self” and no drug deals gone bad.

...
<http://humanevents.com/2018/02/21/amazing-new-breakthrough-to-reduce-mass-shootings/>

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[16.](#)
How Trump Moved the Needle on Immigration Limits
By Ramesh Ponnuru
American Enterprise Institute, February 7, 2018

The best argument for an immigration slowdown is that immigrants would probably assimilate faster if there were fewer of them, and particularly if there were fewer low-skilled ones. The best argument for coupling a change to legal immigration and an amnesty is that the amnesty would otherwise raise legal immigration: Those 1.8 million newly legal immigrants would begin to sponsor relatives.

But you could limit their sponsorship rights as part of a deal without undertaking the more sweeping changes to legal immigration that Trump wants. There's no compelling reason to include those changes in a deal. Moreover, political conditions for them are not ripe. Only a handful of senators and, according to polls, around a third of Americans want to reduce immigration. Trump himself barely campaigned on cuts to legal immigration in 2016. Even in his lengthy discussion of immigration in his State of the Union address, he didn't explicitly note that his proposal would lead to reduced numbers.

. . .

<http://www.aei.org/publication/how-trump-moved-the-needle-on-immigration-limits/>

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[17.](#)

DACA Amnesty Will Hurt American Millennials Most

By Spencer P Morrison

National Economics Editorial, February 20, 2018

It must also be noted that illegal immigrants are a net burden on taxpayers, consuming far more in government subsidies than they contribute in taxes. This translates directly into higher taxes for American citizens, which includes millennials. Consider that California—home to 10-12 million immigrants— is America's poorest state. Its poverty rate is double the national average, its income inequality is higher than Mexico's, and it "home" to America's largest homeless population. And yet, in a perverse twist, California is also America's second most heavily taxed state.

In the end, millennials will have to make a choice: will they prioritize their own well-being, or will they surrender the fruits of their inheritance to foreign citizens?

...

<https://nationaleconomicseditorial.com/2018/02/20/daca-hurts-millennials/>

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18.

Misuse of Barbara Jordan's Legacy on Immigration Is Wrong, No Matter Who Does It

By Eric Ruark

NumbersUSA.com, February 14, 2018

...

The language that the President has sometimes used is open to legitimate criticism, but it is, to borrow Martin's words, a "gross misstatement" to claim the President's position on immigration is at odds with the views Barbara Jordan more eloquently expressed during her time as head of the commission. Unless one were to criticize President Trump for not following through on his explicit promises to oppose amnesty and cut chain migration, and for his failure to make E-Verify the focus of efforts to crack down on illegal immigration.

Arguments from authority are not always fallacious, and Martin certainly has the authority to represent the commission's recommendations and to offer insight into Jordan's views on immigration policy. However, Martin is blatantly misrepresenting both. She is not offering up reasonable interpretations about how to best implement the policies Jordan supported; nor is she revealing internal debates among the commission's members that led to its final recommendations. Instead, she is seeking to falsify the record in order to attack President Trump because he has embraced many of the policy fixes put forward by Jordan over 20 years ago.

If Martin thinks President Trump is a jerk, she is free to say so, but she shouldn't try to pass off personal attacks as policy debate. In engaging in the former, Martin makes several blatant misstatements of fact, which add nothing to the ongoing immigration debate and diminish her credibility as a reliable source of information.

...

<https://www.numbersusa.com/blog/misuse-barbara-jordans-legacy-immigration-wrong-no-matter-who-does-it>

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[19.](#)

Why It Should Be Americans First?

By Chris McAllister

Americanviewpoint.us, February 10, 2018

Personally, enough is enough. Yes, I do think the wall should be built. I also included a couple of other ideas as well. At this point, I see that the legal immigration system needs to be toughened to weed out anyone who truly does not want to leave their old country behind.

That is what being an immigrant means. Leaving one country behind for a better one. Not so you can send \$70 billion back home - tax free.

So Democrats - this is why Americans are tired of illegal immigrants. This is why we want the problem solved. So, if you can't stand FOR the American people, then resign your seat and let someone take it who will.

. . .

<https://www.americanviewpoint.us/home/why-it-should-be-americans-first>

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[20.](#)

ICE in California and the Dangers Faced

By Mark Angelides

InvestmentWatch Blog

. . .

To date, the only major actions taken by the government are to attempt to curtail or withdraw funds from California (and other Sanctuary

cities/states), which are quickly challenged in court and (eventually) shelved. But the lawmakers are making the mistake of thinking this is Trump’s biggest and best weapon against them.

. . .

Internet chatter (and yes, I know internet chatter is rarely a solid source) suggests that people who have suffered at the hands of criminal migrants who have not been dealt with in accordance with the law by California are looking to build cases against those that promote policies of “Sanctuary.”

And these cases don’t have to be just from within California. If a criminal immigrant commits a crime across state lines after they have already been “protected by sanctuary laws” then the argument suggests there is a degree of culpability.

. . .

<http://investmentwatchblog.com/ice-in-california-and-the-dangers-faced/>

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[21.](#)

The Liberal Case for Reducing Immigration

By Richard D. Lamm and Philip Cafaro

The Denver Post, February 16, 2018

. . .

A key aspect of this national interest for the commission was the well-being of working-class people already in the country. Jordan observed that “immigrants with relatively low education and skills may compete for jobs and public services with the most vulnerable of Americans, particularly those who are unemployed or underemployed.” She noted: “The Commission is particularly concerned about the impact of immigration on the most disadvantaged within our already resident society — inner city youth, racial and ethnic minorities, and recent immigrants who have not yet adjusted to life in the U.S.” For these reasons, the Jordan Commission recommended sharp reductions in the numbers of less-educated, less-skilled immigrants coming into the country through chain migration. This, they reasoned, would help maintain employment opportunities for poorer Americans and decrease downward pressure on their wages.

When it came to numbers, the Jordan Commission recommended an overall cut of 40 percent in total immigration. Given the increase in

economic inequality since 1997, and forecasts that advances in artificial intelligence, robotics and other automation technologies could cut millions of blue-collar jobs in coming decades, this recommendation seems more justified than ever — at least for those of us who believe that gross economic inequality is not compatible with a genuinely democratic society.

Like most Coloradans, we also believe in creating an ecologically sustainable society.

. . .

<https://www.denverpost.com/2018/02/16/the-liberal-case-for-reducing-immigration/>

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[22.](#)

‘Diversity,’ Illegal Immigration and Destroying America

By Frank Gaffney, Jr.

Center for Security Policy, February 20, 2018

Now that official Washington’s political oxygen is being consumed by the latest school shooting, it’s easy to forget abiding disagreements about immigration policy. Yet, until supplanted by the current children’s crusade for gun control, it was the so-called “DACA kids” who had to be accommodated with a massive amnesty.

Just as we seem determined to ignore factors in mass murders like the pop culture’s role in inculcating a lust for violence – the more, the better, what passes for debate about illegal aliens is increasingly unmoored from any discussion of their impact on American society.

It’s time to reprise a 2003 warning by Democratic former Colorado governor Dick Lamm about a “secret plan” that is destroying our country through the combined effects of unchecked immigration, the “diversity” agenda and abandoning our national principle of “out of many, one.” This lunacy must end.

. . .

<https://www.centerforsecuritypolicy.org/2018/02/20/diversity-illegal-immigration-and-destroying-america/>

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23.

Mexican Nationals Meddled *and* Colluded in the 2016 Election

By Jack Cashill

American Thinker, February 18, 2018

. . .

"So there's, like, a specific group of DREAMers?" asked Maass.

"Well, there are organizations out there," Creamer responded. He identified a fellow named Cesar Vargas as the best of the organizers. "This crew is spectacular at it," Creamer added. He explained that DREAMers have "a lot more legitimacy" because they are not specifically "operatives of the DNC or of the campaigns." Their presence at rallies, he believed, made for "good optics."

"So Hillary is aware of all the work that you guys do, I hope?" Allison asked.

"Oh yeah," said Creamer. "Yes. The campaign is fully in it."

As Project Veritas learned, Vargas was a New York lawyer, the co-founder of the Dream Action Coalition, and a DREAMer himself. "Only in the Democratic Party could an illegal alien achieve such heights without disguising his illegality," O'Keefe writes. Apparently, Vargas had known Creamer for years.

Here you have it. Organized groups of foreign nationals were actively colluding at the highest levels with the DNC, the Hillary Clinton campaign, and quite possibly the Obama White House.

There is no mystery, no need to spend millions on high-priced lawyers.

. . .

https://www.americanthinker.com/articles/2018/02/mexican_nationals_meddled_emandem_colluded_in_the_2016_election.html#ixzz57y2zkld2

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[24.](#)

MS-13 Spreads to 22 states, Fed by 300,000 Illegals, DACA Recipients, Tied to 207 Murders

By Paul Bedard

Washington Examiner, February 21, 2018

President Trump has pledged to crack down on the gang and deport those in the United States illegally, and report author Jessica M. Vaughan suggested that it can't happen soon enough.

Detailing how the gang rebuilt itself under Obama's open-border immigration policies, she said, "this resurgence represents a very serious threat to public safety in communities where MS-13 has rebuilt itself. The resurgence is directly connected to the illegal arrival and resettlement of more than 300,000 Central American youths and families that has continued unabated for six years, and to a de-prioritization of immigration enforcement in the interior of the country that occurred at the same time."

. . .

<http://www.washingtonexaminer.com/ms-13-spreads-to-22-states-fed-by-300000-illegals-daca-recipients-tied-to-207-murders/article/2649596>

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[25.](#)

Antifa Thugs Target ICE

The Left interferes in immigration law enforcement -- and plans to escalate its lawlessness.

By Matthew Vadum

FrontPageMag.com, February 19, 2018

. . .

A case in point was last Thursday, Feb. 15, when about 70 activists surrounded a U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) van that

was attempting to enter the Metropolitan Detention Center in Los Angeles. The anarchists chanted “no more deportations,” “Trump and Pence must go,” “f--k ICE,” as well as slogans in the Spanish language.

Although the two ICE agents in the van at the time were unharmed and there were no arrests, the action was viewed by anarchists as a successful test of the tactic. Antifa intends to expand its use of the approach. Given Antifa’s ugly track record, this could mean violent, terroristic attacks on law enforcement.

The nighttime action was leftist retaliation for ICE officers doing their jobs by enforcing the law. ICE reportedly detained more than 200 illegal aliens in Los Angeles during a recent five-day enforcement sweep.

. . .

<https://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/269362/antifa-thugs-target-ice-matthew-vadum>

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[26.](#)

Soros Buying A Texas DA Seat

Undermining immigration enforcement and elevating sanctuary cities is the goal.

By Matthew Vadum

FrontPageMag.com, February 23, 2018

Leftist billionaire George Soros has been pouring big money into a Texas district attorney race as part of his effort to install extremist prosecutors across America who will protect lawless so-called sanctuary cities that obstruct the enforcement of federal immigration law.

. . .

Soros is using his vast fortune in an attempt to radicalize local prosecutors’ offices in part because he wants to block U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) from functioning. The self-styled philosopher wants to cripple law enforcement in order to advance the radical abstraction known as social justice that simplistically breaks the world down into race, class, and sex. Radicals claim that American laws and institutions are corrupt and that these systems protect, for example, wealthy, white, native-born, non-disabled males at the expense of everyone else. In this instance, U.S. immigration law is inherently unfair to illegal aliens, or so the reasoning goes.

Soros’s current target is Bexar County, Texas, District Attorney Nico LaHood, Peter Hasson reports in the Daily Caller. LaHood is a Democrat who oppose sanctuary cities and describes himself as “a conservative guy.”

Bexar County, which includes San Antonio, is the fourth most-populous county in Texas. Knocking off LaHood would be a significant step forward for the Soros agenda.

Soros has already blown through around \$70,000 supporting LaHood’s primary opponent, Joe Gonzales, by way of Texas Justice & Public Safety, a political action committee or PAC. The sum includes more than \$30,000 devoted to mailers attacking LaHood as “bigoted,” “racist,” and “Islamophobic” in both the English and Spanish languages.

LaHood countered by running an ad titled “Your DA’s Office is Not For Sale.”

. . .

<https://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/269402/soros-buying-texas-da-seat-matthew-vadum>

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[27.](#)

Understanding the California Mind

By Victor Davis Hanson

American Greatness, February 19, 2018

. . .

We dare not mention illegal immigration in California as a factor in the state’s implosion. But privately, residents assume it has something to do with the 20 percent of the state’s population that lives below the poverty level. Illegal immigration plays a role in the fact that one-third of the nation’s welfare recipients lives in California and that one of four state residents was not born in the United States—or that one-half of all immigrant households receives some sort of government assistance, and that one in four homeless people lives in California.

. . .

Some time ago I was bitten by two dogs while biking down a rural avenue nearby. The animals’ owners did not speak English, refused to tie up

the unlicensed and unvaccinated biters, and in fact let their other dogs out, one of which also bit me. It took four calls to various legal authorities and a local congressional rep to have the dogs quarantined in an effort to avoid rabies shots. The owners were never cited.

The California solution is always the same: the law-abiding must adjust to the non-law-abiding. So I quit riding out here and they kept their unvaccinated, unlicensed, and untied dogs.

All that is a pretty typical day, in a way that would have been atypical some 40 years ago.

. . .

<https://amgreatness.com/2018/02/19/understanding-california-mind/>

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[28.](#)

Democrats Put Dreamers and Their Party in Danger by Playing Hardball

By Douglas Schoen

TheHill.com, February 18, 2018

. . .

Democratic leaders have claimed that their top priority is ensuring the status of the Dreamers, but by refusing to compromise on other issues, like a border wall and increased limits on legal immigration, they are endangering the future of the Dreamers and harming themselves politically by giving Republicans an opening to shift blame onto them.

For example, on Wednesday, Sen. Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.) said, “My Democratic colleagues have spent months demanding the Senate take up this issue. They even shut down the government — unnecessarily, I might add — in order to secure this very week of debate. But now that the time has come to make law instead of just making points, they’re stalling.”

By using the Dreamers as a bargaining chip and rejecting deals that would protect their status, the Democrats are weakening their credibility with their Republican colleagues — and with voters. Polling has shown that immigration was a central issue for many of the Democratic voters who defected to Donald Trump in 2016. A recent Harvard-Harris poll found that 79 percent of Americans believe we need secure borders, and 61 percent think that current border security is insufficient.

. . .

<http://thehill.com/opinion/immigration/374413-democrats-put-dreamers-and-their-party-in-danger-by-playing-hardball>

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[29.](#)

Trump Has the Right Ideas to Solve Immigration Issue

By Stuart Wesbury

Lancaster Online, February 18, 2018

. . .

While securing our borders and implementing a merit-based immigration system, President Trump’s proposals would provide legal status for 1.8 million young people brought to the United States illegally by their parents. All this with a promise to maintain immigration numbers at current levels.

This should be a no-brainer. A decades-old problem solved.

The obstacles? Democratic Senate Minority Leader Chuck Schumer and House Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi. These two legislators have each been in office for more than 25 years. They had every opportunity to resolve the immigration issue during that time. Now, both refuse to compromise on a problem they failed to solve in the past. Pelosi has even declared that the president opposes immigration; this is clearly not true. He is against illegal immigration and he wants to solve the problem. Pelosi does not seem to know the difference between legal and illegal immigration.

. . .

http://lancasteronline.com/opinion/columnists/trump-has-the-right-ideas-to-solve-immigration-issue/article_7e95fd00-126f-11e8-91ff-ab63802d85ee.html

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Mexi-Mouth.Con

Vincente Fox fumes at Trump but ignores Mexican government violence.

By Lloyd Billingsley

FrontPageMag.com, February 23, 2018

. . .

Mexicans in the USA will send home nearly \$30 billion this year, as Victor Davis Hanson calculates. If the official number of 11 million illegals wired that sum, it would work out to \$2,700 per person per year, and a household of five would average about \$1,100 per month sent to Mexico. That would be impossible without the subsidies of the American taxpayer, so Hanson wonders “whether the U.S. could tax that sum to build the wall or at least declare that proof of remittances disqualifies one for public support.”

“Mexico will not pay for the f----- wall,” proclaims Vicente Fox. If President Trump tweeted that Fox should STFU, that would be understandable. On the other hand, it would be better for the president to ignore Vicente Fox. This gutless PRI mouthpiece deserves not the slightest attention from anybody – unless he starts talking about deadly government violence in Mexico. Students and journalists, mark your calendar for October 2.

. . .

<https://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/269381/mexi-mouthcon-lloyd-billingsley>

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Russian Meddling Case Shows Americans Won’t Tolerate Foreigners Messing in Our Elections! (Unless They’re Mexican, Israeli, Saudi, Chinese...)

By James Kirkpatrick

VDare.com, February 19, 2018

. . .

The MSM/Opposition Party is trying desperately to promote this as a bombshell but it's more like a drop in the bucket compared to the vast sums assembled and spent on advertising in the American presidential campaign [The Trump-Russia collusion narrative is dead, by Fred Fleitz, Fox News, February 17, 2018]. If this is the power of the Kremlin to disrupt American society, the U.S. government has very little to worry about—especially as our own federal government is running similar operations in other countries, including Russia. [Russia Isn't The Only One Meddling In Elections. We Do It Too. By Scott Shane, New York Times, February 17, 2018]

. . .

Russian “meddling” could provide an excuse. But the MSM’s contrasting indifference towards non-Russian foreigners manipulating America shows they don’t actually believe their own rhetoric about fighting external influence.

For example, the head of the FBI recently made the extraordinary declaration that China’s entire society constitutes a subversive threat, pointing not just to its espionage efforts but to ostensible language-learning bodies such as the “Confucius Institutes,” which he accused of promoting Narratives favorable to the Chinese government at American universities [The director of the FBI says the whole of Chinese society is a threat to the US, and that Americans must step up to defend themselves, by Michal Kranz, Business Insider, February 13, 2018]. Australia and New Zealand are already reeling from revelations about how China allegedly manipulated their governments to support Chinese foreign policy aims [Left panics on Russia as China buys influence over U.S., WND, February 4, 2018]. But there is no anti-Chinese campaign coming from American reporters.

Or consider something far more invasive than a few Russians posting messages on Twitter: the efforts of the Mexican government to help their nationals north of the border obtain citizenship and so effect American elections. This is especially blatant given the open proclamation by Mexican governments that they consider Mexicans within American territory to be a part of the Mexican nation.

. . .

<http://www.vdare.com/articles/russian-meddling-case-shows-americans-wont-tolerate-foreigners-messing-in-our-elections-unless-theyre-mexican-israeli-saudi-chinese>

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Here's a New, Compassionate Idea for Dealing With Illegal Immigration

By Bob Vander Plaats
USA Today, February 16, 2018

. . .
Some propose, therefore, that we simply grant blanket amnesty to millions people who are in the country illegally. Yet not only does this approach ignore the rule of law and undermine efforts to deter future illegal immigration, it's also insensitive and unjust to those who have waited in line to immigrate legally.
. . .
For years, businesses, learning institutions, and families have all relied on a form of sponsorship to integrate their workforce, to help students achieve, to encourage law-abiding behavior, or to help organizations grow.

Under a sponsorship plan, current law-abiding U.S. citizens would agree to sponsor undocumented individuals currently living in the U.S. through a formal process.
Lawmakers might also negotiate the stipulations of completing the program, such as English language proficiency or restitution payments, or keeping a clean criminal record.

Ultimately, however, sponsorship could be an effective solution because it is a local, community-building approach to integrating immigrants into society. It treats undocumented immigrants with dignity, involves U.S. citizens in becoming part of the solution, and helps build bridges within the communities where immigrants already live, work, shop and send their children to school.

. . .
<https://www.usatoday.com/story/opinion/2018/02/16/solve-immigration-problem-starting-those-live-here-already-bob-vander-plaats-column/343360002/>

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[33.](#)
Trump Indirectly Trashes California Law Enforcement in Diatribe About Immigration
By Scott Martelle

The Los Angeles Times, February 22, 2018

...

If Trump did withdraw his immigration and border agents, California might conceivably wind up with more immigrants living here without the federal government's permission, but that doesn't mean that crime would worsen. In fact, things might improve. Numerous studies show that immigrants — no matter their legal status — commit crimes at lower rates than native-born Americans.

And as policing experts say, fear of deportation dissuades those living here illegally from reporting crimes to the police, or serving as witnesses in prosecutions.

So if Trump does tell "ICE and Border Patrol, let California alone," as he phrased it, the pressure would be off immigrant communities, likely improving the reporting and prosecution of crimes among people who commit fewer of them.

...

<http://www.latimes.com/opinion/opinion-la/la-ol-trump-immigration-ice-20180222-story.html>

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[34.](#)

Immigration Curbs Will Weaken Social Security

By Howard Gleckman

Forbes.com, February 21, 2018

...

Fewer workers = less payroll tax revenue

This would happen in a pretty straightforward way: The bill, introduced by senators Tom Cotton (R-AR) and David Purdue (R-GA), would immediately reduce the number of newly-issued green cards by 41 percent, and in ten years cut the number of such new visas of half.

Currently, about 1 million people are granted lawful permanent residency status each year. The measure called the RAISE Act, also would eliminate the so-called visa lottery that allows about 50,000 immigrants into the US annually and change the rules for those seeking employment-based visas to give preference to younger and better-educated workers.

The result: Damir and Rich estimate the net increase in lawful permanent residents in the US would fall from more than 800,000 annually to less than 400,000. Assuming the growth of native born workers remains steady, the RAISE Act would reduce the employed labor force by 2 million in 2030, 6 million in 2050, and 8 million in 2070. All else equal, fewer workers means less payroll tax revenue equals a bigger Social Security shortfall. Although the number of retirees would also fall, lost tax revenue from barring immigrant workers would exceed the decline in benefits paid to those workers in retirement.

...

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/howardgleckman/2018/02/21/immigration-curbs-will-weaken-social-security/#17a312fc43e9>

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[35.](#)

Reducing Immigration Would be Terrible for US

By Randall Grossman

Lancaster Online, February 18, 2018

...

The year 2011 marked another watershed: That was the year the first of the baby boomers reached retirement age. The number of new retirees will increase every year going forward and in 2021 will exceed the number of American-born workers entering the labor force each year. Without immigration, the number of people working will decline, and the deficit will grow steadily worse as the decade proceeds.

Why care? A stagnant or declining workforce means economic growth (or gross domestic product) will stagnate. Labor is an essential input to production. Though labor productivity increases every year, the overall size of the workforce constrains growth, particularly when the economy is at full employment, as it is today. Even with a normal rate of productivity improvement, growth will fade to under 1 percent. This means:

...

Reducing immigration would be a terrible mistake for America. We need immigration policies aligned with our national needs and that ensure we will have enough workers of every level of skill to meet the needs of the economy. That means maintaining and even increasing the number of workers we welcome to this country to maintain growth.

...

http://lancasteronline.com/opinion/columnists/reducing-immigration-would-be-terrible-for-us/article_a0192d8c-126d-11e8-a12b-936173ca1cd3.html

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[36.](#)

Trump Wants to Pit Black Americans Against Latino Immigrants. Don't Fall For It.

By Treva B. Lindsey

VOX.com, February 21, 2018

. . .

The dangers when one segment of the working poor turns against another

The growth of low-wage worker population has at least two distinct effects: first, the devaluation of low-wage work as unskilled and menial; and, second, the establishment of perceived competition for these jobs among the groups constituting the working poor.

Positioning one group of low-wage workers against another group of low-wage workers is an insidiously effective method of fomenting resentment and tensions among workers of different racial and ethnic backgrounds, which only buttresses the status quo.

In a 2013 poll on African-American perspectives on immigration reform, 34 percent of respondents stated that immigrants took jobs away from American workers. Thirty-nine percent of respondents believe that immigrants drive down wages for African Americans. (On the brighter side, roughly two-thirds supported a path to citizenship for undocumented immigrants.)

In truth, while there are a handful of studies that indicate a small but noticeable negative impact of immigration on African-American employment, those studies are highly contested by scholars. Anti-immigration advocates seize on those disputed studies to fuel anti-immigrant attitudes and policymaking.

. . .

<https://www.vox.com/the-big-idea/2018/2/21/17036134/black-immigration-latino-jobs-unemployment-low-wage-trump>

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[37.](#)

When It Comes to Immigration, America Suffers From Amnesia

By Cardinal Joseph William Tobin
TheHill.com, February 21, 2018

. . .
From President Trump's ban on migration for persons from Muslim-majority countries, to his decision to end the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program, to his insistence on erecting a border wall to divide America from Mexico, we are witnessing an escalating display of hatred for undocumented individuals and families. We have stopped seeing the faces of our immigrant brothers and sisters, and the stories behind their faces.
. . .
It is clear we're a country that refuses to look at our own immigrant experience. But as a leader within the Catholic church, I am compelled to speak up.

There is a strong tradition in the social teaching of our church on the fundamental value and inherent rights of the family. Our vocal support of immigrants is rooted in our principles and in our history in this country. We welcome immigrant families not because their faith is our faith — we'll go to the mat for immigrants from Muslim, Hindu or any other faith tradition being persecuted — but because it's the right thing to do.
. . .
<http://thehill.com/opinion/immigration/374894-when-it-comes-to-immigration-america-suffers-from-amnesia>

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[38.](#)

Trump’s Misuse of Barbara Jordan’s Legacy on Immigration

By Susan Martin
Center for Migration Studies, February 5, 2018

...

The Trump administration ignored one of the most important recommendations that the commission made on legal admissions. The commission believed strongly that admission numbers and priorities should not be set in stone as has been the case: the last major reform of the legal immigration system took place in 1990. Rather, it recommended that Congress should revisit admission numbers and categories every three to five years to ensure they still meet the nation’s interests. Proposals by other blue ribbon panels would do the same thing, including through a standing commission which would assess needs and increase or reduce admissions in accordance with current economic conditions. The Trump policies would trap the country with admission ceilings that may be completely inappropriate in the years ahead.

...

<http://cmsny.org/publications/martin-barbara-jordan/>

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[39.](#)
USCIS Changes to Asylum Interview Scheduling Allows Long-Pending Cases to Languish

By Royce Murray
ImmigrationImpact.com, February 23, 2018

...

The workload challenges the asylum program is facing right now are not new. In the mid-1990s, when the asylum program was unable to handle the volume of applications, the asylum system saw numerous reforms, including staffing up the program and delaying issuance of a work permit only to those whose applications were pending for six months.

Those changes had an impact but as caseloads ebb and flow, USCIS must continue to adapt. When the need for asylum grows, so too must our commitment to protecting those at risk. Rather than pitting old cases against new cases, the agency must set the asylum program up for success by staffing the program with a sufficient number of asylum officers to meet demand.

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President Le Trump?

By Steven Hayward
Powerline, February 22, 2018

Over in France—enlightened, cosmopolitan, welcoming France; the country most American liberals wish we were more like—President Emmanuel Macron made the following announcement earlier this week:

Migrants who cross the Alps from Italy to France face a year in jail under a tough new law announced by President Macron’s government yesterday.

The bill, which is designed to curb illegal immigration, makes it a criminal offence to enter France without going through one of the country’s 404 official border points. The maximum sentence for “unauthorised crossing” of a border will be a year in prison and a fine of €3,750...

. . .

I say Republicans should just propose that we copy French immigration enforcement, and sit back and watch the fun. Actually, we don’t have to guess. The French left appears to be taking talking points from our Democrats:

. . .

<http://www.powerlineblog.com/archives/2018/02/president-le-trump.php>

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41.

“Those People Who Ate With Me, Drank, Danced, Laughed – They Talk About Me as ‘Stupid German Whore’.”

By Egri Nök

Vladtepes Blog, February 7, 2018

. . .

For sure, one of the main turning points, as in many of us, was New Year’s Eve 2015 in Cologne. Then I finally had to admit to myself that this type of behavior describes the overwhelming majority of Muslims with whom I had to deal with in my life. It was the moment when I said to myself: “Rebecca, now you have to slow down, at least because you are women’s rights activist, with your responsibility to them as a woman.” I have tried to justify these constantly repeated patterns of behavior and thinking, their way of perceiving the world – which are based on their religion, Islam, and their culture – for example, in such a way that they are new here. I believed that these medieval views would change over time. I placed great trust in our libertarian, equitable European values, and I naively thought that every person must delight in them and take them on.

But after looking back through the years of repetitive experiences and myself in my work environment as a volunteer, I had to admit to myself that when it comes to Muslim refugees, they have grown up with completely different values, into which they have been brainwashed and are indoctrinated by Islam, and have no intention of adopting our values – worse, they look at us, unbelievers with superiority and arrogance. I call it “headscarf in the head”. And additionally, after their arrival here, many of them fall into the tentacles of fundamental Imams, political Islam (imported from Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Iran etc.) who strengthen them in their fundamentalism, which prohibits them from mixing with us, infidels, and our way of life, prohibits the adoption of our perception of the world and our scientific achievements, which the German state unfortunately no longer has any control over.

. . .

<https://vladtepesblog.com/2018/02/07/those-people-who-ate-with-me-drank-danced-laughed-they-talk-about-me-as-stupid-german-whore/>

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Europe's Future Nightmare: The 'Baby Muhammad' Jihad

Sometimes “what’s in a name” really, really matters.

By Raymond Ibrahim

FrontPageMag.com, February 20, 2018

. . .

This can be achieved with either infidel or Muslim women. As an example of the first, a Muslim imam was videotaped saying that, because European men lack virility, their women seek fertility among Muslim men. Accordingly, “We will give them fertility! We will breed children with them, because we will conquer their countries! Whether you like it or not, you Germans, Americans, French, and Italians and all those akin to you [Western people]—take in the refugees. For soon we will call them [and their European born sons] in the name of the coming caliphate! And we will say to you, ‘These are our sons.’”

That some Muslim men operate along this logic is evident. The diary of Patrick Kabele, an African Muslim man who was living and arrested in Britain for trying to join the Islamic State—his primary motive being to purchase a nine-year-old sex slave—had references that only likeminded Muslims would understand: in an effort, as the aforementioned imam said, to use European women as incubators and “breed children with them,” Kabele noted that he had been “seeding some women over here, UK white,” adding, “I dont [sic] kiss anymore.” (Unlike straightforward mating, kissing is deemed an intimate act, and Muslims, in keeping with the doctrine of al-wala’ wa al-bara must never be intimate with, certainly not love, non-Muslims—even when married to them—though they can have carnal relations with them.)

Even so, Muslim women remain the primary incubators for the jihad—and many of them see it as their obligation. A Christian Eritrean volunteer and translator who worked in migrant centers in Germany and was often assumed to be Muslim by the migrants, confessed last year that “Muslim migrants often confide in her and tell her about their dislike towards Christians,” and that “a number of the Muslim migrants she has spoken to have revealed a hatred for Christians and are determined to destroy the religion.” How they plan on doing this is telling: “Some women told me, ‘We will multiply our numbers. We must have more children than the Christians because it’s the only way we can destroy them here.’”

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<https://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/269364/europes-future-nightmare-baby-muhammad-jihad-raymond-ibrahim>

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